Correctional Services in Canada

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ERRATA

CORRECTIONAL SERVICES IN CANADA, 1980/81

p. 22, First paragraph, "there were 23,560 inmates..." should read "there was an average of 23,560 inmates...".

p. 37, CANADA TOTAL should read 28 for Inmates, and 41 for the Standing adult population.

p. 45, Second last column heading should read "Probationer" not "Inmate".

p. 51, Last paragraph, the increase in correctional facilities expenditures in Saskatchewan should be 39% not 49%.

p. 69, Fourth highlight should read: expenditures on correctional institutions increased by $60.7 million not $66.7.

p. 120, Col. 2 should read: With caseload;
Col. 3 should read: Without caseload;

p. 152, Legend for the provincial map should read: Municipal institution, not Provincial institution.

Note

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Statistics Canada
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Correctional Services in Canada

1980/81

First Edition

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SYMBOLS

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

..	figures not available.
...	figures not appropriate or not applicable.
-	nil or zero.
--	amount too small to be expressed.

PREFACE

This publication is the first catalogued release on correctional services in Canada produced by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS). Although both the format and content may change somewhat in future editions, this publication is the basis of a new annual series and will replace the former Statistics Canada publication Correctional Institutions Statistics (cat. no. 85-207).

This publication covers three fiscal years - 1978/79, 1979/80, and 1980/81. Both quantitative and qualitative data on all aspects of correctional services are provided for each jurisdiction. All statistical data have been forwarded to CCJS in aggregate form from participating jurisdictions. The reader is advised that developmental efforts are currently taking place to improve the comparability of corrections data across jurisdictions. It is expected that future publications will progressively reflect the results of these efforts through more accurate and comparable data.

Appreciation is expressed to the many contributors from federal, provincial and territorial corrections agencies who collectively are responsible for this publication.

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Introduction

INTRODUCTION

The responsibility for the provision of adult correctional services in Canada is shared among all federal, provincial and territorial governments and, in the province of Nova Scotia, municipal governments. The reading of a report such as this, containing a descriptive overview of all adult correctional services in Canada, requires from the outset, an understanding of how these responsibilities are divided and how they relate to each other. It also requires an initial understanding of the limitations associated with the current capacity to produce comparable data for all jurisdictions.

DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITY

There is a distinct division between federal and provincial responsibilities in the delivery of adult correctional services. Simply stated, the federal government has responsibility for all offenders sentenced to custody for two years or more, while provincial governments have responsibility for carrying out sentences of less than two years. This two year rule is set out in Section 658 and 659 of the Criminal Code of Canada. The federal Prisons and Reformatories Act defines the general administrative structures and responsibilities for the operation of correctional institutions in Canada.

Federal adult correctional services are provided by the Government of Canada through the Ministry of the Solicitor General. Within that Ministry, the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) and the National Parole Board (NPB) each has an identifiable mandate.

The Correctional Service of Canada is responsible for:

- the incarceration of all inmates with sentences of two years or more, and inmates who have been transferred from provincial custody under an Exchange of Services Agreement;
- case preparation for all parole applications submitted to the NPB, either directly or by contracting for the service with provincial agencies;
- parole supervision of all cases granted parole by the NPB, either directly or by contracting for the service with provincial or private agencies; and,
- the mandatory supervision of all persons released from federal institutions prior to their warrant expiry date.

The National Parole Board (NPB) is given authority under the federal Parole Act: to grant full parole and day parole to federal and certain provincial inmates; to grant temporary absences to federal inmates; and, to terminate/revoke parole or mandatory supervision releases. The NPB also receives applications for pardons under the Criminal Records Act through the Solicitor General. The Board oversees the investigation of cases and upon completing its enquiries, votes on them. Each case is then referred back to the Solicitor General with a recommendation but the final decision rests with the Governor-in-Council. The Parole Board has similar investigative and recommending functions with regard to the Royal Prerogative of Mercy.

Each province and territory has its own legislation and regulations regarding the delivery of correctional services. There are variations in the number of agencies assigned responsibility for corrections (e.g., Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia now have their own autonomous parole boards). As well, there are variations in the degree of centralization found within individual government correctional agencies, and variations in the extent to which correctional services are purchased from private agencies.

A further important difference among provinces relates to the administration and provision of juvenile correctional services.

Although the federal Juvenile Delinquents Act specifies an age of criminal majority at 16 years, it also allows for provincial discretion in setting the age higher at either 17 or 18 years. A listing of the age of majority applicable to each province and territory is found in Appendix C. The differences in age of majority have significant implications in the comparability of data regarding populations within and expenditures on adult services, since, as is evident throughout this report, young people make up a large portion of the corrections population. In addition, certain jurisdictions, specifically New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories, do not have completely separate administrative or service structures for handling adult and juvenile offenders. Therefore, attempting to identify the exclusive adult caseload or the exclusive expenditures as adult services does not, in some instances, represent normal operational practice. This report does, however, attempt to delimit statistical data to include adult services only.

JURISDICTIONAL INTERFACE

Jurisdictional interactions and contacts among the various Canadian correctional systems are regular. To remedy the problems of overlap and duplication, global policy decisions are often required. These policies are developed through a variety of mechanisms. The Ministers responsible for Justice meet regularly, as does the Continuing Committee of Deputy Ministers responsible for Justice. Also, it is now standard procedure that any problem arising in the course of interjurisdictional activities and operations, be brought up at the bi-annual meeting of the Heads of Corrections (the association of persons responsible for correctional services in each jurisdiction). Meetings of the Heads of Corrections are normally held in June and November each year, at different locations. These meetings are scheduled up to the year 1985.

Exchange of service agreements between the federal government and the provinces exist for various purposes: transfers of inmates from one jurisdiction to another; parole suspension; parole supervision and community assessments; health and psychiatric services; and, educational services. In the case of inmates transferred from one jurisdiction to another, the federal system received 37 provincial prison inmates in 1980 and 43 such transfers in 1981. During the same years, 185 and 180 federal inmates were transferred to provincial correctional institutions.

The federal government has also negotiated, on behalf of all Canadian jurisdictions, transfer agreements with the United States, Mexico, and Peru for the exchange of imprisoned nationals. Subject to these agreements, one Canadian inmate was repatriated from Mexico and 12 from the United States in 1980. In 1981, seven Canadians were brought back from the United States. During the same two year period, 20 nationals were returned to the United States.

COMPARABILITY OF DATA

The development of operational corrections information systems has proceeded rapidly within many jurisdictions over the past few years. Progress within individual jurisdictions, however, has not necessarily led to a dramatic improvement in the capacity to produce comparable aggregate data at the national level.

Information systems and the definitions which accompany the data elements used within them, have been established locally to serve local needs. A common problem now faced as a result of this process is that even those data elements which might be viewed as basic (e.g., admissions) have a variety of meanings across the country. Therefore, the compilation of national information by simply drawing from local operational systems those data described by the same term, can often lead to the classic apples and oranges problem of statistical comparison.

In June 1979, the National Project on Resource Coordination for Justice Information and Statistics (NPRC), a federal-provincial project, set a new course for the future production of national justice statistics and information. As a result of a meeting of Deputy Ministers responsible for Justice in June 1980, recommendations contained in the NPRC report, including national information requirements and proposed organizational changes needed to meet these requirements, were generally approved. The implementation of the NPRC recommendations was coordinated by the Implementation Work Group (IWG), a body which also undertook responsibility for the production of the predecessor to this report on correctional services. On June 1, 1981 the work of the NPRC and IWG culminated with the opening of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS).

During the mandate of the IWG, a corrections program development committee was struck to specify in detail a three year plan for a national corrections statistics and information program to begin April 1, 1981. This committee recommended that a publication, essentially an update of the IWG corrections report, be produced during the first year. The committee also recommended that considerable effort in the first year should be devoted to comparability problems to ensure that future reports will have a more standardized definitional base and will reflect a higher level of statistical analysis. The production of this report represents compliance with the first recommendation. Matters of content, format, and statistical comparability are now being addressed by CCJS corrections staff under the guidance of a continuing Program Development Committee.

The reader of this report should, therefore, be aware of two important facts regarding the reliability and comparability of the information presented in this report. First, the statistical data has for the most part, been drawn from local operational systems. Even though a definitional framework was used in collecting the data, considerable developmental work remains to be done to reach the maximum level of comparability possible in the Canadian context. Second, until this developmental work is completed, statistical data should be used with discretion. The data contained in this report should be viewed as a set of indicators available on the state of correctional services in Canada, and should not necessarily be taken as a standardized and purified set of statistics.

ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

A standard approach is used in the presentation of the material in this report to facilitate the retrieval of specific information and to aid the reader who wishes to cross-reference between jurisdictions.

Separate chapters are devoted to describing correctional services in the federal sector and each of the provinces/territories. Following the introductory and summary chapters, the federal chapter is presented, which is in turn, followed by each provincial/territorial chapter progressing from eastern Canada to western Canada. Within each chapter, the content is arranged by subject area in a manner consistent across jurisdictions. In some cases, the subject area does not apply to the jurisdiction or the information was not available. In such instances, that particular section does not appear, and the subsequent topic area is presented.

The tables which apply to each subject area also appear in a consistent order across jurisdictions; however, it is not always possible to match table numbers due to missing data or non-applicable cases. To facilitate the comparison of provincial-territorial tables, a chart, placed in Appendix B, has been developed by which the reader can readily locate data on the same phenomenon in each jurisdiction and can identify the cases in which data is not available or not applicable. In addition, selected data from each jurisdiction has been brought together in the summary chapter to facilitate cross-jurisdictional comparisons and further the reader's understanding of the definitional incongruities that delimit data comparability.

The component parts of each chapter and the subjects addressed, are described and listed in sequential order below. It is important to note that although this is a comprehensive listing of all possible areas of discussion, each jurisdiction is unique in the type and amount of information provided.

SUMMARY FACTS

Figures presented on the summary page of each chapter are taken directly from the content of the report and are intended to be viewed as broad indicators for the jurisdiction in question.

INTRODUCTION

In this section, the reader is introduced to the administrative aspects of correctional service delivery in each jurisdiction. An organizational chart, illustrating the structure of each agency responsible for correctional services is included to complement the textual description.

Additionally, a brief outline of recent legislative and policy developments over the three year period is provided.

CUSTODIAL SERVICES

Government Facilities

Operational Data

Operational data related to government facilities appears first. An overview of the administration and operation of government custodial services is given, including both a brief summary of the types of facilities used as well as programs operating within these facilities. A statistical description of each facility is presented in tabular form which includes the following information: rated capacity, caseload counts, case flow indicators, operating costs, and staffing.

Caseload Data

Data are displayed regarding the custodial caseload in all jurisdictions; namely, remand and sentenced inmate counts, sentenced admissions by length of sentence and by selected offence category, and remand releases by length of stay prior to release.

Population Data

Information on remand and sentenced admissions by age, sex, and racial origin is displayed.

Escapes and Deaths

The number of escapes from facilities in each jurisdiction and the number of inmate deaths is shown in this section. In some cases, type of escape and cause of death is given.

Private Facilities

Operational data related to private facilities follows. Presented are capacity/caseload indicators and costs associated with each privately operated facility.

NON-CUSTODIAL SERVICES

Probation/Parole Services

Operational Data

A brief description of probation/parole services and a listing of staff resources by location within the jurisdiction are included.

Caseload Data

Indicators of probation/parole supervision caseflow, including annual caseload counts by type of supervision, probation supervision admissions by length of sentence, and written probation and parole reports by type are displayed.

Population Data

Information on probation supervision admissions by age, sex, and racial origin is included in this section.

Board of Parole

A brief summary of the provincial parole system is given where applicable, and is accompanied by case flow and outcome data.

Other Community Correctional Programs

Brief descriptions of various non-custodial services and programs are presented in this section.

EXPENDITURES

Services

A breakdown of adult correctional expenditures by type of service is displayed. Personnel costs, other direct operating costs, and miscellaneous costs are given for each service category.

Major Capital Projects

A display of major capital construction projects and expenditures is presented.

Contributions/Grants

A listing of funded agencies and corresponding amounts of contributions or grants is provided.

Summary

Canada Totals

1980/81

	Federal	Provincial	Total
Correctional facilities - Government			
Number of facilities	59	171	230
Rated capacity[1]	11,165	16,190	27,355
Total custodial population			
Admissions[2]	4,787	232,316	237,103
Average inmate count	9,446	14,114	23,560
Inmate to staff ratio	1.20	1.29	1.25
Daily operating cost per inmate[3]	$82.73	$62.25	$70.45
Sentenced population			
Admissions	4,787	103,788	108,575
Average inmate count	9,446	10,385	19,831
Community supervision - average counts			
Parole/mandatory supervision	5,803	1,814	7,617
Probation supervision	...	61,814	61,814
Correctional Service Expenditures[4]			
Total (millions)	$430.0	$415.0	$845.0
Per capita	$17.96	$17.34	$35.30

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[1] Special purpose beds are generally included in federal capacity only.

[2] All admissions are included regardless of reason for admission and, in the case of the provinces, transfers between facilities are generally included.

[3] On register counts were used in the calculation of per diems for Newfoundland, New Brunswick, and the federal jurisdiction.

[4] Costs of capital construction and grants are generally included in federal expenditures only.

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INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains statistical summaries on various aspects of correctional service delivery in Canada over the three fiscal years 1978/79, 1979/80, and 1980/81. The data were extracted from the subsequent chapters which feature each jurisdiction separately. All data contained in this report have been provided in aggregate form from a central source within each participating jurisdiction.

It is very important that readers and users of this chapter recognize the factors which work against detailed statistical comparisons of correctional service data between Canadian jurisdictions. These factors result from two distinct areas. The first is attributable to structural and systemic variations in the way correctional services are delivered in each jurisdiction. These variations include the age at which a person is defined as an adult within the criminal justice systems of the provinces and territories; the degree to which the responsibilities for the provision of juvenile correctional services are merged with responsibilities for adult correctional services within certain departments/agencies; the degree to which departments/agencies retain service responsibility prior to sentencing (e.g., the provision of holding services frequently provided by courts or police services); and, the degree to which adult correctional services are administered separately from general government administration, (e.g., in the accounting for costs of financial and personnel services). The condition of structural and systemic differences is not unique to corrections but is in fact a common characteristic of the Canadian criminal justice system.

Cross jurisdiction comparability problems also arise from inconsistencies in the way in which similar phenomena are statistically described. The presentations in this summary represent a set of statistics derived from operational information systems unique to each jurisdiction. This uniqueness applies not only to the type of information system used (e.g., automated or manual), but also to the conceptualizations and definitions used in the collection of data.

The national correctional statistics program of the recently formed Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics commenced operations in the summer of 1981. The mandate set at that time for the immediate future of the program was twofold. First, the program will produce regular and timely "state of the art" statistical reports compiled from aggregate data, as well as qualitative information submitted from each federal, provincial/territorial jurisdiction. Second, remaining resources of the program will be committed to the advancement over time of the statistical quality and comparability of the data provided in these reports.

This first publication produced by the Corrections Program reflects little of the developmental improvements both underway and planned for the future. This developmental work is currently being guided by a Committee comprised of a selected group of federal and provincial public servants actively involved in correctional statistics development within their own jurisdictions. The results of the efforts of this Committee will be reflected through changes and improvements in future reports.

Rates, Ratios and Percentages

A number is frequently expressed in terms of another number for comparative purposes. Rates, ratios and percentage distributions are common examples of relative indicators which are used in this chapter. A brief definition and contextual explanation for each of these indicators follows.

A **rate** expresses a number in terms of a specified number of units of another number; for example, the number of prisoners in Canada per 100,000 population. Although not always true, rates are often expressed as a proportion of the potential population for which an observed characteristic is true. The potential population, or population-at-risk, for a murder rate is the total population since everybody is a possible murder victim. However, total population may not be the most logical denominator or controlling factor in every case. Some of the data in this report pertain to adults incarcerated in government operated correctional facilities. Therefore, the standing adult population represents a more accurate population-at-risk. Accordingly, adult-specific rates are shown throughout this chapter. In addition, when total provincial rates have been calculated, the standing populations of provinces for which no data were available have been excluded.

A **ratio** is the expression of one number in terms of the absolute amount of another number. An example is the inmate to staff ratio. The ratio of ten prisoners to eight staff is equivalent to, and can be expressed as, 1.25 to 1. In this chapter, specifically Table 2 and Figure IV, only the quotient - the number of inmates per person-year expended - is displayed.

A **percentage distribution** is a type of rate; that is, rate per 100 total. A percentage is useful in displaying the relative size of each component part to the aggregate total. An example would be the age distribution of adults admitted to custody. Percentage distributions are based on known cases in this chapter and, therefore, the total distributions exclude those jurisdictions for which data were not available. Furthermore, the data used to calculate percentage distributions of inmate characteristics may be slightly different than the totals actually displayed. For example, the male/female distribution of sentenced admissions in Ontario, Table 3, was based on figures which include lock-up admissions, however, the absolute number of sentenced admissions displayed on the table exclude these admissions.

SECTION A: GOVERNMENT CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

Introduction

In this section, data are presented on all Canadian correctional facilities operated exclusively by government personnel during all or any part of the years 1978/79, 1979/80, and 1980/81.

During 1980/81, there were a total of 232 correctional facilities operating across Canada, housing an average of approximately 23,500 inmates a day. Almost 90% of all inmates were held in secure confinement facilities while the remaining population was held in relatively open facilities providing access to community resources. There were 37 government community based facilities in operation - 17 were operated federally, and the remaining 20 were located in New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

It should be noted that in some jurisdictions, there are contracted facilities run by non-governmental personnel. The data included in this section apply to government correctional facilities only. The reader should also be aware that admission data presented for each province and territory does not completely exclude offenders under federal jurisdiction. In many cases, federal inmates are admitted to a provincial/territorial institution before being transferred to a federal penitentiary.

Due to widespread differences in the responsibilities and administrative procedures which characterize correctional agencies across Canada, the reader is again cautioned against direct cross-jurisdiction comparisons. In six jurisdictions, (Newfoundland, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, the two Territories, and CSC), responsibility for lock-ups does not lie with the agency responsible of corrections. Also, institutions under the jurisdiction of CSC hold sentenced inmates only.

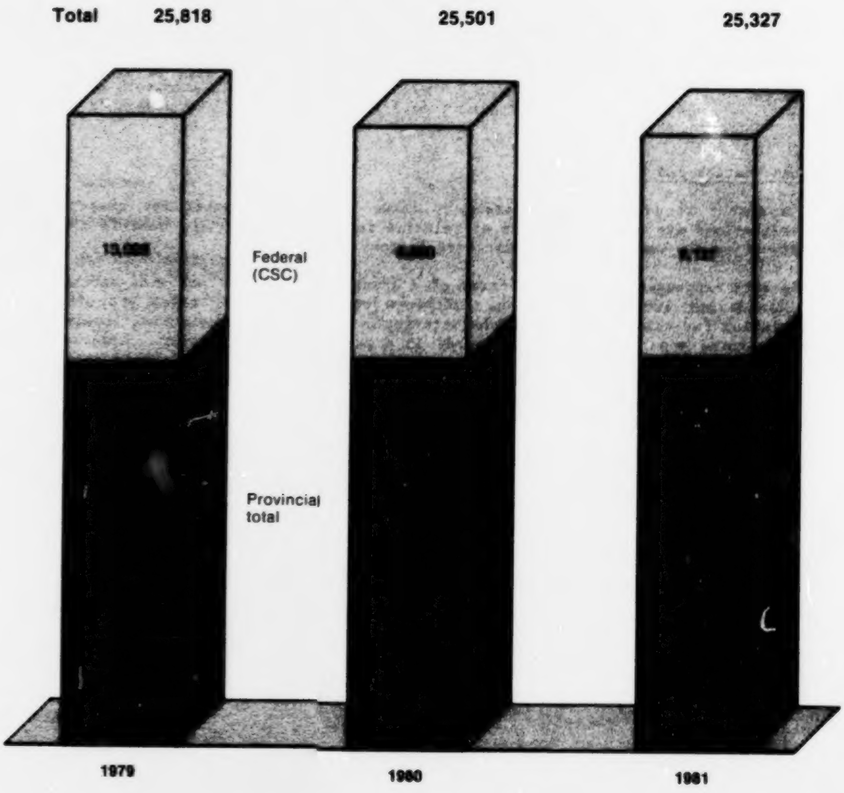
Figure I : Total Rated Capacity, As of March 31st 1979-1981

Highlights - Capacity

On March 31st of each fiscal year, the total normal bed capacity of all Canadian correctional facilities has remained relatively constant, at just over 25,000. Total provincial capacity increased over three years from 15,722 to 16,190 or by 3%, while federal capacity decreased from 10,096 to 9,137 or by 10.5%. The decrease in federal capacity is partly accounted for by a conversion in all regions of some normal beds to special purpose beds. The total number of special purpose beds in federal penitentiaries increased from 1,416 to 2,028 over the three year period. When special purpose beds are added to the federal capacity, there is a smaller decline over the three year period from 11,517 to 11,165.

The standards used to assign rated capacity vary among jurisdictions. Capacities can also fluctuate over a period of time due to modifications in the utilization of available space. For the most part, there are no standards common to each jurisdiction in the specification of fixed capacity.

In comparing average counts (Table 2) and rated capacity, the reader should be aware that for counts, all inmates held in custody during the year are included, regardless of their presence in a special purpose or normal cell. The capacities cited exclude special purpose beds, with the exception of Ontario and Nova Scotia, and refer to those facilities which were open on March 31st of each fiscal year.



Highlights - Openings and Closings

Table 1 lists the openings and closings of correctional facilities across Canada and the resultant capacity increase or decrease applicable to each one. Nationally, there were 15 new facilities opened over the three year period with a combined capacity of 1,421. Conversely, ten institutions closed, decreasing capacity by 738. The net capacity increase resulting from the opening and closing of facilities during the three year period was 683.

At the federal level, six new facilities opened over the three year period while four closed. The net capacity increase, as a result of openings and closings was 84. Within the provinces and territories, nine new institutions were open for use from 1978/79 through to 1980/81, while six institutions were closed. The resultant total capacity increase was approximately 600.

TABLE 1 - Government Correctional Facilities - Openings and Closings, 1978/79 - 1980/81

Jurisdiction	Facility	Opened/ closed	Year	Rated capacity	
				Increase	Decrease
Prince Edward Island	Sleepy Hollow CC	Opened	1978/79	80	-
	Queen's County Jail	Closed	1978/79	-	36
New Brunswick	NB Female CCC	Opened	1978/79	10	-
	Madawaska Regional CC	Opened	1980/81	66	-
	St. John Regional CCC	Opened	1980/81	120	-
	Tracadie CRC	Opened	1980/81	..	-
Ontario	Wellington Detention Centre	Opened	1980/81	58	-
	Orangeville Jail	Closed	1978/79	-	31
	Milton Jail	Closed	1978/79	-	120
	Brampton Training Centre	Closed	1979/80	-	41
	Guelph Jail	Closed	1980/81	-	..
Saskatchewan	Battlefords CC	Opened	1978/79	25	-
Alberta	Edmonton Remand Centre	Opened	1978/79	428	-
	St. Paul Correctional Centre	Opened	1980/81	80	-
British Columbia	Cedar Lake	Closed	1978/79	-	40
Federal	Edmonton	Opened	1978/79	192	-
	Regional Psychiatric Centre	Opened	1978/79	110	-
	Sherbrooke	Opened	1978/79	27	-
	Kent	Opened	1979/80	168	-
	Pie IX	Opened	1979/80	33	-
	Keele Street Centre	Opened	1980/81	24	-
	Agassiz Work Camp	Closed	1978/79	-	79
	Landry Crossing	Closed	1979/80	-	80
	BC Penitentiary	Closed	1979/80	-	281
	St. Hubert	Closed	1979/80	-	30
TOTAL	...	...	...	**1,421**	**738**

TABLE 2 - Government Correctional Facilities - Operational Data, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

		Average inmate count		Total admissions		Expenditures	Per	Person-years	
Jurisdiction	**Year**	No.	Rate per 100,000 adult pop.	No.	Rate per 100,000 adult pop.	Gross oper. costs ($000's)	diem inmate cost($)	No.	Inmate to staff ratio
Newfoundland	1978/79	239	66.3	1,669	462.8	3,908	45.29	175.0	1.37
	1979/80	255	69.2	1,706	462.7	4,935	52.81	179.0	1.42
	1980/81	262	69.4	1,806	478.4	4,985	57.24	174.0	1.51
Prince Edward Island	1978/79	55	63.4	3,519	4,058.8	996	44.81	44.0	1.25
	1979/80	70	79.3	3,569	4,041.9	1,320	59.00	59.0	1.19
	1980/81	62	68.7	3,387	3,750.8	1,419	59.06	72.0	0.86
Nova Scotia	1978/79	374	61.3	9,705	1,589.9	5,018	35.92	314.0	1.19
	1979/80	414	66.5	9,887	1,588.8	6,485	42.64	332.0	1.25
	1980/81	382	60.4	10,148	1,603.4	7,318	44.26	333.0	1.15
New Brunswick	1978/79	337	68.4	5,806	1,177.7	4,309	32.98	175.5	1.92
	1979/80	367	72.8	6,125	1,215.0	4,586	34.20	192.5	1.91
	1980/81	405	78.7	6,349	1,233.8	6,166	38.52	262.1	1.55
Quebec	1978/79	2,399	54.3	40,849	924.9	59,327	63.47	2,371.0	1.01
	1979/80	2,396	53.4	40,266	898.7	63,490	74.85	2,366.0	1.01
	1980/81	2,612	57.5	43,475	957.4	69,949	71.17	2,175.0	1.20
Ontario	1978/79	5,077	80.8	72,201	1,149.8	100,854	52.18	4,314.7	1.18
	1979/80	4,972	77.8	73,477	1,150.1	103,218	55.90	4,226.4	1.18
	1980/81	5,192	79.9	76,981	1,184.3	116,972	61.32	4,239.0	1.22
Manitoba	1978/79	714	99.6	12,468	1,739.6	8,457	32.44	374.0	1.91
	1979/80	794	109.8	14,523	2,007.6	9,779	33.70	422.5	1.88
	1980/81	714	98.1	12,635	1,735.3	11,038	39.07	429.0	1.66
Saskatchewan	1978/79	826	120.8	7,658	1,119.6	9,953	30.26	344.0	2.40
	1979/80	838	120.1	7,619	1,091.5	10,637	31.84	366.7	2.29
	1980/81	826	116.2	7,808	1,098.0	14,723	39.95	456.1	1.81
Alberta	1978/79	1,780	126.6	32,480	2,309.4	29,219	44.97	1,085.0	1.64
	1979/80	1,665	113.8	37,700	2,577.1	35,515	57.29	1,350.0	1.23
	1980/81	1,986	130.2	48,588	3,186.5	42,566	60.80	1,489.0	1.33
British Columbia	1978/79	1,594	85.8	16,689	898.6	31,506	54.18	1,200.6	1.32
	1979/80	1,587	83.4	17,835	937.0	33,488	57.96	1,182.0	1.34
	1980/81	1,469	74.5	19,486	988.9	46,582	88.65	1,196.1	1.23
Yukon	1978/79	61	401.3	526	3,460.5	1,214	54.80	51.5	1.18
	1979/80	48	311.7	461	2,993.5	1,365	78.57	52.5	0.91
	1980/81	59	388.2	525	3,453.9	1,628	70.02	52.5	1.12
Northwest Territories	1978/79	120	456.3	774	2,943.0	2,570	58.68	94.0	1.28
	1979/80	138	520.8	979	3,694.3	2,819	56.21	94.0	1.47
	1980/81	145	547.2	1,128	4,256.6	3,138	57.05	103.9	1.40
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	**1978/79**	**13,576**	**80.1**	**204,344**	**1,205.4**	**257,331**	**50.44**	**10,543.3**	**1.29**
	1979/80	**13,544**	**78.4**	**214,147**	**1,239.1**	**277,637**	**55.79**	**10,822.6**	**1.25**
	1980/81	**14,114**	**80.0**	**232,316**	**1,317.5**	**326,484**	**62.25**	**10,981.7**	**1.29**
FEDERAL (CSC)	**1978/79**	**9,443**	**55.7**	**4,866**	**28.7**	**225,698**	**63.07**	**7,856.0**	**1.20**
	1979/80	**9,350**	**54.1**	**4,600**	**26.6**	**244,359**	**69.45**	**7,811.0**	**1.20**
	1980/81	**9,446**	**53.6**	**4,787**	**27.1**	**286,362**	**82.73**	**7,884.0**	**1.20**
CANADA TOTAL	**1978/79**	**23,019**	**135.8**	**209,210**	**1,234.1**	**483,029**	**55.56**	**18,399.3**	**1.25**
	1979/80	**22,894**	**132.5**	**218,747**	**1,265.7**	**521,996**	**61.31**	**18,633.6**	**1.23**
	1980/81	**23,560**	**133.1**	**237,103**	**1,344.7**	**612,846**	**70.45**	**18,865.7**	**1.25**

Core Definitions and Variations - Table 2

The following page contains information on the meaning of the key data elements shown in **Table 2**, as well as the definitional variations which exist among jurisdictions. Specifically, the concepts of admissions, average counts, and per diem costs are examined.

Average Inmate Count

This unit of measurement is used to provide an indicator of the average institutional caseload; that is, the average number of inmates in custody at any one time. All inmates detained are included in this count, regardless of admission status. Ideally, the count is based on actual inmate counts taken once a day at the institutional level, then averaged over the year. To arrive at the average number of inmates held in custody at the jurisdictional level, the average institutional counts are then added.

Some jurisdictions, namely, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Quebec and CSC use on register rather than actual counts. This means that inmates absent from, but under the responsibility of the institution at the time the count is taken are included in the count. For this reason, on register counts tend to be inflated and do not reflect the actual institutional caseload. Also, jurisdictions vary in the number of time points used to calculate the average. In Prince Edward Island and British Columbia weekly counts were taken, whereas counts were recorded monthly in Quebec and the Northwest Territories. All other jurisdictions incorporate daily counts into the calculation of average count with the exception of Nova Scotia in 1978 and 1979 when weekly counts were used. The degree of accuracy in the estimated average is dependent on the number of counts taken throughout the year; that is, the more time points used, the more accurate the resultant average will be. It should also be noted that counts reported for Nova Scotia and Alberta are limited to remanded and sentenced inmates. Although Correctional Services in both provinces are responsible for lock-ups, these inmates are not included in the institutional count.

Unlike the counts shown in Table 1 of each jurisdiction-specific chapter, the counts reported here include facilities which were operational for only part of a year. Counts representing less than a full year of operation were pro-rated to extend the count to an annual average. Where counts were not available, total days stay was divided by 365 or the number of operating days in the year, and then pro-rated.

Admissions

The admissions shown in Table 2 represent all processed entries into facilities regardless of reason for admission. This is a different concept of admissions than is shown in subsequent tables. To measure the actual workload associated with offender movement, inmates admitted under sentence, remand, or lock-up status are counted as admissions, as are transfers between institutions, and readmissions to custody. In effect, all arrivals to institutions during the year under study, regardless of reason for detainment, are defined as separate admissions. Generally a change in inmate status does not constitute a new admission. The number of admissions should not be confused with the number of offenders admitted, due to duplication in counting offenders re-entering the system via various levels of entry.

There are two known deviations from this definition. First, transfers between facilities are not included as admissions for Prince Edward Island or for CSC. Second, the number of lock-up admissions was not reported for New Brunswick.

Per Diem Inmate Cost

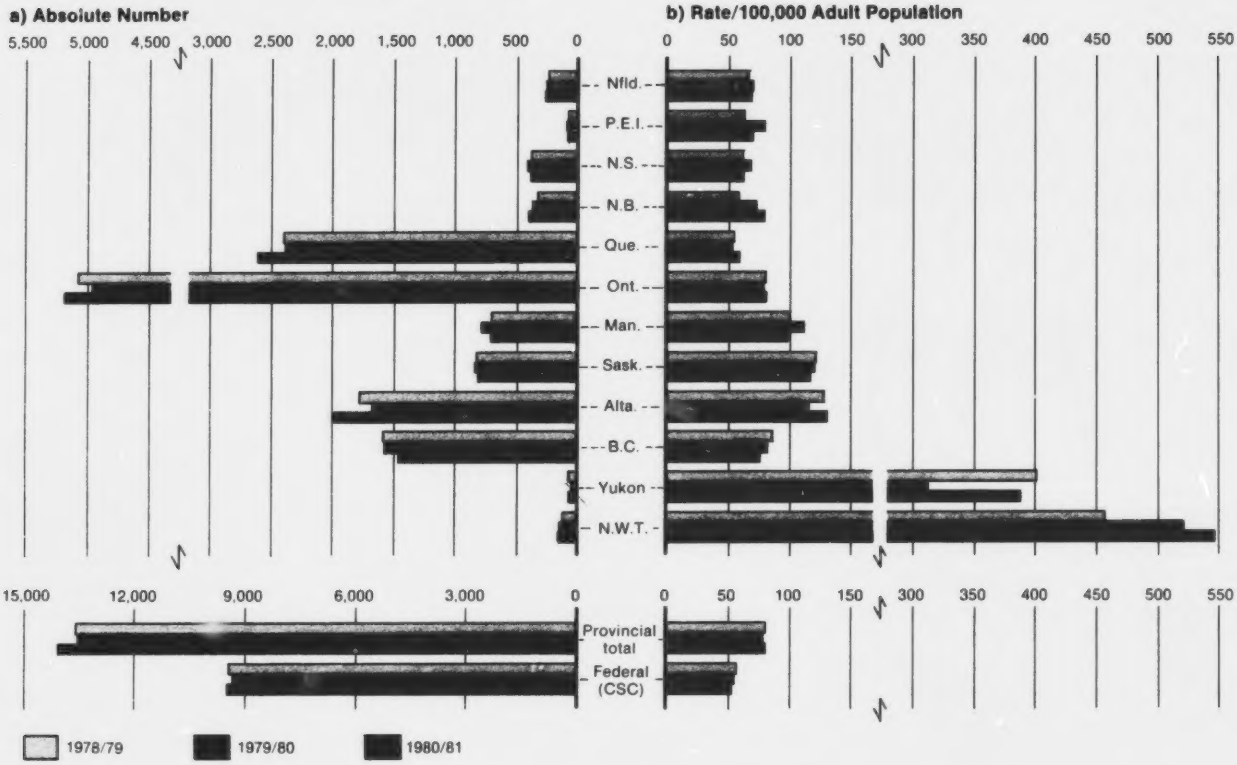
The daily cost of detaining an offender in a government facility is derived from two basic variables - gross operating costs divided by total days stay. In the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Manitoba, and the Yukon (in 1978 and 1979), total days stay data were reported on a calendar year basis, whereas data for the remaining jurisdictions were based on a fiscal year reference period.

The per diems shown for each jurisdiction in the latter chapters vary, in some cases, with those reported in this section because of use of net rather than gross operating costs and minor adjustments to exclude administrative costs or to allow for greater comparability over the three year period. It should be noted that institutional operating costs are in current dollars and are not exclusively borne by the correctional agency in each jurisdiction. In some cases, other agencies contribute to service costs, such as the RCMP in paying per diems for lock-ups or for the physical transfer of inmates to and from court or between institutions. These per diems refer to operational costs only and generally exclude administrative expenses which are not on-site (e.g., regional and headquarter office costs). Therefore, not all expenditures associated with maintaining correctional facilities are included in the per diem figures. It should also be noted that the per diems reported for the Northwest Territories are based on budgetted rather than actual operating costs. Per diem costs should not be viewed as marginal costs. In other words, the addition of one more inmate to a facility already in operation does not add the full per diem cost to the daily expenditures of the facility.

One method of calculating total days stay counts both overnight stays and releases during the preceeding 24 hours. This method is used by most provinces that hold lock-ups. Although inmates on lock-up status often do not stay in the institution overnight, they do contribute to the administrative workload associated with admitting procedures, and therefore, are counted as one days stay. Another method is to multiply the average count by 365, offenders admitted and released during one day are not accounted for under this method because the count is usually taken at midnight, by which time, such offenders would be released. This method is used in five jurisdictions - Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Alberta, the Northwest Territories, and CSC.

Per diems are calculated for institutions which were operative during the entire reference period only and represent those facilities for which operating costs and total days stay were available.

Figure II : Average Inmate Count, 1978/79-1980/81



Highlights - Average Inmate Count

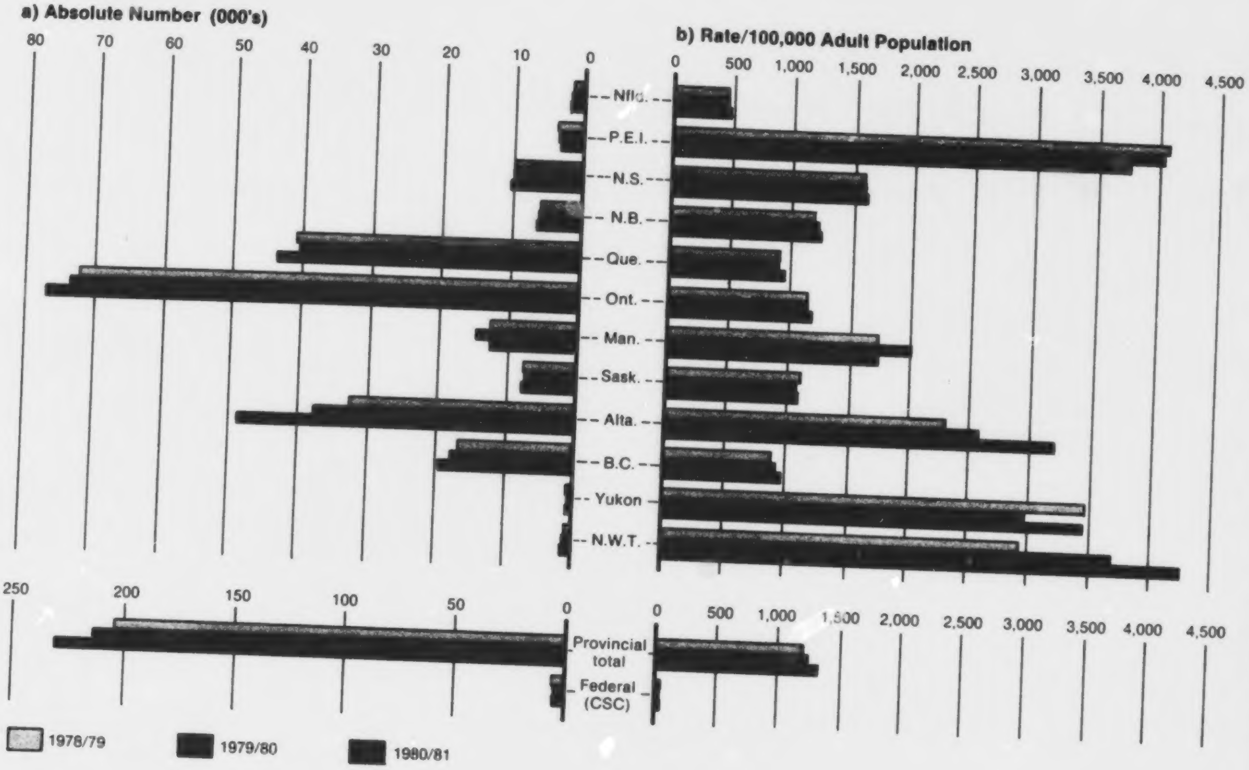
At the national level, there were 23,560 inmates held at any one time in government operated correctional facilities across Canada during 1980/81. Approximately 60% of these inmates were detained in provincial institutions while the remaining 40% were held in federal penitentiaries. In effect, for every 100,000 adults in Canada, 80 were incarcerated in provincial facilities while 54 were held in federal penitentiaries.

The total average inmate count has been relatively stable over the three year period at close to 23,000 each year. In 1980/81 decreases from the previous year were evident in five provinces - Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia. The count remained relatively stable in Newfoundland and Ontario, and increased in the remaining jurisdictions.

Among all provincial/territorial jursidictions, the 1980/81 rate of incarceration (average inmate count per 100,000 adults) ranged from a low of 58 in Quebec to a high of 547 in the Northwest Territories. Generally, the eastern provinces exhibit a lower rate of incarceration in comparison to western Canada. The highest rate of incarceration among the ten provinces occurred in Alberta, at 130 for every 100,000 adults.

In Atlantic Canada, New Brunswick shows the highest rate of incarceration - 79 for every 100,000 adults. This rate is slightly high in relation to most jurisdictions due to the use of on register rather than actual counts. Other jurisdictions reporting an inflated average count attributable to the on register counting method are Newfoundland, Quebec, and the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC). In 1980/81, the actual count for CSC was 8,158 (46 for every 100,000 adults), which is 14% lower than the on register count shown graphically.

Figure III : Total Admissions to Correctional Facilities, 1978/79-1980/81



Highlights - Admissions

In total, there were 237,103 processed entries into government facilities during 1980/81, up by 13% from 1978/79. This represents an admission rate of 1,345 per 100,000 adults. Of the total admissions, 98% apply to prisoner movement to and between provincial/territorial facilities. The remaining 2% reflect admissions to federal institutions which do not include prisoner movement subsequent to initial admittance.

The admission rate in 1980/81 was the highest in the Northwest Territories (4,257), Prince Edward Island (3,751), the Yukon (3,454), and Alberta (3,187). In all other jurisdictions the rate of 1980/81 admissions ranged between 478 (Newfoundland) and 1,735 (Manitoba) for every 100,000 adults.

All jurisdictions show an increase in admissions in 1980/81 over the previous year with the exception of Manitoba and Prince Edward Island. It should be noted that transfers are not included in the data provided for Prince Edward Island.

Among the provinces, Newfoundland has consistently shown the lowest admission rate. It should be noted, however, that there are a number of outport jails in the province run by the RCMP which house remanded, sentenced, and lock-up inmates. In 1980/81, the total number of admissions to outport jails (2,968) exceeded the number of admissions to government operated facilities (1,806). Newfoundland illustrates the importance of noting the varying functions of institutions when interpreting the admission data. If both admission figures are added together, the admission rate would be comparable to that of New Brunswick. However, in terms of institutional caseload in government operated facilities, Newfoundland does exhibit the lowest rate at 478 per 100,000 adults.

Figure IV : Inmate to Staff Ratio, 1978/79-1980/81

Highlights - Inmate to Staff Ratio

In Canada during 1980/81, a total of 18,866 person-years were expended to house an average count of 23,560 inmates in government operated custodial facilities. Although both of these figures have increased slightly over the three years, there was little change in the inmate to staff ratio which remained at approximately four staff for every five inmates.

The number of inmates per staff was somewhat higher in provincial/territorial facilities than in federal penitentiaries for each of the three years. In 1980/81, the average inmate to staff ratio was 1.29 for facilities operated by a provincial/territorial government, and 1.20 for federally operated facilities. No significant trend was apparent over the three year period.

An analysis of the individual jurisdictions reveals that custodial facilities in Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and Manitoba, housed a consistently higher number of inmates in relation to staff years expended in each year. It is also apparent from the data that each of these jurisdictions reported a significant decrease in their inmate to staff ratio from 1978/79 to 1980/81. Prince Edward Island in 1980/81, and the Yukon in 1979/80 were the only provinces to report where staff years expended exceeded the average inmate count. Budgetted person-years were used to calculate the relationship in Quebec for 1978/79 and 1979/80. In 1980/81 actual person-years expended was reported. This partly accounts for the apparent increase in Quebec's inmate to staff ratio in that year.

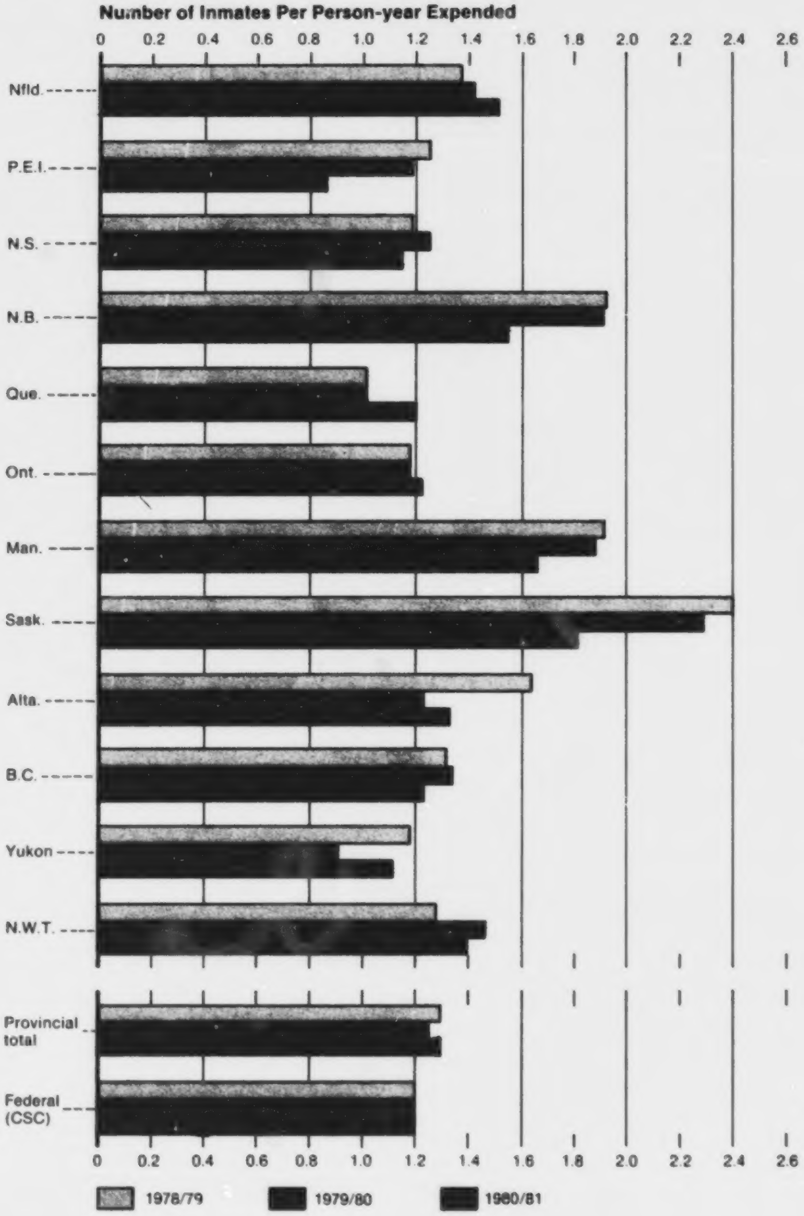
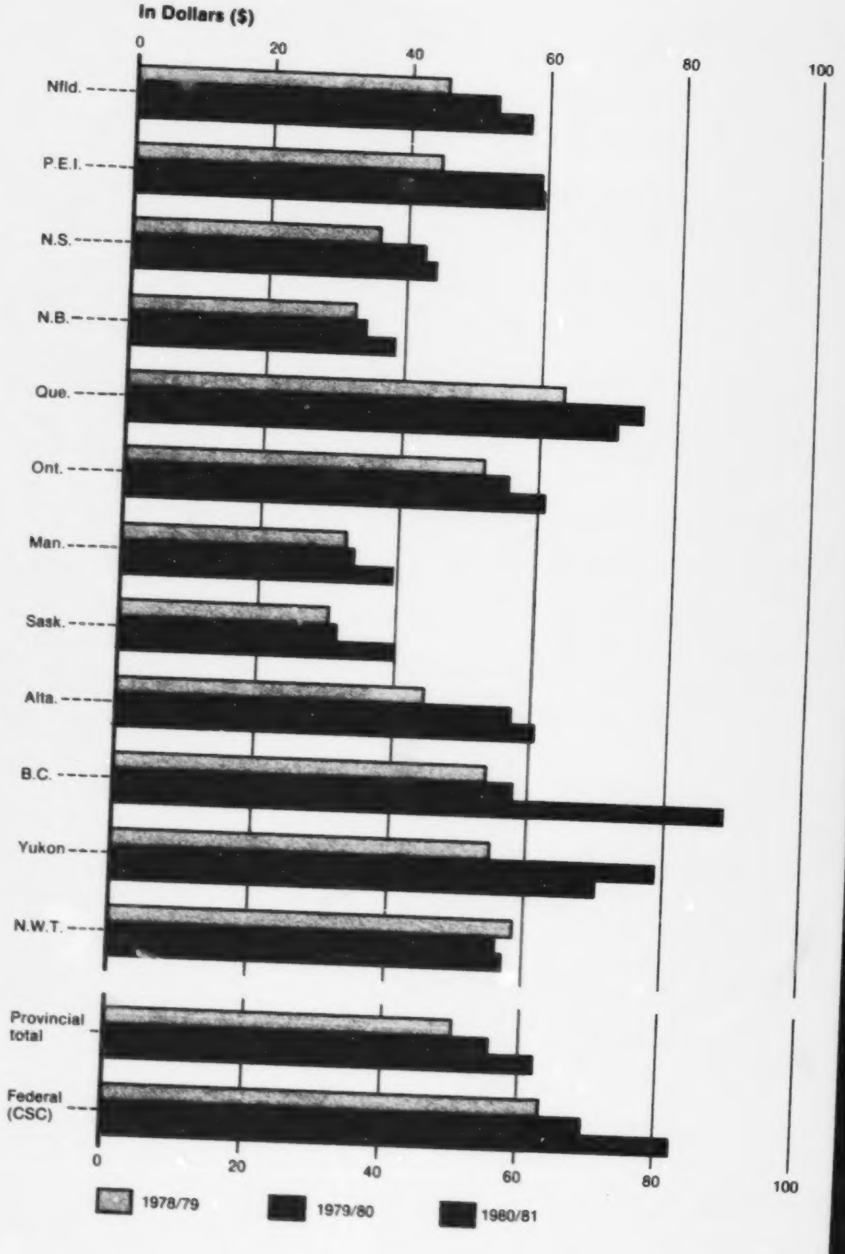


Figure V : Per Diem Inmate Cost, 1978/79-1980/81



Highlights – Per Diem Inmate Cost

In Canada, the average daily cost of housing an inmate in a government operated facility was $70.45 in 1980/81, up from $61.31 in 1979/80 and $55.56 in 1978/79. The cost of detaining a federal inmate was $82.73 in 1980/81, up 31% from 1978/79. The corresponding cost of holding an inmate in a provincial/territorial facility rose 23% over the three year period to $62.25.

Only three jurisdictions in 1980/81 had a daily inmate cost that exceeded the provincial/territorial average of $62.25. These jurisdictions were Quebec ($71.17), British Columbia ($88.65), and the Yukon ($70.02). In the preceding two years, Quebec and the Yukon were the only two jurisdictions reporting a per diem cost that was significantly higher than the provincial/territorial average.

With the exception of Quebec and the two Territories, daily inmate costs show an increase over each of the three year periods. This is generally attributable to a larger increase in operating costs than in total days stay. There was a major increase in the per diem inmate cost in British Columbia facilities during 1980/81,up over 50% from the previous year to $88.65. While operating costs increased by $13.1 million, total days stay show a decrease of 0.5 million. During each of the three years, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan report the lowest per diem inmate costs. In each case, the daily inmate cost for 1980/81 was approximately $40.00 compared to the provincial/territorial average of $62.25 for that year. Although lower costs generally imply a higher level of operational efficiency, it should be recognized that,implicit in the calculation of per diems, overcrowding of facilities will result in a substantially lower per diem being reported.

It should be noted that the costs shown for Alberta and New Brunswick should be slightly lower because lock-ups are not included in the calculation of days stay, however, costs associated with lock-ups are not excluded from institutional operating costs. The reader should be aware that the varying costs of purchased goods and services across Canada are reflected in institutional operating costs. For instance, in the Territories, relatively higher costs for travel, energy, material, and construction contribute significantly to the apparent higher costs of incarceration.

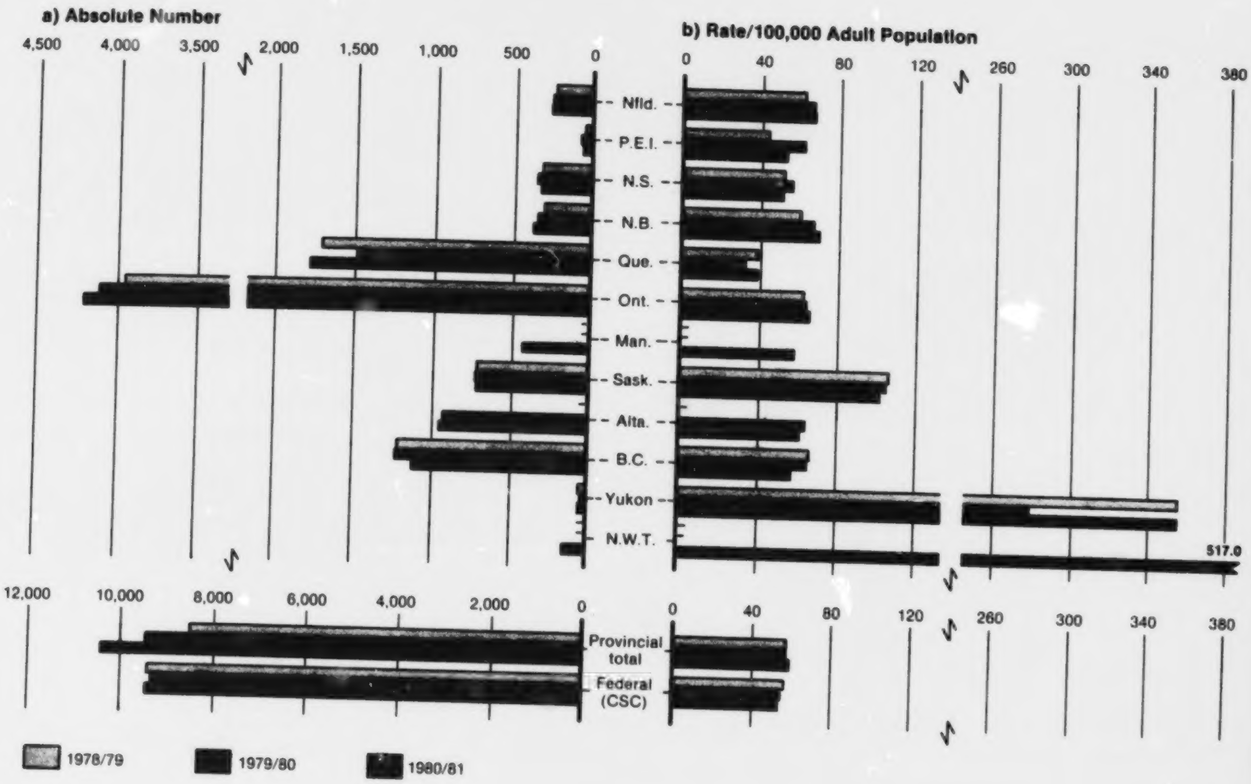
Sentenced Inmates

The number of inmates sentenced to custody and housed in government operated facilities is depicted in the following table by two distinct measures - admissions and average counts. Unlike the Table 2 admissions, transfers as well as lock-ups and remanded prisoners are excluded from sentenced admission data. Similarly, inmates on remand or lock-up status are ommitted from sentenced inmate counts. Included in both sentenced inmate count and admission data are inmates who were sentenced to custody subsequent to being admitted on remand.

TABLE 3 - Sentenced Inmates - Average Count, Sentenced Admissions - Males/Females, 1978/79 - 1980/81

		Average inmate count		**Sentenced admissions**			
Jurisdiction	**Year**	No.	Rate per 100,000 adult pop.	Total No.	Rate per 100,000 adult pop.	Male %	Female %
Newfoundland	1978/79	228	63.2	1,581	438.4	96.0	4.0
	1979/80	246	66.7	1,544	418.8	96.3	3.7
	1980/81	253	67.0	1,624	430.2	96.0	4.0
Prince Edward Island	1978/79	38	43.8	839	967.7	98.2	1.8
	1979/80	56	63.4	901	1,020.4	98.0	2.0
	1980/81	48	53.2	876	970.1	96.7	3.0
Nova Scotia	1978/79	319	52.3	2,863	469.0	95.5	4.5
	1979/80	351	56.4	2,934	471.5	96.4	3.6
	1980/81	323	51.0	2,704	427.2	95.0	5.0
New Brunswick	1978/79	301	61.1	3,687	747.9	95.9	4.1
	1979/80	336	66.7	4,174	828.0	95.9	4.1
	1980/81	359	69.8	4,190	814.2	96.4	3.6
Quebec	1978/79	1,705	38.6	18,051	408.7	94.6	5.4
	1979/80	1,494	33.3	18,434	411.4	94.5	5.5
	1980/81	1,781	39.2	20,380	448.8	94.1	5.9
Ontario	1978/79	3,961	63.1	38,509	613.2	94.6	5.4
	1979/80	4,110	64.3	38,364	600.5	94.8	5.2
	1980/81	4,214	64.8	42,005	646.2	93.2	6.8
Manitoba	1978/79	..	..	3,315	462.5	..	..
	1979/80	..	..	3,572	493.8	..	..
	1980/81	419	57.5	3,898	535.4	90.9	9.1
Saskatchewan	1978/79	728	106.4	6,477	946.9	92.7	7.3
	1979/80	732	104.9	6,465	926.2	92.5	7.5
	1980/81	726	102.1	6,930	974.5	92.7	7.3
Alberta	1978/79	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1979/80	931	63.6	10,715	732.4	94.3	5.7
	1980/81	952	62.4	13,185	864.7	94.0	6.0
British Columbia	1978/79	1,216	65.5	5,704	307.1	92.6	7.4
	1979/80	1,227	64.5	5,566	292.4	95.7	4.3
	1980/81	1,119	56.8	6,856	347.9	94.2	5.8
Yukon	1978/79	54	355.3	386	2,539.5	95.8	4.2
	1979/80	43	279.2	369	2,396.1	90.8	9.2
	1980/81	54	355.3	446	2,934.2	91.3	8.7
Northwest Territories	1978/79	..	..	672	2,555.1	92.3	7.7
	1979/80	..	..	606	2,286.8	93.5	6.4
	1980/81	137	517.0	694	2,618.9	94.2	5.8
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	**1978/79**	**8,550**	**57.8**	**82,084**	**528.0**	**94.5**	**5.5**
	1979/80	**9,526**	**57.6**	**93,644**	**541.9**	**94.7**	**5.3**
	1980/81	**10,385**	**58.9**	**103,788**	**588.6**	**93.6**	**6.4**
FEDERAL (CSC)	**1978/79**	**9,443**	**55.7**	**4,866**	**28.7**	**96.8**	**3.2**
	1979/80	**9,350**	**54.1**	**4,602**	**26.6**	**97.8**	**2.2**
	1980/81	**9,446**	**53.6**	**4,787**	**27.1**	**98.2**	**1.8**
CANADA TOTAL	**1978/79**	**17,993**	**113.5**	**86,950**	**556.7**	**94.6**	**5.4**
	1979/80	**18,876**	**111.7**	**98,246**	**568.5**	**94.8**	**5.2**
	1980/81	**19,831**	**112.5**	**108,575**	**615.7**	**93.8**	**6.2**

Figure VI : Sentenced Inmates — Average Count, 1978/79-1980/81



Highlights - Sentenced Inmate Count

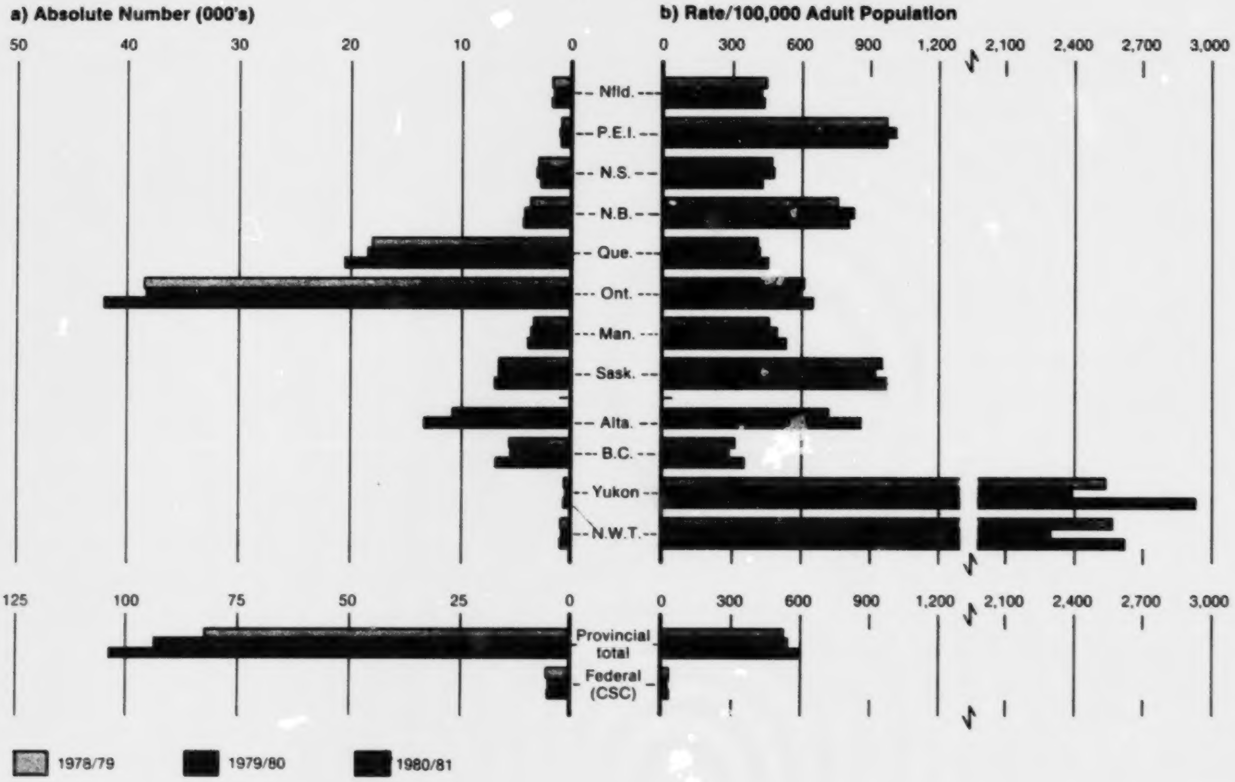
On any given day during 1980/81 there were on average 23,560 (from Table 2) individuals in government operated correctional facilities. **Figure VI** shows that of these, slightly fewer than 20,000 had been sentenced. The remainder were being held temporarily in provincial/territorial facilities on either remand or lock-up status. Facilities operated by provincial or territorial governments held slightly over one half (10,385) of the sentenced inmate population. Federal penitentiaries, which normally house only sentenced inmates, held the remainder. Comparable data at the national level are not available for the previous two years - Manitoba, Alberta and the Northwest Territories could not provide data for each year.

Of the 10,385 provincial/territorial sentenced inmates in 1980/81, 4,214 (41%) were in Ontario; 1,781 (17%) were in Quebec; 1,119 (11%) were in British Columbia; and, 952 (9%) were in Alberta.

In terms of the rate of sentenced inmates per 100,000 adult population in 1980/81, the three jurisdictions with the highest rates were the Northwest Territories (517), the Yukon Territory (355), and Saskatchewan (102). Quebec had the lowest rate at 39.

In those jurisdictions for which data were available for the entire three year period, only British Columbia (-13%) showed a noteworthy decline in the rates per adult population. Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick reported an increase of 21% and 14% respectively. The penitentiary inmate population remained relatively constant over each of the three years.

Figure VII : Sentenced Admissions, 1978/79-1980/81



Highlights - Sentenced Admissions

Figure VII illustrates the frequency of sentenced admissions to government correctional facilities in Canada during 1978/79, 1979/80 and 1980/81.

During 1979/80 and 1980/81 slightly less than one half, or 108,575, of the processed entries displayed in Table 2 were sentenced admissions. Comparable data for 1978/79 were not available since Alberta did not report for that year. In relation to population growth during the three year period, sentenced admissions have increased from 557 per 100,000 adult population in 1978/79 to 616 in 1980/81, an 11% increase. This increase is slightly exaggerated since the Alberta population, which had an above average admission rate during the latter two years, is not represented in the 1978/79 rate.

Facilities operated by the Ontario and Quebec governments accounted for a substantial portion of the total sentenced admissions in 1979/80 and 1980/81, 39% and 19% respectively. Approximately 4% of sentenced admissions were to federal penitentiaries. Compared to the national average, the sentenced admission rates were notably higher in the Northwest Territories (2,619), the Yukon (2,934), Prince Edward Island (970) and Saskatchewan (975).

Manitoba, the Yukon, and British Columbia show increases in the rate of sentenced admissions during the three years. Alberta also reported a significant increase over the two years data were available.

Figure VIII : Sentenced Admissions — Females, 1978/79-1980/81

Highlights - Females

Figure VIII shows the proportion of females sentenced to custody in government correctional facilities. The provincial total excludes Manitoba in 1978/79 and 1979/80, and Alberta in 1978/79. In addition, the female proportion in Ontario was based on data which includes lock-ups. Saskatchewan data includes inmates serving a sentence at the end of the previous year as well as sentenced admissions for the years under study.

During 1980/81, approximately 6% of the 108,575 sentenced admissions in Canada were female. During each year, the majority of female admissions were sentenced to custody at the provincial/territorial level.

The relative number of females admitted to federal penitentiaries has decreased from 3% in 1978/79 to 2% in 1980/81. A proportionate increase was apparent in female admissions to provincial/territorial facilities - females represented approximately 1% more of the sentenced admissions in 1980/81 than in 1978/79. However, both Manitoba and Alberta are excluded from the 1978/79 data.

The proportion of sentenced female admissions in the individual jurisdictions during 1980/81 ranged from a high of 9% in both Manitoba and the Yukon, to a low of 3% in Prince Edward Island.

During the three years, Saskatchewan admitted a consistently higher proportion of females while Prince Edward Island admitted the lowest. The Yukon showed the largest increase in the relative number of females admitted under sentence.

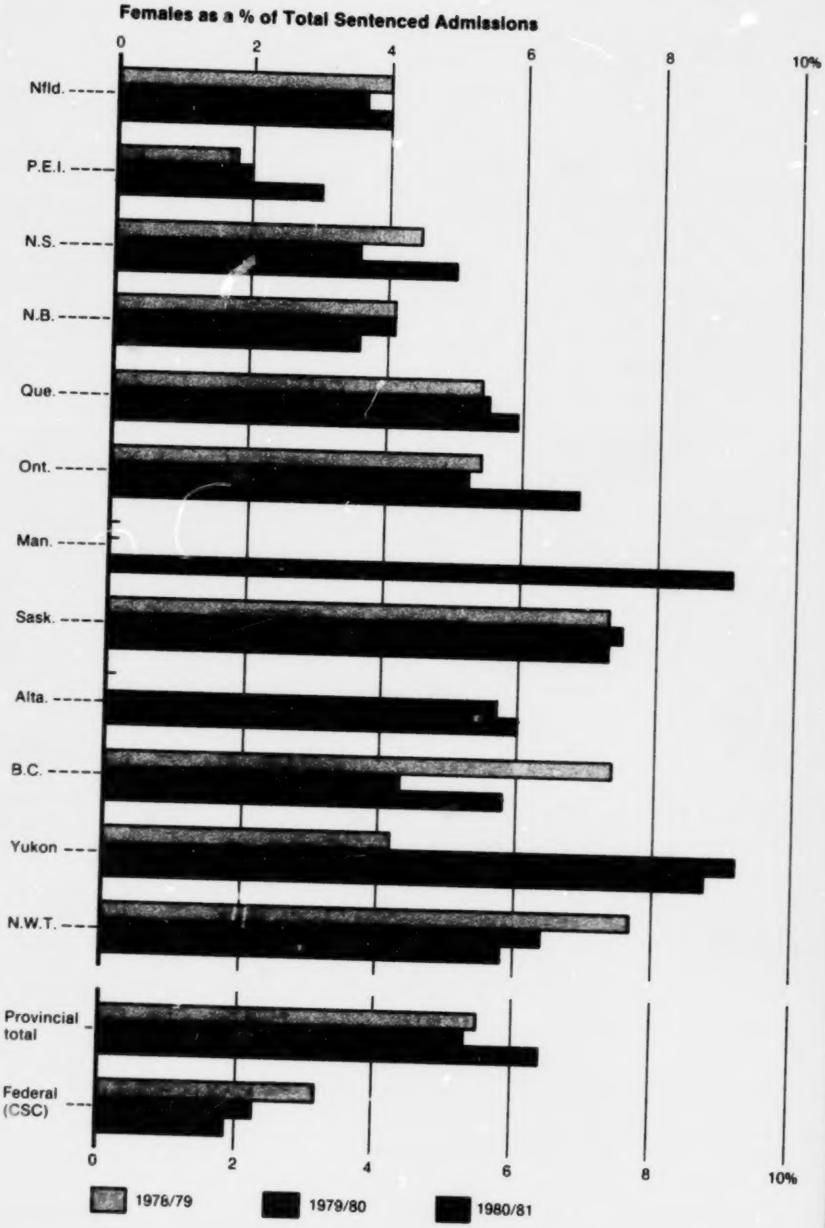


TABLE 4 - Sentenced Admissions to Provincial/Territorial Facilities - Sentence Length on Admission, 1978/79 - 1980/81

Jurisdiction	Year	Total sentenced admissions No.	%	Less than 1 month %	1 to 3 months %	4 to 12 months %	13 months and over %
Newfoundland	1978/79	1,581	100	35.9	19.7	30.2	14.3
	1979/80	1,544	100	36.7	21.9	30.0	11.4
	1980/81	1,624	100	35.7	32.1	23.3	8.8
Prince Edward Island	1978/79	839	100	..	..	..	..
	1979/80	901	100	86.8	9.0	3.3	.8
	1980/81	876	100	85.2	8.2	5.1	1.5
Nova Scotia	1978/79	2,863	100	51.5	27.1	13.7	7.6
	1979/80	2,934	100	45.3	31.5	15.2	8.0
	1980/81	2,704	100	39.1	31.8	18.7	10.4
New Brunswick	1978/79	3,687	100	67.9	16.2	9.2	6.6
	1979/80	4,174	100	68.0	16.3	8.6	7.0
	1980/81	4,190	100	65.8	18.2	9.6	6.4
Quebec*	1978/79	18,051	100	70.7	15.9	7.2	6.2
	1979/80	18,434	100	71.0	15.3	7.2	6.5
	1980/81	20,380	100	70.0	14.8	7.6	7.5
Ontario*	1978/79	38,509	100	58.0	20.4	14.8	6.7
	1979/80	38,364	100	56.4	21.3	15.9	6.4
	1980/81	42,005	100	54.2	20.9	16.9	7.9
Manitoba	1978/79	3,315	100	38.5	31.4	20.6	9.5
	1979/80	3,572	100	35.6	33.4	21.1	9.8
	1980/81	3,898	100	36.1	23.1	26.7	14.0
Saskatchewan	1978/79	6,477	100	45.4	19.6	26.8	8.2
	1979/80	6,465	100	45.3	19.1	26.3	9.3
	1980/81	6,930	100	48.2	19.7	23.7	8.3
Alberta	1978/79	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1979/80	10,715	100	29.1	36.2	22.6	12.1
	1980/81	13,185	100	30.5	37.1	21.3	11.1
British Columbia	1978/79	5,704	100	45.4	34.5	15.7	4.4
	1979/80	5,566	100	43.6	35.2	17.2	3.9
	1980/81	6,556	100	42.6	27.0	22.3	8.1
Yukon	1978/79	386	100	57.0	19.7	16.9	6.5
	1979/80	369	100	58.3	19.8	15.5	6.5
	1980/81	446	100	59.0	17.5	17.5	6.0
Northwest Territories	1978/79	672	100	35.9	29.7	27.3	7.1
	1979/80	606	100	31.4	28.2	31.9	8.5
	1980/81	694	100	33.4	31.2	28.9	6.4
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	**1978/79**	**82,084**	**100**	**57.8**	**20.8**	**14.6**	**6.8**
	1979/80	**93,644**	**100**	**53.6**	**23.0**	**16.0**	**7.4**
	1980/81	**103,788**	**100**	**52.4**	**22.5**	**16.7**	**8.4**

* The sentence length categories for both Quebec and Ontario differ slightly from those used in other jurisdictions. The categories applied in the summary for these two provinces are: Quebec - less than 1 month, 1 to 3 months, 4 months and under 12, 12 months and over; and Ontario - less than 1 month, 1 month and under 3, 3 months and under 12, 12 months and over.

Highlights - Provincial Sentence Length

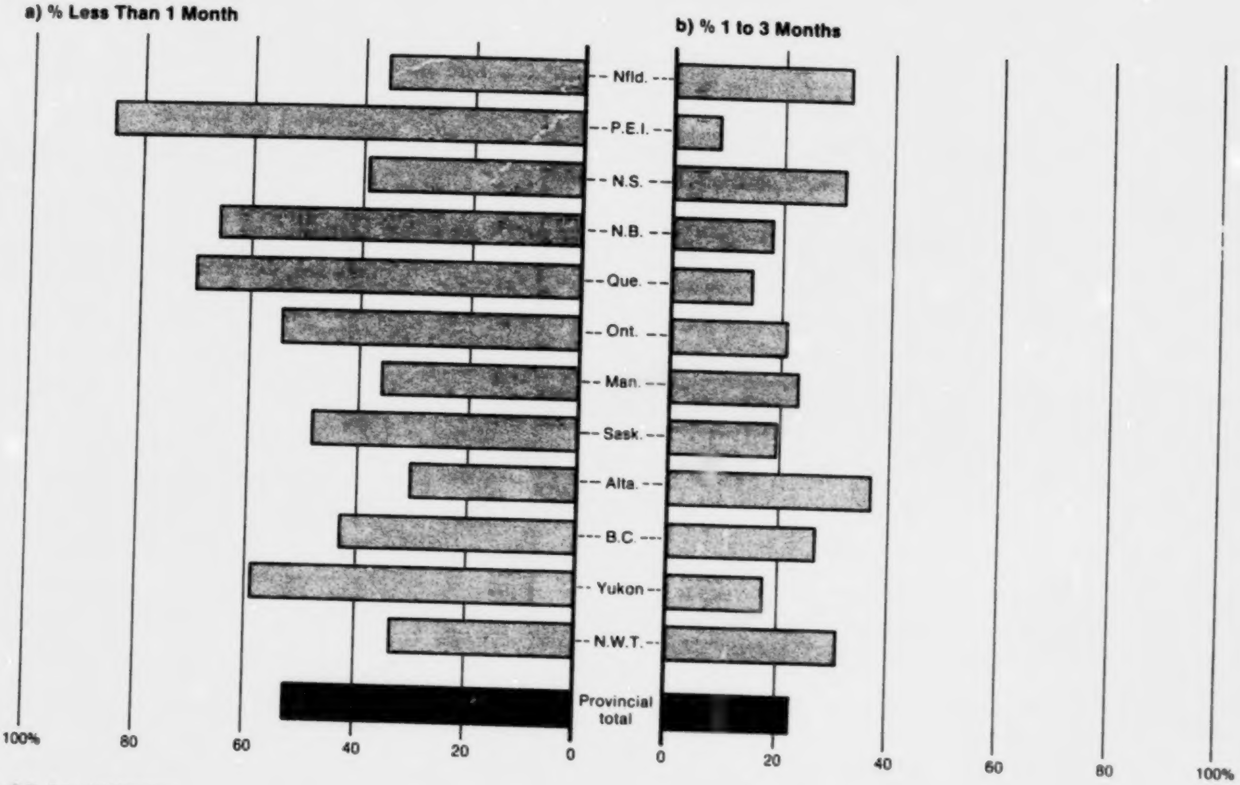
There were 103,788 sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial facilities in Canada during 1980/81. Sentence length on admission was unknown for 1,085, or about 1% of these cases. Also, it is important to recognize that these data do not refer to time served.

In 1980/81, 52% of the sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial facilities in Canada had sentences of less than 1 month; 23%, 1 to 3 months; 17%, 4 to 12 months; and 8%, 13 months and over. **Table** 4 data show an apparent decrease in the relative usage of sentences under one month in length, however, both Alberta and Prince Edward Island are excluded from the 1978/79 data. For the two years data were available for all jurisdictions, there was no discernable trend.

Jurisdiction-specific data for 1980/81, show quite a difference in the sentence length distribution of admissions. In Prince Edward Island 85% of the sentenced admissions were for terms of less than 1 month while only 31% of Alberta admissions fell into this category. The reverse was true for the 1 to 3 month terms - the highest was Alberta (37%), and the lowest was Prince Edward Island (8%). Quebec also admitted a significantly higher than average proportion of offenders with sentences of less than one month in length (70%).

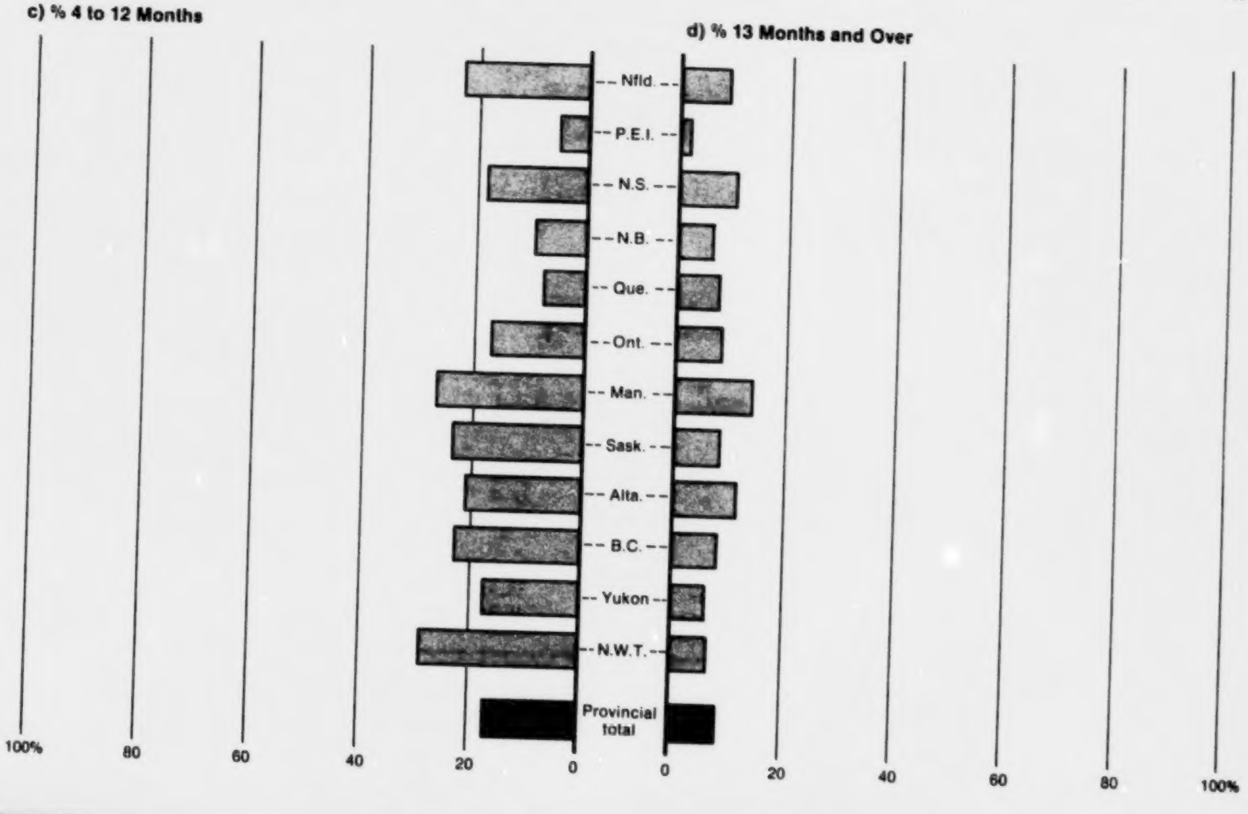
At the federal level, one half of all inmates on profile as of March 31st 1981 were serving sentences of 2 to 5 years; 15%, 6 to 9 years; 8%, 10 to 14 years; 5%, over 15 years; and, 13% were serving life sentences. Only 7% of these inmates had sentences of less than 2 years.

Figure IX : Sentenced Admissions to Provincial/Territorial Facilities — Sentence Length on Admission, 1980/81



a) % Less Than 1 Month

b) % 1 to 3 Months



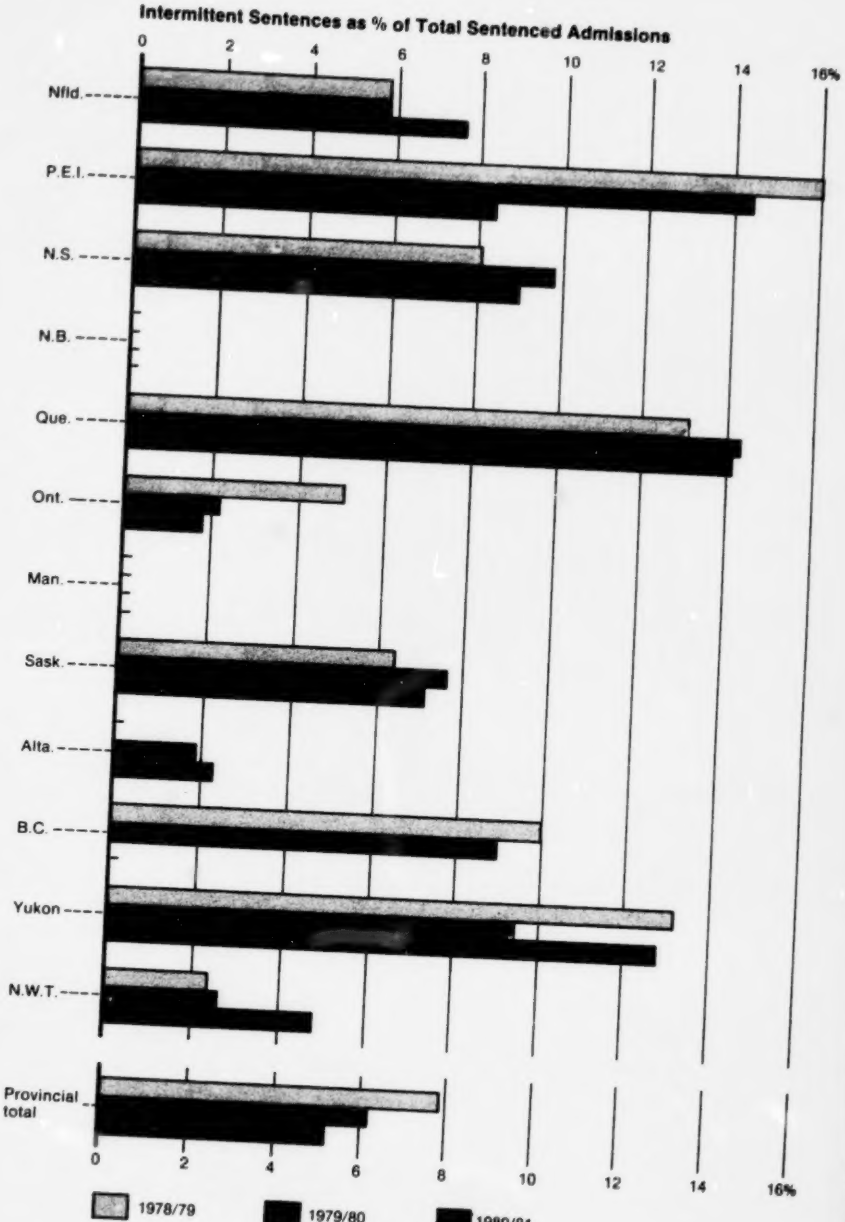
c) % 4 to 12 Months

d) % 13 Months and Over

TABLE 5 - Sentenced Admissions to Provincial/Territorial Facilities - Selected Categories, 1978/79 - 1980/81

		Total sentenced admissions	Fine defaulters	Drinking/ driving offenders	Intermittent sentences
Jurisdiction	**Year**	No.	%	%	%
Newfoundland	1978/79	1,581	18.0	25.4	5.8
	1979/80	1,544	20.7	26.8	5.8
	1980/81	1,624	20.8	27.2	7.6
Prince Edward Island	1978/79	839	..	..	16.0
	1979/80	901	..	78.6	14.4
	1980/81	876	..	70.7	8.4
Nova Scotia	1978/79	2,863	42.4	13.1	8.1
	1979/80	2,934	38.1	13.5	9.8
	1980/81	2,704	26.2	7.7	9.0
New Brunswick	1978/79	3,687	..	..	..
	1979/80	4,174	..	..	..
	1980/81	4,190	..	..	..
Quebec	1978/79	18,051	42.3	..	13.1
	1979/80	18,434	..	12.1	14.3
	1980/81	20,380	..	..	14.1
Ontario	1978/79	38,509	..	..	5.1
	1979/80	38,364	..	..	2.2
	1980/81	42,005	35.1	17.0	1.8
Manitoba	1978/79	3,315	..	..	..
	1979/80	3,572	..	..	..
	1980/81	3,898	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	1978/79	6,477	25.0	26.6	6.4
	1979/80	6,465	22.0	28.4	7.6
	1980/81	6,930	23.2	29.3	7.1
Alberta	1978/79	..	..	..	..
	1979/80	10,715	40.3	11.8	1.9
	1980/81	13,185	40.0	12.3	2.3
British Columbia	1978/79	5,704	26.0	33.0	10.0
	1979/80	5,566	21.0	31.0	9.0
	1980/81	6,856	20.3	23.5	..
Yukon	1978/79	386	25.1	36.5	13.2
	1979/80	369	29.3	35.8	9.5
	1980/81	446	29.1	41.5	12.8
Northwest Territories	1978/79	672	17.0	22.9	2.4
	1979/80	606	16.0	25.6	2.6
	1980/81	694	15.3	24.1	4.8
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	**1978/79**	**82,084**	**35.7**	**26.4**	**7.9**
	1979/80	**93,644**	**30.3**	**19.4**	**6.2**
	1980/81	**103,788**	**32.7**	**18.8**	**5.2**

Figure X : Sentenced Admissions to Provincial/Territorial Facilities — Intermittent Sentences, 1978/79-1980/81



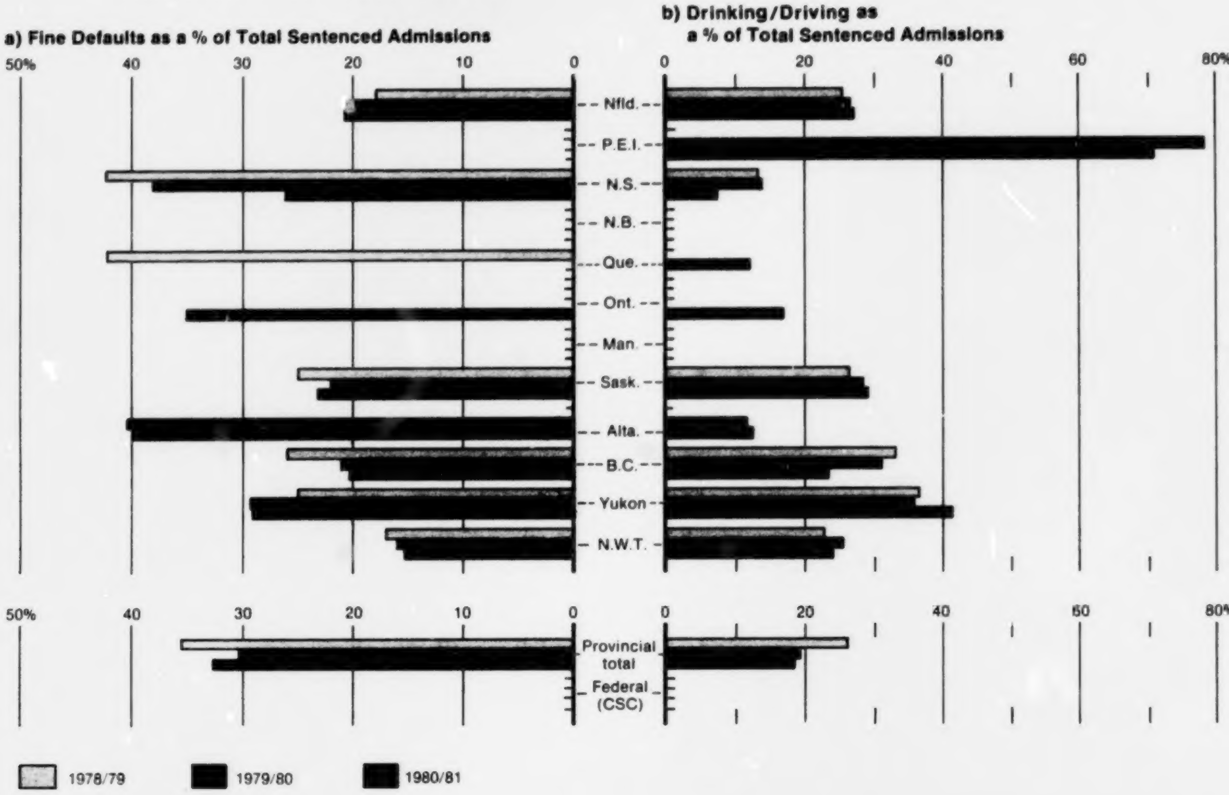
Highlights - Intermittent Sentences

Figure X displays the proportion of sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial government facilities which were served intermittently in 1978/79, 1979/80 and 1980/81. New Brunswick and Manitoba data were not available for all three years, Alberta for 1978/79, and British Columbia for 1980/81. The use of intermittent sentences in these provinces is not reflected in the provincial average for the years data were not available. The relative use of intermittent sentences in Saskatchewan was based on data which included year end counts in addition to sentenced admissions.

For those jurisdictions which reported data for 1980/81, 5% of their sentenced admissions involved sentences to be served intermittently. Unfortunately, a trend cannot be examined since a different set of jurisdictions reported data for each of the three years in question.

Quebec, Prince Edward Island and the Yukon showed a consistently higher than average use of intermittent sentencing throughout the three year period while Ontario was consistently lower. The relative use of intermittent sentencing in Alberta was comparatively low for the two years of available data. Only three of the eight provinces and territories which reported data for the entire three year period showed a decline in the proportion of sentenced admissions which were served intermittently - Prince Edward Island, Ontario and the Yukon. The apparent overall decline displayed by the provincial average is to a great extent a reflection of the Ontario trend. While representing approximately 40 to 45% of the sample for the three years, Ontario showed a significant decrease in the relative use of intermittent sentences, from 5% in 1978/79 to 2% in 1980/81.

Figure XI : Sentenced Admissions to Provincial/Territorial Facilities — Selected Offences, 1978/79-1980/81



Highlights - Selected Offences

Figure XI displays the number of drinking/driving offenders and fine defaulters admitted to provincial/territorial facilities as a proportion of the sentenced admissions in each jurisdiction during the three year period, 1978/79 to 1980/81.

It is important to note that several jurisdictions do not collect this information routinely, and therefore the provincial averages may not be representative of those jurisdictions for which data were not available. New Brunswick and Manitoba could not provide data for any of the three years in question and Quebec, Ontario and Alberta provided data for only a portion of the time period. The number of drinking/driving offenders admitted in 1979/80 and 1980/81 was the only data Prince Edward Island could provide.

For those jurisdictions which could provide the relevant data, admissions for fine defaults was somewhat more frequent in relation to total sentenced admissions than drinking/driving admissions during all three years. In 1980/81 approximately 19% of the sentenced admissions were for drinking/driving offences, and 33% were for fine defaults. According to the available data, the admission rates for both of these offences have apparently declined from 1978/79 to 1980/81. However, it is very difficult to determine if this represents an actual trend since a different set of jurisdictions reported data in each of the three years.

In comparison to the provincial average, Prince Edward Island facilities admitted a comparatively high rate of drinking/driving offenders during both years for which data were available - 1979/80 (79%) and 1980/81 (71%). These offenders also comprised a comparatively high proportion of the Yukon admissions in all three years. Lower than average proportions are shown for Nova Scotia, Quebec and Alberta.

Quebec, Alberta and Ontario showed a higher than average fine default admission rate for the years data were available; the Northwest Territories and Newfoundland had proportionately lower than average admissions in this category. During the period under study, Nova Scotia displayed the only noteworthy change - in 1978/79 42% of sentenced admissions were fine defaulters while in 1980/81 26% fell into this offence category.

Remand and Sentenced Admissions

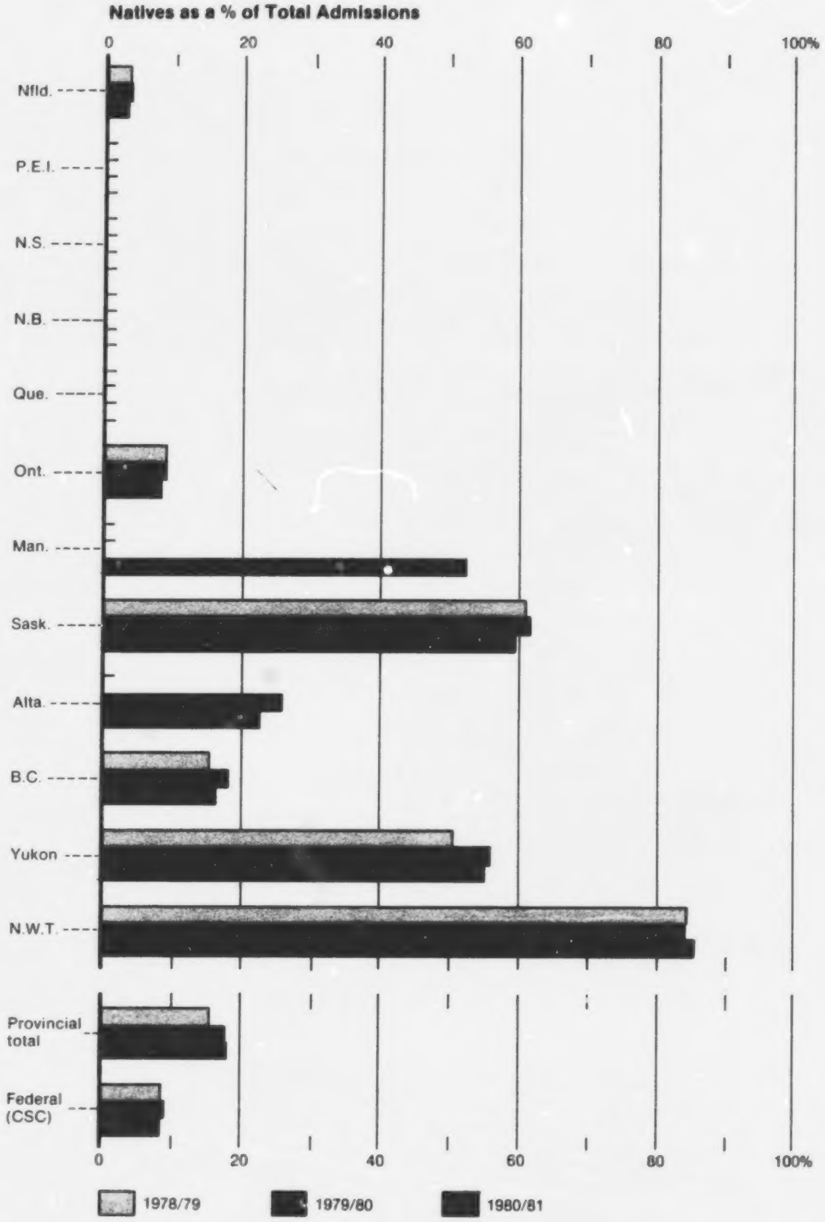
A third population base used to describe inmates admitted to government operated correctional facilities combines both remand and sentenced admissions. In this section remand and sentenced admissions are characterized in terms of age and native/non-native background.

As in the previous section, lock-ups and transfers are excluded from the data shown. It should be noted that the distinction between a remand and lock-up admission is somewhat artificial and does not necessarily reflect a clear delineation of cases counted in either category. Here again, the data represents a duplicated count of individuals by including readmissions from court and, in some cases, double counting remanded inmates who were later admitted under sentence.

TABLE 6 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions - Natives, 1978/79 - 1980/81

Jurisdiction	Year	Remand and sentenced admissions		
		No.	Native %	Non-native %
Newfoundland	1978/79	1,666	3.4	96.6
	1979/80	1,703	3.5	96.5
	1980/81	1,624	3.0	97.0
Prince Edward Island	1978/79	1,008	..	..
	1979/80	1,113	..	..
	1980/81	1,003	..	..
Nova Scotia	1978/79	4,515	..	..
	1979/80	4,716	..	..
	1980/81	4,559	..	..
New Brunswick	1978/79	4,312	3.0	97.0
	1979/80	4,741	3.0	97.0
	1980/81	4,839	..	..
Quebec	1978/79	28,496	..	..
	1979/80	29,021	..	..
	1980/81	31,803	..	..
Ontario	1978/79	61,834	9.0	91.0
	1979/80	60,701	9.0	91.0
	1980/81	65,776	8.2	91.8
Manitoba	1978/79	4,880	..	..
	1979/80	5,529	..	..
	1980/81	4,764	52.4	47.6
Saskatchewan	1978/79	8,118	61.0	39.0
	1979/80	8,228	61.6	38.4
	1980/81	8,724	59.5	40.5
Alberta	1978/79	..	..	..
	1979/80	16,543	25.9	74.1
	1980/81	20,711	22.5	77.5
British Columbia	1978/79	10,020	15.1	84.9
	1979/80	9,976	18.3	81.7
	1980/81	11,297	16.6	83.4
Yukon	1978/79	526	50.8	49.2
	1979/80	461	56.4	43.6
	1980/81	525	55.2	44.8
Northwest Territories	1978/79	681	84.4	15.6
	1979/80	777	84.1	15.9
	1980/81	876	85.4	14.6
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	**1978/79**	**126,056**	**15.6**	**84.4**
	1979/80	**143,509**	**17.7**	**82.3**
	1980/81	**156,501**	**18.1**	**81.9**

Figure XII : Remand and Sentenced Admissions — Natives, 1978/79-1980/81



Highlights - Natives

Figure XII displays the native proportion of remand and sentenced admissions to provincial/ territorial government facilities in 1978/79, 1979/80, and 1980/81. Inmate profiles at year end provided the data source for the number of natives held in federal penitentiaries for the same three years.

Only six of the 12 provincial/ territorial jurisdictions could provide data for the entire three year period. Three provinces, including Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Quebec, could not provide data on the number of native admissions. As a result, the provincial average may not be truly representative of all jurisdictions since it is based on available data only. In addition, the comparabality of this data is questionable due to the possible definitional variation among jurisdictions which at this point in time has not been thoroughly investigated.

For those jurisdictions represented by the provincial average, there was no discernable trend in the native admission rate during the three years in question. However, there is much variation across jurisdictions, ranging from 85% in the Northwest Territories to 3% in Newfoundland during 1980/81. Saskatchewan (60%) and the Yukon (55%) were comparatively high while Ontario (8%) was low. To a large extent these native admission rates are a reflection of the number of natives in the standing adult population in each jurisdiction.

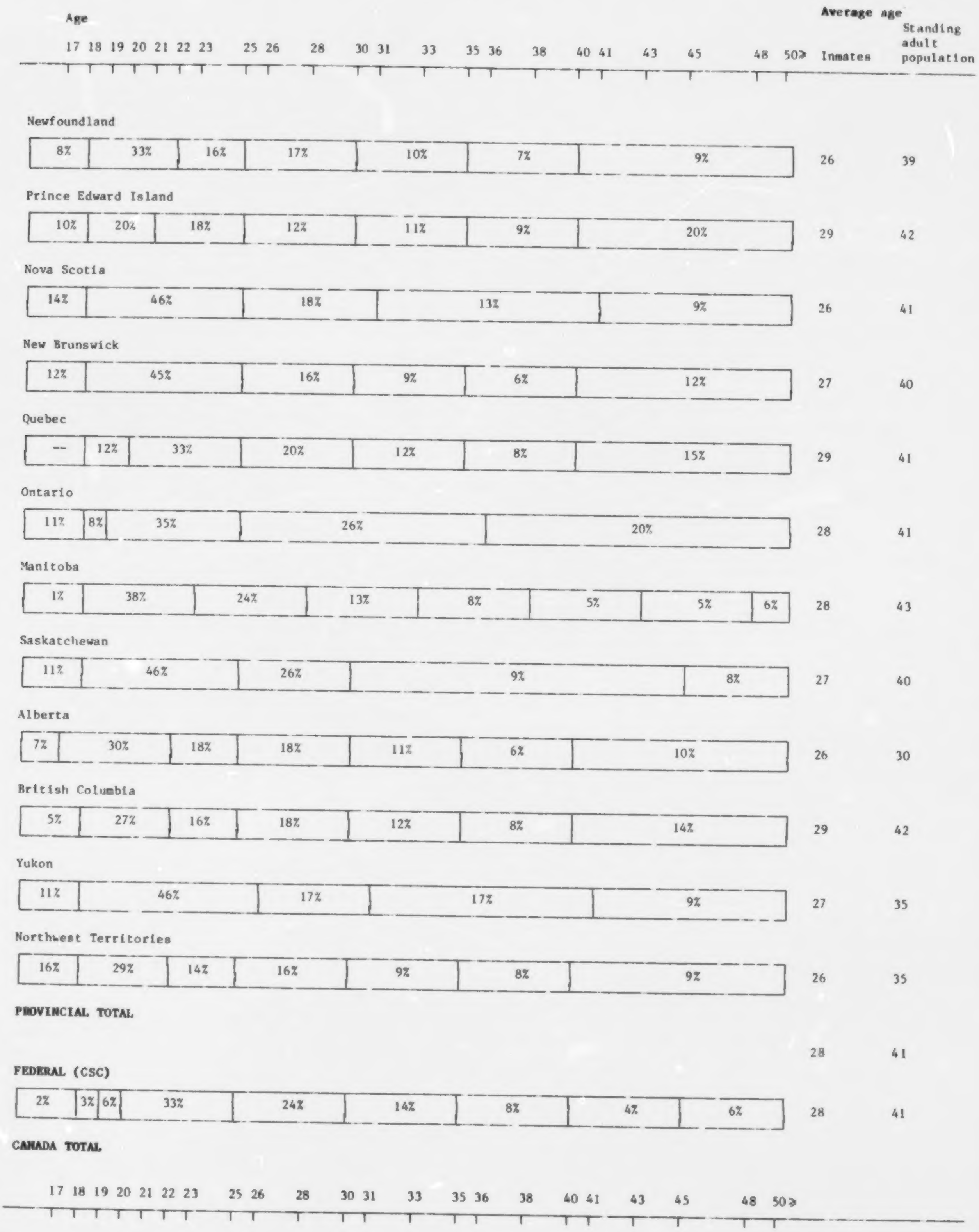
Natives consistently represented about 9% of the federal penitentiary population for each of the years examined.

Highlights - Age on Admission

The average age on admission of those admitted to Canadian correctional facilities in 1980/81 is shown for each jurisdiction in **Figure XIII.** In the case of Quebec, age data applies to 1979 rather than 1980/81. The average age of all inmates incarcerated in Canada during 1980/81 was 28 years, which is considerably lower than the average age of 41 for the entire adult population. On average, both federal and provincial inmates were 28 years of age on the date of admission. The average age of those admitted to custody ranged from a low of 26 in the Northwest Territories to a high of 29 in Prince Edward Island and Quebec.

Although an age distribution for Canada could not be arrived at due to the use of dissimilar age categories, **Table 7** provides an indication of the inmate age distribution for each jurisdiction. It should be noted that much of the variance evident at the lower end of the age scale is attributable to differences in the age of majority set by each province or territory. Inmates aged 18 to 24 accounted for between 38% (Prince Edward Island) and 49% (Newfoundland) of all remanded and sentenced admissions

TABLE 7 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions - Age on Admission, 1980/81



	Average age	
	Inmates	Standing adult population
Newfoundland	26	39
Prince Edward Island	29	42
Nova Scotia	26	41
New Brunswick	27	40
Quebec	29	41
Ontario	28	41
Manitoba	28	43
Saskatchewan	27	40
Alberta	26	30
British Columbia	29	42
Yukon	27	35
Northwest Territories	26	35
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	28	41
FEDERAL (CSC)	28	41
CANADA TOTAL		

TABLE 8 - Inmate Deaths, 1978/79 - 1980/81

Highlights

The number of inmate deaths has declined over the three year period from a high of 82 in 1978/79 to a low of 70 in 1980/81. During the latter year, suicide was the cause of death in 43% of the cases, compared to 28% in 1979/80, and 39% in 1978/79. The suicide rate among inmates in 1980/81 (1.3/1,000) was seven times higher than that experienced by the adult population in Canada, during 1980.

During all three years, no inmate deaths were reported in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and the Yukon. In 1980/81, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick also reported no inmate deaths. The remaining provinces reported a total of 28 inmate deaths in 1980/81, down 36% from 1978/79. At the federal level, the number of inmate deaths in 1980/81 (42) exceeded that reported in both 1978/79 (38) and 1979/80 (36).

The proportion of inmate deaths resulting from suicide was higher in provincial/territorial institutions than in federal penitentiaries, in 1978/79 57% of provincial inmate deaths were caused by suicide compared to 18% of federal inmate deaths. The proportions shifted in the following year to 35% and 19% respectively, then levelled off at 46% and 40% in 1980/81.

In 1980/81 there was a significant increase (from 7 to 17) in the number of federal inmate deaths which resulted from suicide. Conversely, during that year, federal inmate deaths resulting from murder (included in the "other" category) declined from 13 in the previous year to seven.

		Cause of death		
Jurisdiction	**Year**	**Suicide** No.	**Other** No.	**Total** No.
Newfoundland	1978/79	-	-	-
	1979/80	-	-	-
	1980/81	-	-	-
Prince Edward Island	1978/79	-	-	-
	1979/80	-	-	-
	1980/81	-	-	-
Nova Scotia	1978/79	1	-	1
	1979/80	1	-	1
	1980/81	-	-	-
New Brunswick	1978/79	3	-	3
	1979/80	-	-	-
	1980/81	-	-	-
Quebec	1978/79	6	7	13
	1979/80	4	12	16
	1980/81	3	10	13
Ontario	1978/79	3	7	10
	1979/80	2	7	9
	1980/81	3	4	7
Manitoba	1978/79	2	-	2
	1979/80	2	-	2
	1980/81	1	1	2
Saskatchewan	1978/79	1	-	1
	1979/80	3	-	3
	1980/81	1	-	1
Alberta	1978/79	2	2	4
	1979/80	-	3	3
	1980/81	2	-	2
British Columbia	1978/79	7	3	10
	1979/80	2	4	6
	1980/81	3	-	3
Yukon	1978/79	-	-	-
	1979/80	-	-	-
	1980/81	-	-	-
Northwest Territories	1978/79	..	..	..
	1979/80	..	..	..
	1980/81	..	..	..
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	**1978/79**	**25**	**19**	**44**
	1979/80	**14**	**26**	**40**
	1980/81	**13**	**15**	**28**
FEDERAL (CSC)	**1978/79**	**7**	**31**	**38**
	1979/80	**7**	**29**	**36**
	1980/81	**17**	**25**	**42**
CANADA TOTAL	**1978/79**	**32**	**50**	**82**
	1979/80	**21**	**55**	**76**
	1980/81	**30**	**40**	**70**

SECTION B: PRIVATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

Introduction

In many jurisdictions, the institutional data presented in the previous section is not indicative of the entire custodial caseload or population due to the practice of contracting out custodial responsibilities to the private sector. This has been the case to varying degrees, in eight jurisdictions over the past few years. Although these facilities are financed through public funds, they differ from most custodial facilities in that they are operated by non-governmental personnel.

For the most part, private facilities offer a relatively open residential setting for sentenced inmates and allow for the daily use of community resources such as schools, treatment programs, or for the seeking or holding of employment. Facilities such as these are also operated by governmental personnel in New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the federal jurisdiction. Generally, inmates are transferred to a private residential centre following initial assessment in a government operated institution. Transfers can take place at any time during the life of a sentence, and are often granted under the authority of a temporary absence program. In some cases. offenders sentenced to probation are also accommodated in private facilities.

In 1980/81, there were 74 residential centres operating under contract in Newfoundland (1), Quebec (17), Ontario (31), Manitoba (4), Saskatchewan (1), Alberta (19), and the Northwest Territories (1). Private facilities were also utilized by the Government of British Columbia and the CSC, however, the actual number in operation was not available. Only Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and the Yukon did not have community based residential centres for inmates that were either run by the government or through the private sector. However, in the case of Nova Scotia, a per diem rate is paid to house inmates in Howard House, a residential centre which is jointly funded by three other agencies. The use of facilities run by other agencies is common in other jurisdictions as well and in such cases, serves to delimit the coverage of institutional data.

In 1980/81 there was a combined capacity of 1,609 beds in private correctional facilities, 84% of which apply to provincial/territorial bed space. Of the 1,351 bed spaces, an average of 763 inmates were accommodated in 1980/81. It should be noted that not all beds were for the exclusive use of provincial/territorial inmates. In some cases, private facilities are jointly funded by federal and provincial governments, and for this reason, the average count shown in **Table 9** is low.

Excluding British Columbia, the total cost of private facilities accounted for almost 1.8% of Canadian expenditures on corrections in all three years. Over the three year period, expenditures on private facilities rose 37%, from $8.4 million to $11.5 million. Approximately 65% of these costs were borne by provincial/territorial governments.

TABLE 9 - Private Correctional Facilities - Operational Data, 1978/79 - 1980/81

Jurisdiction	Year	Number of facilities	Rated capacity	Average daily population	Annual cost($)
Newfoundland	1978/79	1	14	3	27,700
	1979/80	1	14	3	31,800
	1980/81	1	15	4	31,800
Prince Edward Island	1978/79	...	...	...	...
	1979/80	...	...	...	...
	1980/81	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	1978/79	...	...	...	...
	1979/80	...	...	...	...
	1980/81	...	...	...	...
New Brunswick	1978/79	...	...	...	...
	1979/80	...	...	...	...
	1980/81	...	...	...	...
Quebec	1978/79	11	168	44	814,893
	1979/80	15	267	77	1,340,949
	1980/81	17	316	163	1,488,925
Ontario	1978/79	32	550	429	3,693,516
	1979/80	33	577	452	4,468,561
	1980/81	31	527	435	4,643,177
Manitoba	1978/79	4	...	...	143,900
	1979/80	4	...	...	163,400
	1980/81	4	...	...	109,016
Saskatchewan	1978/79	...	...	...	...
	1979/80	1	30	5	..
	1980/81	1	30	16	394,000
Alberta	1978/79	20	409	134	688,021
	1979/80	21	437	131	808,178
	1980/81	19	451	137	897,306
British Columbia	1978/79	..	..	..	..
	1979/80	..	184	..	714,488
	1980/81	..	..	..	..
Yukon	1978/79	...	...	...	...
	1979/80	...	...	...	...
	1980/81	...	...	...	...
Northwest Territories	1978/79	1	12	8	...
	1979/80	1	12	8	...
	1980/81	1	12	8	...
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	**1978/79**	69	1,153	**618**	**5,368,030**
	1979/80	76	1,521	**676**	**7,527,376**
	1980/81	**74**	1,351	**763**	**7,564,224**
FEDERAL (CSC)	**1978/79**	..	**210**	..	**2,996,664**
	1979/80	..	**194**	..	**3,574,964**
	1980/81	..	**258**	..	**3,887,538**
CANADA TOTAL	**1978/79**	..	**1,363**	..	**8,364,694**
	1979/80	..	**1,715**	..	**11,102,340**
	1980/81	..	**1,609**	..	**11,451,762**

SECTION C: NON-CUSTODIAL SERVICES

Introduction

At any one time, the vast majority of offenders serving sentences in Canada are not being held in custody, but are under some form of supervision in the community. In 1980/81 for instance, the average count of sentenced inmates in Canada was approximately 20,000. The equivalent count of those serving sentences under probation, parole, or mandatory supervision was 70,000.

Community supervision can vary considerably in terms of the frequency of contact with the supervising officer, and the conditions attached to probation orders or to the granting of parole. In recent years, programs have been developed to expand the use of compensatory sentences such as community service orders, fine options, and restitution. These are often conditions attached to a probation order. Also in recent years, increasing caseload burdens have resulted in several efforts to utilize volunteers in community supervision programs.

A significant development in the administration of parole in Canada occurred in 1978, when the Parole Act was amended to allow the formation of provincial Boards of Parole. Subsequent to this amendment, provincial Boards were established in Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia. These Boards have responsibility and authority for the conditional release of inmates serving provincial sentences within their jurisdiction.

The tables and figures in this section apply to probation services only. As in the case of custodial services, the capacity to make direct cross-jurisdictional comparisons of probation data is limited due to administrative and definitional variations.

The functions and practices of probation officers are unique to each province and territory. In addition to the supervision of adult probationers, the duties of probation officers can include juvenile supervision services, court services (e.g., preparation of pre-sentence reports), as well as involvement in temporary absence cases, community service orders, and restitution programs. In northern and remote areas of the country, probation officers are often charged with duties normally given to social welfare workers and federal parole officers.

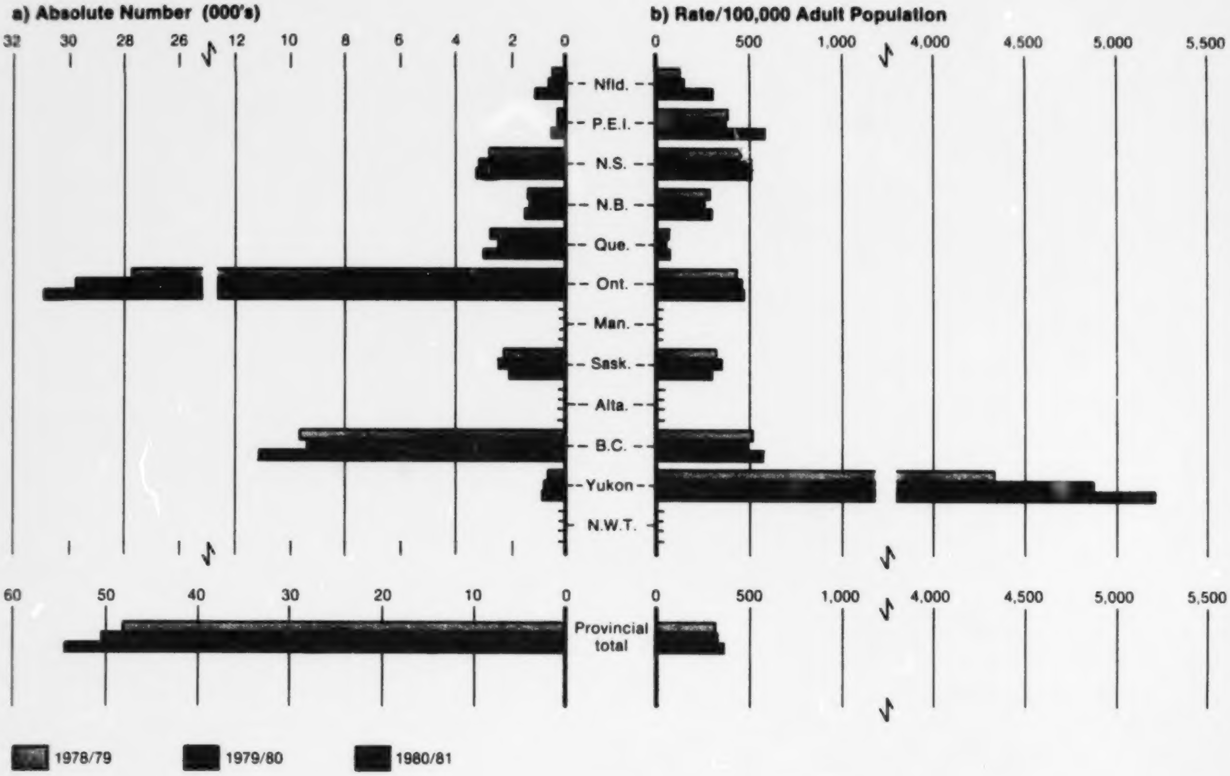
The reference period used for the statistical data presented in this section is the fiscal year ending March 31, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Quebec where the calendar year is used. In jurisdictions where probation officers supervise both adults and juveniles, the adult caseload only is shown, but may have been arrived at by means of estimation.

Probation officers in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia are charged with the responsibility for supervising parolees as well as probationers. Generally, data regarding parole supervision are excluded from the presentations in this section, but this extra supervision responsibility should be recognized in appreciating caseloads handled in each jurisdiction.

TABLE 10 - Probation Admissions - Male/Female, Native/Non-native, 1978/79 - 1980/81

		Total admissions					
Jurisdiction	**Year**	No.	Rate per 100,000 adult pop.	Male %	Female %	Native %	Non-native %
Newfoundland	1978/79	464	128.7	91.2	8.8	3.4	96.6
	1979/80	557	151.1	90.1	9.9	2.9	97.1
	1980/81	1,168	309.4	84.2	15.8	2.5	97.5
Prince Edward Island	1978/79	337	388.7	89.0	11.0	..	..
	1979/80	340	385.1	89.1	10.9	..	..
	1980/81	528	584.7	90.0	10.0	..	..
Nova Scotia	1978/79	2,846	466.3	89.7	10.3	..	..
	1979/80	3,198	513.9	88.0	12.0	..	..
	1980/81	3,247	513.0	90.1	9.9	..	..
New Brunswick	1978/79	1,423	288.6	90.0	10.0	3.0	97.0
	1979/80	1,314	260.7	90.0	10.0	3.0	97.0
	1980/81	1,495	290.5	90.0	10.0	3.0	97.0
Quebec	1978/79	2,801	63.4	92.8	7.2	..	..
	1979/80	2,537	56.6	92.1	7.9	..	..
	1980/81	3,035	66.8	92.6	7.4	..	..
Ontario	1978/79	27,827	443.1	85.0	15.0	..	..
	1979/80	29,775	466.1	..	..	..	..
	1980/81	30,880	475.1	..	..	..	..
Manitoba	1978/79	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1979/80	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1980/81	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	1978/79	2,258	330.1	85.4	14.6	34.2	65.8
	1979/80	2,480	355.3	83.9	16.1	38.1	61.9
	1980/81	2,120	298.1	82.3	17.7	37.6	62.4
Alberta	1978/79	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1979/80	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1980/81	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia	1978/79	9,678	521.1	84.4	15.6	11.1	88.9
	1979/80	9,443	496.1	83.8	16.2	11.9	88.1
	1980/81	11,246	570.7	81.8	18.2	12.2	87.8
Yukon	1978/79	659	4,335.5	88.9	11.1	43.9	56.1
	1979/80	750	4,870.1	84.9	15.1	40.9	59.1
	1980/81	792	5,210.5	84.0	16.0	48.0	52.0
Northwest Territories	1978/79	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1979/80	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1980/81	..	..	..	..	..	..
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	**1978/79**	**48,293**	**326.2**	**86.1**	**13.9**	**15.3**	**84.7**
	1979/80	**50,394**	**334.4**	**86.6**	**13.4**	**17.0**	**83.0**
	1980/81	**54,511**	**355.0**	**86.0**	**14.0**	**15.6**	**84.4**

Figure XIII: Probation Admissions, 1978/79-1980/81



Highlights - Probation Admission

Figure XIII displays the absolute number of probation admissions as well as the rate per 100,000 adult population over the three year period. In all three years, the provincial totals exclude Manitoba, Alberta, and the Northwest Territories.

In 1980/81, there were a total of 54,511 probation admissions, which represents an increase of 13% over the three year period. All jurisdictions show an overall increase in probation admissions over the three years with the exception of one province. In Saskatchewan the number of probation admissions decreased by 6% in 1980/81 over the 1978/79 figure. In Newfoundland, admissions to probation more than doubled in 1980/81 from 1979/80, mostly as the result of including cases supervised by the Department of Social Services, which accounted for 31% of all probation admissions in that year.

The total rate of probation admissions per 100,000 adult population in Canada for 1980/81 was 355. Among all jurisdictions the rate of probation admissions ranged from a low of 67 in Quebec to a high of 5,211 in the Yukon. Similarly, the rates of admission to custody as displayed in **Table 2**, were lowest for Quebec (957) and the second highest in the Yukon (3,454) to the Northwest Territories. Over the three year period, the total probation admission rate increased by 9% from 326 in 1978/79 to 355 in 1980/81.

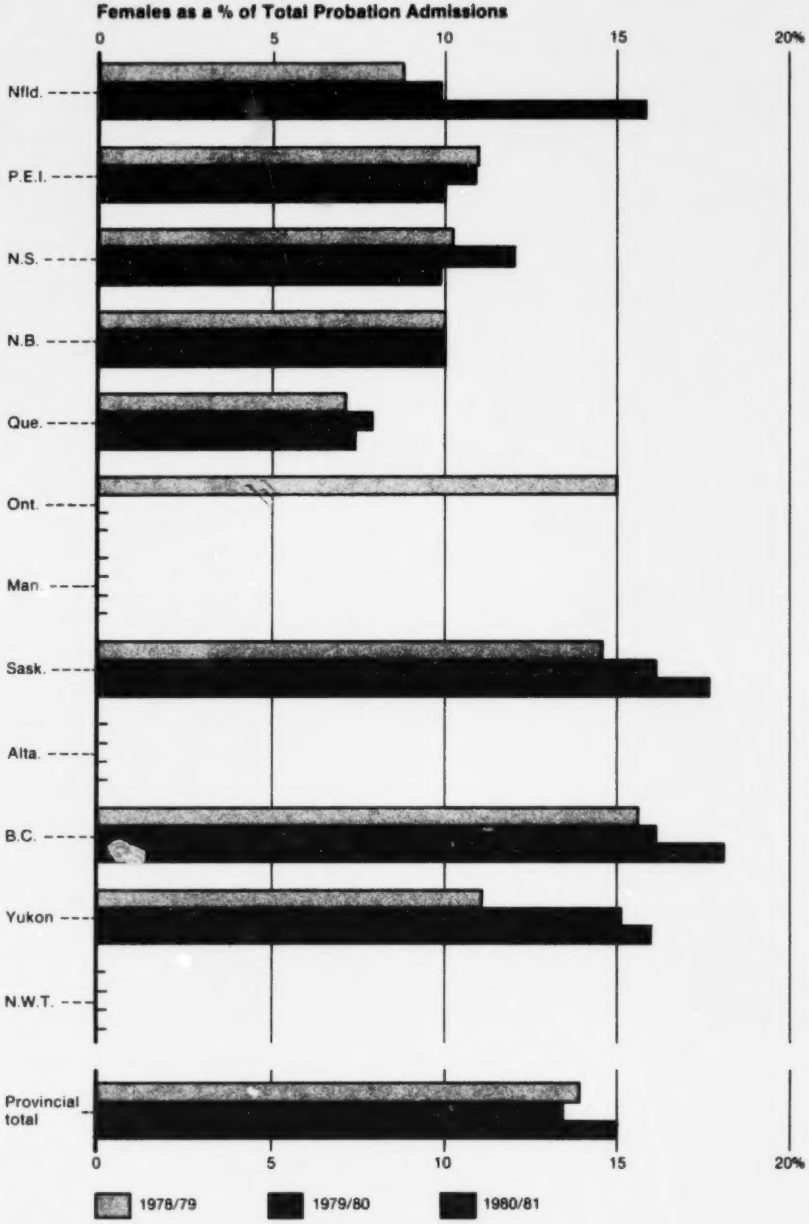
Figure XIV : Probation Admissions — Females, 1978/79-1980/81

Highlights - Females

Figure XIV shows the proportion of probation admissions that were female during the three year period. Data were not available for Manitoba, Alberta, and the Northwest Territories for each of the three years, and for Ontario in 1979/80 and 1980/81.

During all three years close to 14% of all admissions to probation supervision were female. The precentage of female probation admissions for 1980/81 ranged from a low of 7% in Quebec to a high of 18% in British Columbia. The proportion of female admissions to custody shown in **Table 3** from 1980/81 ranges from 3% in Prince Edward Island to 9% in Manitoba. In all jurisdictions for which data were available, the proportion of female admissions to probation exceeded the proportion of those sentenced to custody. In total, 6% of all sentenced admissions were female compared to 14% of admissions to probation. However, caution must be used in comparing these figures since they represent a different set of jurisdictions.

There has been a disproportionate increase in the number of females admitted to probation in the Yukon, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia. The data for Newfoundland which also shows a larger proportion of female admissions over the three years were not based on the same population. In 1980/81 data included cases supervised by the Department of Social Services unlike the previous two years.



Highlights - Natives

In **Table 10**, the proportion of natives admitted to probation is displayed over three years for five of the 12 provinces/territories. For those jurisdictions which reported data, 16% of the total probation admissions for 1980/81 were of native origin, which represents a decrease from the previous years proportion of 17%.

The proportion of native admissions has shown little change over the three year period in all jurisdictions except the Yukon. In the Yukon, the percentage of native admissions to probation increased in 1980/81 to 48% from 40% in the previous year. Similarly, native admissions to custody, as displayed in **Table 6**, do not show any notable changes over the three year period.

In Saskatchewan, British Columbia, and the Yukon, the proportions of natives admitted to custody were higher than the proportions admitted to probation supervision. The differences are 21, 4, and 7 percentage points respectively. In Newfoundland and New Brunswick, the only other jurisdictions for which both data elements wer provided, little difference in the proportion admitted to probation is evident.

The reader is cautioned against comparing native admission data across jurisdictions due to definitional inconsistencies. However, intra-jurisdictional comparisons can be made due to the application of a relatively standard definition of native within each jurisdiction.

TABLE 11 - Probation Admissions - Age on Admission, 1980/81

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2"></th><th colspan="11">Age</th><th>Average age</th><th rowspan="2">Standing adult population</th></tr>
<tr><th></th><th>18</th><th>19</th><th>20</th><th>22</th><th>25</th><th>30</th><th>35</th><th>40</th><th>45</th><th>50 ></th><th>Inmate</th></tr>
<tr><td>Newfoundland</td><td colspan="2">21%</td><td colspan="2">26%</td><td>14%</td><td>14%</td><td>11%</td><td>14%</td><td colspan="2">-</td><td>-</td><td>25</td><td>39</td></tr>
<tr><td>Prince Edward Island</td><td colspan="2">41%</td><td colspan="2">27%</td><td>11%</td><td>11%</td><td>3%</td><td>3%</td><td colspan="2">2%</td><td>2%</td><td>22</td><td>42</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nova Scotia</td><td colspan="2">45%</td><td colspan="2">23%</td><td>10%</td><td>8%</td><td>6%</td><td>3%</td><td colspan="2">3%</td><td>2%</td><td>22</td><td>41</td></tr>
<tr><td>New Brunswick</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>..</td><td>40</td></tr>
<tr><td>Quebec</td><td>1%</td><td colspan="2">25%</td><td colspan="2">37%</td><td>16%</td><td>9%</td><td>5%</td><td colspan="2">3%</td><td>4%</td><td>25</td><td>41</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ontario</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>..</td><td>41</td></tr>
<tr><td>Manitoba</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>..</td><td>43</td></tr>
<tr><td>Saskatchewan</td><td>34%</td><td colspan="2">21%</td><td colspan="2">22%</td><td colspan="2">13%</td><td colspan="2">5%</td><td colspan="2">5%</td><td>23</td><td>40</td></tr>
<tr><td>Alberta</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>..</td><td>30</td></tr>
<tr><td>British Columbia</td><td>16%</td><td colspan="3">33%</td><td>12%</td><td>13%</td><td>8%</td><td>5%</td><td colspan="2">7%</td><td>6%</td><td>26</td><td>42</td></tr>
<tr><td>Yukon</td><td colspan="2">26%</td><td colspan="2">17%</td><td>21%</td><td>11%</td><td>9%</td><td>6%</td><td colspan="2">7%</td><td>3%</td><td>25</td><td>35</td></tr>
<tr><td>Northwest Territories</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>..</td><td>35</td></tr>
<tr><td>PROVINCIAL TOTAL</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>25</td><td>41</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>22</td><td>25</td><td>30</td><td>35</td><td>40</td><td>45</td><td>50 ></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Highlights - Age on Admission

Table 11 presents a breakdown of probation admissions by age for seven of the 12 jurisdictions for 1980/81.

The average age on admission ranges from 22 years in Nova Scotia to 26 years in British Columbia. There is much variance in the age distributions appearing at the lower end of the age scale, largely due to the application of different maximun ages applicable to the juvenile justice system across jurisdictions. The percentage of offenders admitted to probation who were 25 to 30 years of age ranged from a low of 8% in Nova Scotia to a high of 14% in Newfoundland.

In each jurisdiction where comparable data are available, the average age of probationers is lower than the corresponding age of offenders held in custody. The most notable differene is in Prince Edward Island where the average age for each group varies from 22 years for probationers to 29 years for inmates.

TABLE 12 - Probation Admissions - Length of Probation Order, 1980/81

		Total admissions		Less than 6 months	6 - 12 months	13 - 24 months	More than 24 months
Jurisdiction	**Year**	No.	%	%	%	%	%
Newfoundland	1978/79	464	100	13.4	36.0	36.8	13.8
	1979/80	557	100	11.0	37.0	38.2	13.8
	1980/81	1,168	100	16.0	48.6	32.5	2.9
Prince Edward Island	1978/79	337	100	30.1	60.3	8.4	1.2
	1979/80	340	100	32.4	50.5	16.8	0.3
	1980/81	528	100	23.0	65.2	11.0	0.8
Nova Scotia	1978/79	2,846	100	6.0	43.6	40.6	9.8
	1979/80	3,198	100	13.1	41.3	41.7	3.9
	1980/81	3,247	100	8.4	49.4	38.5	3.7
New Brunswick	1978/79	1,423	100	18.0	33.7	45.0	3.3
	1979/80	1,314	100	18.0	33.6	45.1	3.3
	1980/81	1,495	100	18.0	34.0	45.0	3.0
Quebec[1]	1978/79	2,801	100	0.9	4.6	24.3	70.2
	1979/80	2,537	100	1.9	4.3	26.3	67.5
	1980/81	3,035	100	2.8	4.6	27.7	64.9
Ontario	1978/79	27,827	100	13.9	43.3	38.0	4.8
	1979/80	29,775	100	..	..	..	..
	1980/81	30,880	100	..	..	..	..
Manitoba	1978/79	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1979/80	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1980/81	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan[2]	1978/79	2,258	100	32.7	36.6	27.2	3.5
	1979/80	2,480	100	37.2	39.2	21.6	2.0
	1980/81	2,120	100	23.0	44.2	30.4	2.4
Alberta	1978/79	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1979/80	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1980/81	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia	1978/79	9,678	100	48.9	31.2	17.9	2.0
	1979/80	9,443	100	45.7	33.9	18.1	2.3
	1980/81	11,246	100	46.4	34.4	16.8	2.4
Yukon	1978/79	659	100	25.0	65.0	8.0	2.0
	1979/80	750	100	64.1	35.2	0.7	-
	1980/81	792	100	61.9	21.8	12.9	3.4
Northwest Territories	1978/79	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1979/80	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1980/81	..	..	..	..	..	..
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	**1978/79**	**48,293**	**100**	**21.1**	**38.8**	**32.5**	**7.6**
	1979/80	**50,394**	**100**	**33.0**	**33.4**	**24.8**	**8.8**
	1980/81	**54,511**	**100**	**30.2**	**34.5**	**24.8**	**10.5**

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[1] For Quebec, the 6 to 12 month category is actually 6 to 11 months; 13 to 24 months is actually 12 to 24; therefore, the proportion is under estimated in the former and over estimated in the latter.

[2] For Saskatchewan, less than 6 months is actually less than 7 months; 6 to 12 months is 7 to 12 months; consequently, percentages for the first category are over estimated and for the second category, under estimated.

Highlights - Length of Probation Order

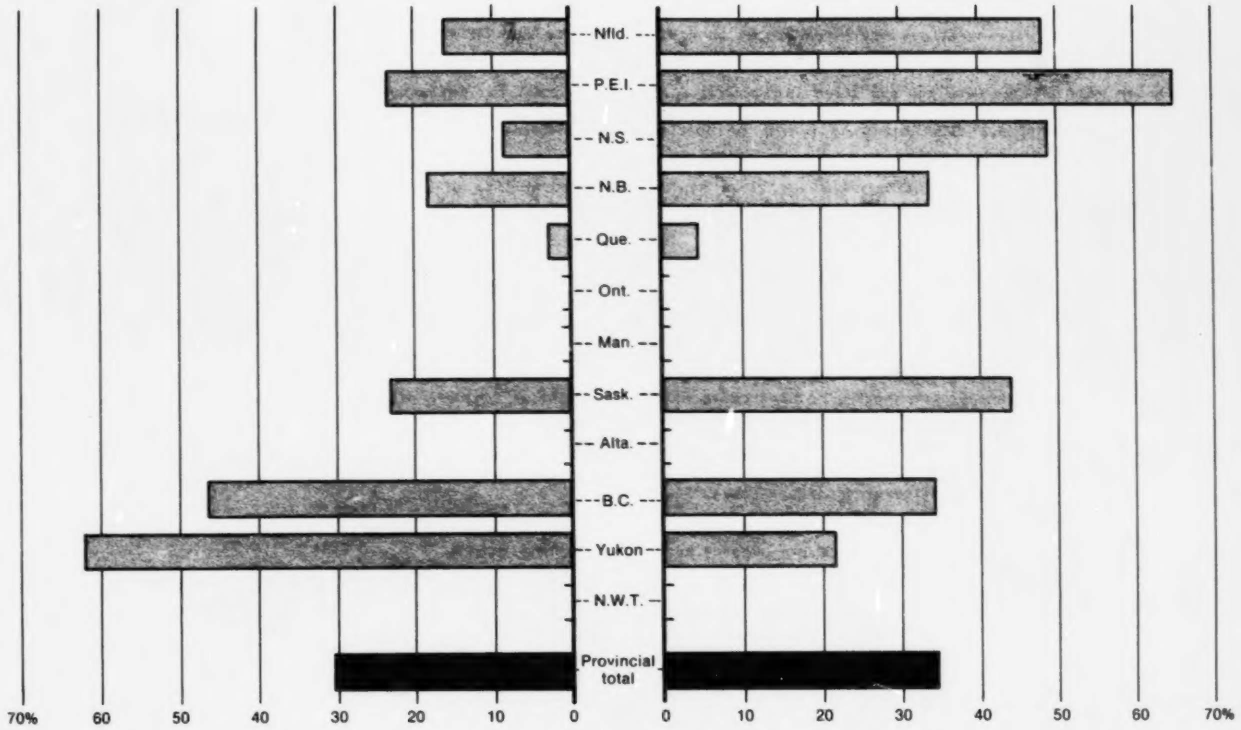
Figure XV shows the distribution of probation admissions by length of probation order in 1980/81 for eight of the provinces/territories. During that year, 30% of all probation admissions were for less than 6 months, 35% were for 6 to 12 months, 25% were for 13 to 24 months, and 10% were for more than a two year period.

In all jurisdictions, with the exception of Quebec, the majority of probation admissions were sentenced to one year or less ranging from a low of 52% in New Brunswick to a high of 88% in Prince Edward Island. In all but three jurisdictions, the majority of probation admissions fell within the 6 to 12 month category.

Quebec, British Columbia, and the Yukon present unique situations. In Quebec, 65% of all probation admissions were sentenced to over 24 months. In British Columbia and the Yukon the sentence lengths were considerably shorter. The majority of admissions to probation in these jurisdictions, 46% and 62% respectively, were given sentences of less than six months.

Table 12 displays sentence lengths over the three year period. From this table, a shift in length of probation order from over one year to less than one year is observable in three provinces - Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia. The Yukon, however, has shifted toward probation orders of less than six months from those 6 to 12 months.

Figure XV : Probation Admissions — Length of Probation Order, 1980/81

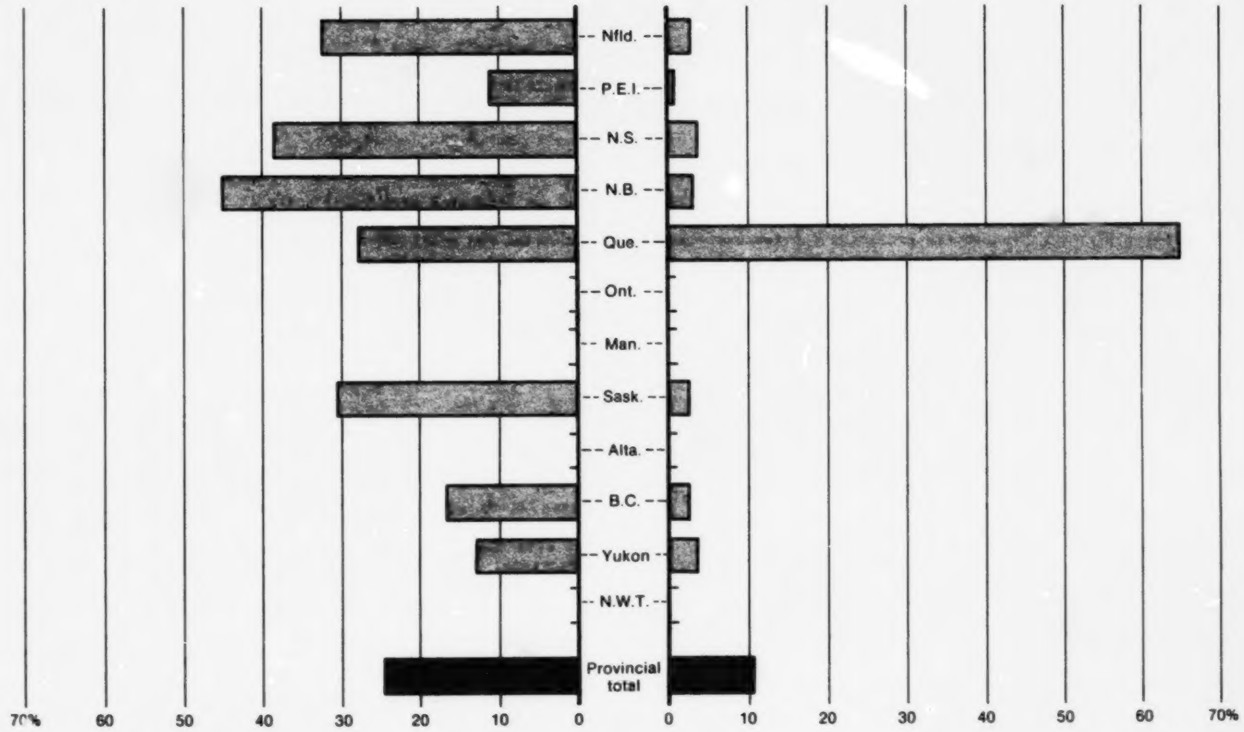


a) % Less Than 6 Months

b) % 6 to 12 Months

c) % 13 to 24 Months

d) % over 24 Months



SECTION D: EXPENDITURES

Introduction

This section presents a series of illustrations related to public expenditures on adult correctional services over the three fiscal years 1978/79, 1979/80, and 1980/81. It should be noted that not all costs are borne by the agency responsible for corrections in each jurisdiction and in some cases these data are not included with the expenditures shown. Also, generally excluded from these presentations are expenditures on capital projects such as facility construction or land acquisition, and contributions/grants provided to non-profit associations.

Although expenditures were not expressed in constant dollars to control for inflationary influences, the data presented are for the most part, definitionally consistent within the same jurisdiction over the three year period. Cross-jurisdictional comparisons, however, are constrained by a lack of consistency in definitional frameworks applied and accounting practices adhered to.

The reader is advised that definitional problems hinder the comparability of actual as well as per capita expenditures, however, they are less problematic in comparisons of percentage increases and decreases.

Definitions

The following definitional framework generally applies to the summary expenditure data presented in this section:

Correctional facility expenditures - refers to actual expenditures on both government operated and privately operated correctional facilities, including salaries, overtime, benefits, contract costs, and direct operating costs (e.g. food, heating, lighting, transportation, maintenance, etc.). Excludes regional office/headquarter costs but includes internal administrative costs for each facility.

Community supervision expenditures - refers to actual expenditures on community supervision programs (probation and parole), including salaries, overtime, benefits, and direct operating costs. Includes costs of Parole Boards where applicable. Excludes regional office/headquarters costs.

Administration expenditures - refers to regional office/headquarters costs and costs of central services provided to corrections departments/agencies (e.g. computer services, staffing, etc.)

Total expenditures - refers to all actual expenditures on adult services for the fiscal year period April 1 to March 31. Excludes major capital costs, grants and contributions.

Variations

Listed below by type of expenditure, are deviations from the core definitions mentioned above as well as manipulations performed to facilitate data comparability. It should be noted that much developmental work is required to fully understand inclusions and exclusions characteristic of the expenditure data provided. Some of the factors pointed out below should not be regarded as distinct to one jurisdiction but were provided as a means of clarification by respondents.

Correctional Facility Expenditures

Nova Scotia - grants to municipalities to defray institutional operating costs are excluded
British Columbia - costs of private facilities are included in 1979/80 only
- cost increases in 1980/81 are partially attributable to a change in accounting procedures
Northwest Territories - costs are budgetted rather than actual.

Community Supervision Expenditures

Correctional Service of Canada - actual costs of community supervision could not be separated from total costs in 1978/79
National Parole Board - all costs have been categorized under community supervision services
New Brunswick - juvenile probation service costs have been estimated and extracted from the total
Manitoba - adult probation costs were estimated to be 40% of total probation costs
Saskatchewan - costs associated with a private facility are included (St. Louis Rehabilitation Centre)
Alberta - costs associated with Lakeside Correctional Centre are included in all three years
- Belmont Correctional Centre costs are included for 1980/81 only
British Columbia - adult probation costs were estimated to be 60% of total probation costs
Yukon - probation service costs are extended to include costs associated with a wide range of social services

Administration

Correctional Service of Canada - costs of capital construction and grants are included
Prince Edward Island - costs of services provided centrally through the Department of Justice, Public Works costs, and Civil Service Commission costs are excluded
Quebec - administrative costs were estimated to comprise 3% of all correctional service costs in addition to communication and tax expenditures
Saskatchewan - includes fine option program fees, exchange of services payments, training costs, costs associated with the Regional Psychiatric Centre, and Correctional service costs of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan
British Columbia - a change in accounting practices in 1980/81 partly explains increased administrative expenditures

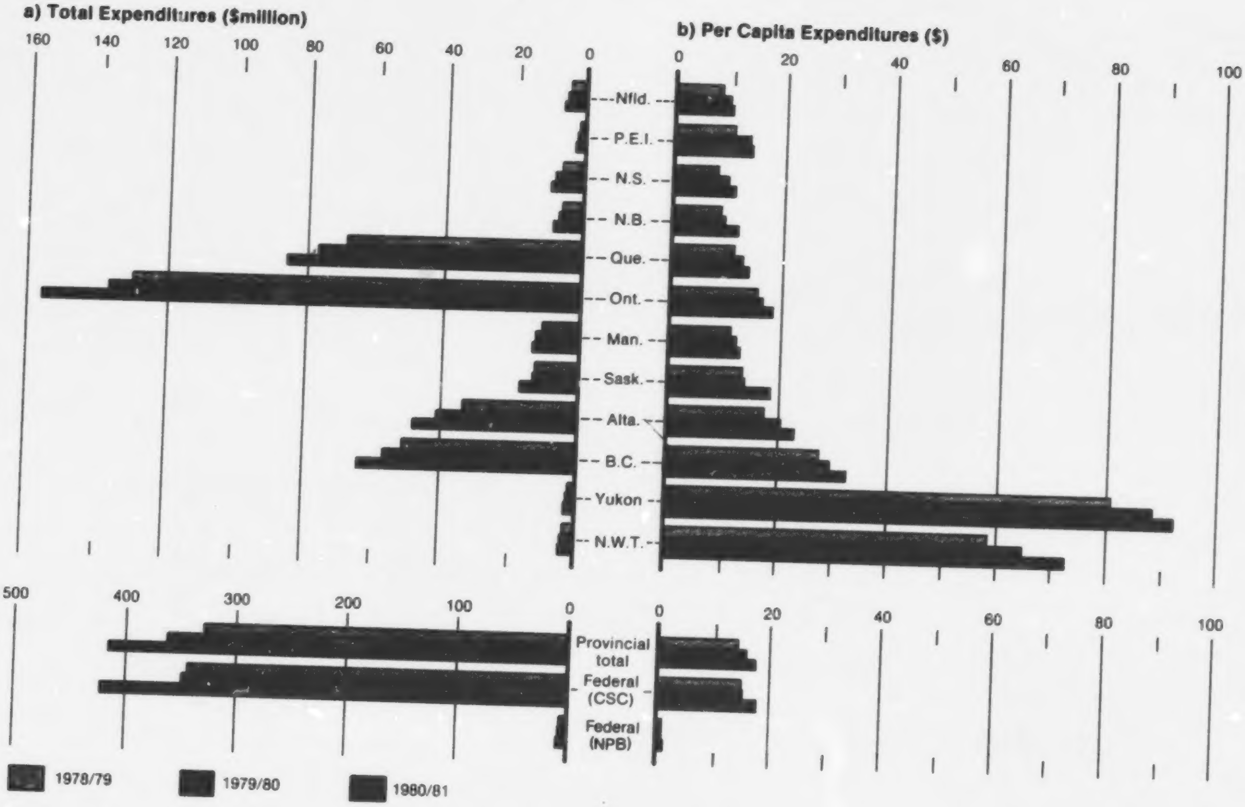
Total Costs

Alberta - includes costs of the Department of the Solicitor General only

TABLE 13 - Correctional Service Expenditures, 1978/79 - 1980/81

		Correctional facilities		**Community supervision services**		**Adminis-tration**		**Total**		**Per capita ($)**
Jurisdiction	**Year**	$000's	%	$000's	%	$000's	%	$000's	%	
Newfoundland	1978/79	4,185	93.7	223	5.0	61	1.3	4,469	100	7.86
	1979/80	4,926	92.5	332	6.2	66	1.3	5,324	100	9.28
	1980/81	5,351	92.7	357	6.2	66	1.1	5,774	100	9.96
Prince Edward Island	1978/79	996	78.1	203	15.9	76	6.0	1,275	100	10.44
	1979/80	1,321	81.2	219	13.5	86	5.3	1,626	100	13.22
	1980/81	1,420	82.9	217	12.7	76	4.4	1,713	100	13.77
Nova Scotia	1978/79	5,028	78.1	846	13.1	564	8.8	6,438	100	7.65
	1979/80	6,490	79.7	992	12.2	662	8.1	8,144	100	9.60
	1980/81	7,323	79.6	1,291	14.0	586	6.4	9,200	100	10.79
New Brunswick	1978/79	4,669	79.8	845	14.4	340	5.8	5,854	100	8.43
	1979/80	4,945	78.5	922	14.6	431	6.9	6,298	100	8.98
	1980/81	6,635	81.3	1,032	12.7	490	6.0	8,157	100	11.53
Quebec	1978/79	61,230	88.8	4,425	6.4	3,278	4.8	68,933	100	10.99
	1979/80	67,686	87.6	5,989	7.8	3,586	4.6	77,261	100	12.30
	1980/81	75,645	88.0	6,086	7.1	4,266	4.9	85,997	100	13.63
Ontario	1978/79	109,524	84.2	13,263	10.2	7,221	5.6	130,008	100	15.40
	1979/80	113,545	82.8	17,288	12.6	6,259	4.6	137,092	100	16.12
	1980/81	128,812	82.3	20,982	13.4	6,734	4.3	156,528	100	18.26
Manitoba	1978/79	9,326	85.5	1,418	13.0	159	1.5	10,903	100	10.54
	1979/80	10,363	85.6	1,611	13.3	134	1.1	12,108	100	11.73
	1980/81	11,147	86.9	1,522	11.9	161	1.2	12,830	100	12.46
Saskatchewan	1978/79	9,953	80.9	1,021	8.2	1,333	10.8	12,307	100	12.98
	1979/80	10,638	83.4	887	7.0	1,228	9.6	12,753	100	13.29
	1980/81	14,803	84.0	1,235	7.0	1,589	9.0	17,627	100	18.17
Alberta	1978/79	26,845	79.7	5,845	17.3	998	3.0	33,688	100	17.24
	1979/80	32,858	80.5	6,951	17.0	1,000	2.5	40,809	100	20.27
	1980/81	38,242	80.0	7,857	16.4	1,705	3.6	47,804	100	22.97
British Columbia	1978/79	34,116	66.9	8,255	16.2	8,633	16.9	51,004	100	27.46
	1979/80	38,047	67.0	9,111	16.0	9,617	17.0	56,775	100	29.83
	1980/81	41,072	64.2	8,590	13.4	14,357	22.4	64,019	100	32.49
Yukon	1978/79	1,214	69.2	346	19.7	194	11.1	1,754	100	80.83
	1979/80	1,365	71.4	338	17.7	208	10.9	1,911	100	88.06
	1980/81	1,628	74.6	350	16.1	203	9.3	2,181	100	101.92
Northwest Territories	1978/79	2,570	..	..	..	..	..	2,570	100	58.81
	1979/80	2,819	..	..	..	..	..	2,819	100	64.95
	1980/81	3,138	..	..	..	..	..	3,138	100	72.81
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	**1978/79**	**269,656**	**81.9**	**36,690**	**11.1**	**22,857**	**7.0**	**329,203**	**100**	**14.02**
	1979/80	**295,003**	**81.3**	**44,640**	**12.3**	**23,277**	**6.4**	**362,925**	**100**	**15.33**
	1980/81	**335,216**	**80.8**	**49,519**	**11.9**	**30,233**	**7.3**	**414,968**	**100**	**17.34**
FEDERAL (CSC)	**1978/79**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**343,837**	**100**	**14.65**
	1979/80	**283,050**	**81.3**	**11,403**	**3.3**	**53,645**	**15.4**	**348,098**	**100**	**14.70**
	1980/81	**331,155**	**78.6**	**15,416**	**3.7**	**74,671**	**17.7**	**421,242**	**100**	**17.60**
FEDERAL (PAROLE BOARD)	**1978/79**	...	...	**7,088**	**100**	...	...	**7,088**	**100**	**0.30**
	1979/80	...	...	**7,352**	**100**	...	...	**7,352**	**100**	**0.31**
	1980/81	...	...	**8,859**	**100**	...	...	**8,859**	**100**	**0.37**
CANADA TOTAL	**1978/79**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**680,128**	**100**	**28.97**
	1979/80	**578,053**	**80.5**	**63,395**	**8.8**	**76,922**	**10.7**	**718,370**	**100**	**30.34**
	1980/81	**666,371**	**78.9**	**73,794**	**8.7**	**104,790**	**12.4**	**844,955**	**100**	**35.31**

Figure XVI : Correctional Service Expenditures, 1978/79-1980/81



Highlights - Expenditures

Total expenditures on correctional services in Canada were $845 million in 1980/81. This represents an increase of 18% over the previous year, and 24% since 1978/79. Provincial expenditures accounted for 49% of the national total in 1980/81 and increased by 14% over the previous year. Federal expenditures, including the National Parole Board and CSC, accounted for 51% of total expenditures in 1980/81 and increased by 21% since 1979/80.

Among the provinces and territories, higher than average increases in total 1980/81 expenditures over the previous year occurred in New Brunswick (30%), Saskatchewan (38%), and Alberta (17%).

The 1980/81 per capita cost of all correctional services in Canada was $35.31, up from $30.34 in 1979/80, and $28.97 in 1978/79. In 1980/81, the national per capita cost was $17.34 for provincial services and $17.97 for federal services. Specifically among the provinces and territories, per capita costs ranged from a low of $9.96 in Newfoundland to a high of $101.92 in the Yukon Territory. Per capita costs were higher than the provincial average in Ontario ($18.26), Saskatchewan ($18.17), Alberta ($22.97), British Columbia ($32.49), and the Yukon and Northwest Territories ($101.92 and $72.81 respectively).

Figure XVII : Expenditures By Type, 1980/81

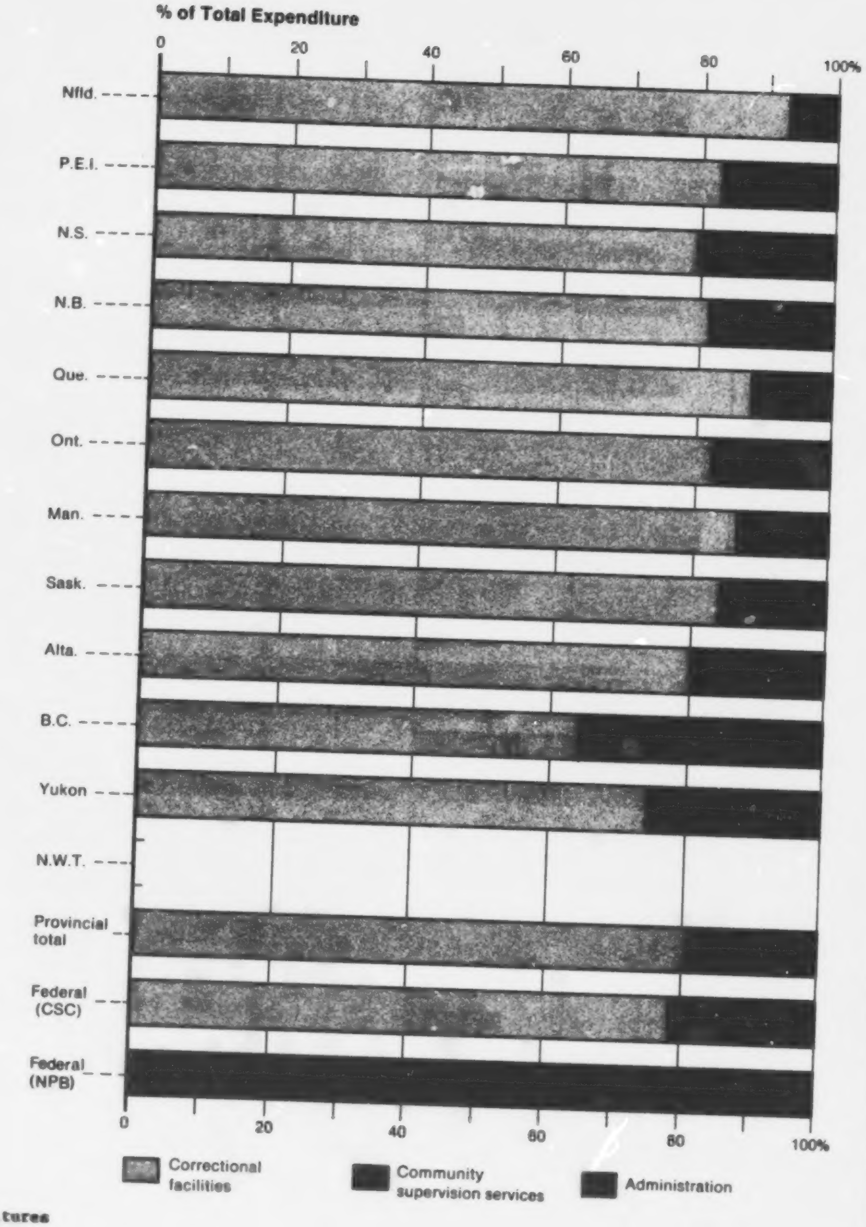
Highlights - Expenditures by Type

Figure XVII shows a breakdown of 1980/81 correctional service expenditures by three categories - correctional facilities, community supervision services, and administration. Because of variations among jurisdictions in the way correctional services are administered, as well as variationsin their accounting practices, this categorization should not be viewed as entirely comparable.

In 1980/81, 79% of all correctional expenditures in Canada were absorbed in the operations of correctional facilities. Of the remainder, approximately 9% of expenditures went toward community supervision services, and 12% toward administration.

Generally, the provincial and territorial governments spent a larger proportion of their correctional service budgets on community supervision services than did the federal government. In 1980/81 the total provincial proportion was 12% while the federal proportion was 6%. It should be noted, however, that federal parole officers spend a large portion of their time working with clients while they are still in custody (35% in 1980/81), and these costs are included in the correctional facilities category. The entire cost of the National Parole Board are, however, included under community supervision services, as are parole board costs for Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia.

The expense associated with custodial services in comparison to community supervision is demonstrated by the fact that although 1980/81 expenditures on custody were almost ten times higher than on community supervision, on average there were approximately three offenders under community supervision for every one in custody.



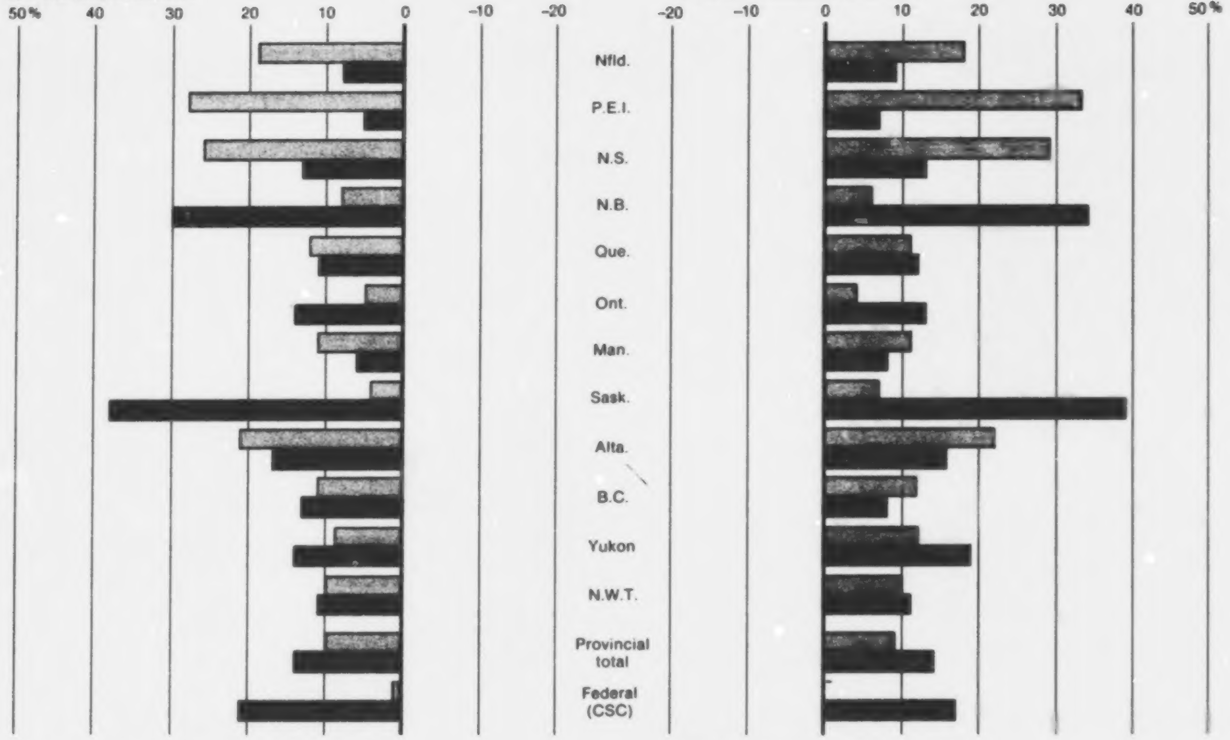
Highlights - Percentage Change in Expenditures

In 1980/81 expenditures directed towards correctional facilities and community supervision increased by 15% and 16% respectively over the previous year. Total expenditures on the administration of correctional services increased by 36%.

As shown in **Figure XVIII,** federal (CSC and NPB) expenditures on correctional services in 1980/81 increased over the previous year at a higher rate than did total provincial/territorial expenditures. The most noteworthy difference between the increase of federal and provincial expenditures was the increase in community supervision expenditures - a 29% increase at the federal level and 11% increase at provincial/territorial level.

Also shown in **Figure XVIII,** is the wide variation in the rate of change in correctional expenditures among jurisdictions. Observing the extreme: correctional facilities expenditures increased the most in Saskatchewan (49%), and the least in Ontario (18%); community supervision expenditures increased the most in Alberta (74%) and Newfoundland (60%), and the least in the Yukon (1%) and Manitoba (7%); and, administrative expenditures increased the most in Alberta (71%) and British Columbia (66%), the least in Ontario (-7%), Prince Edward Island (0%), and Manitoba (1%).

Figure XVIII : Percentage Change in Expenditures by Type, 1979/80 and 1980/81



a) Total Expenditures

b) On Correctional Facilities

c) On Community Supervision Services

d) On Administration

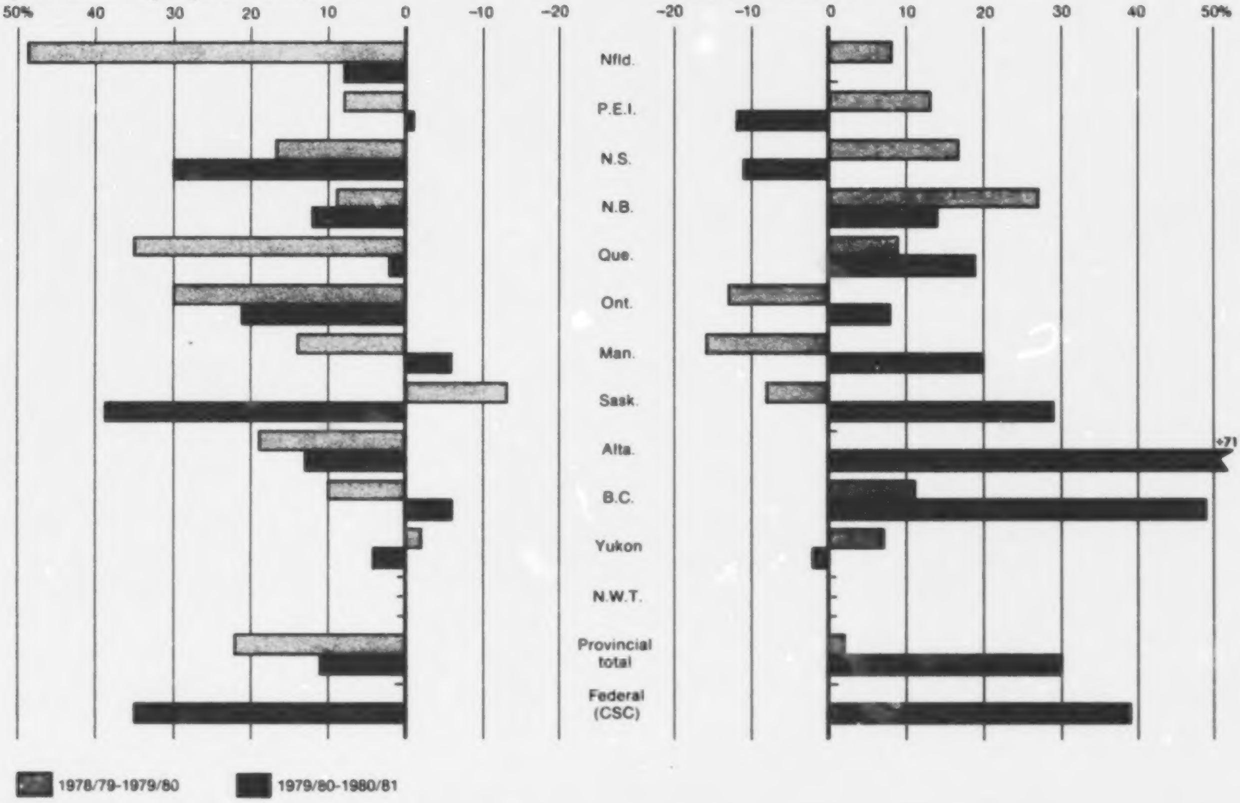
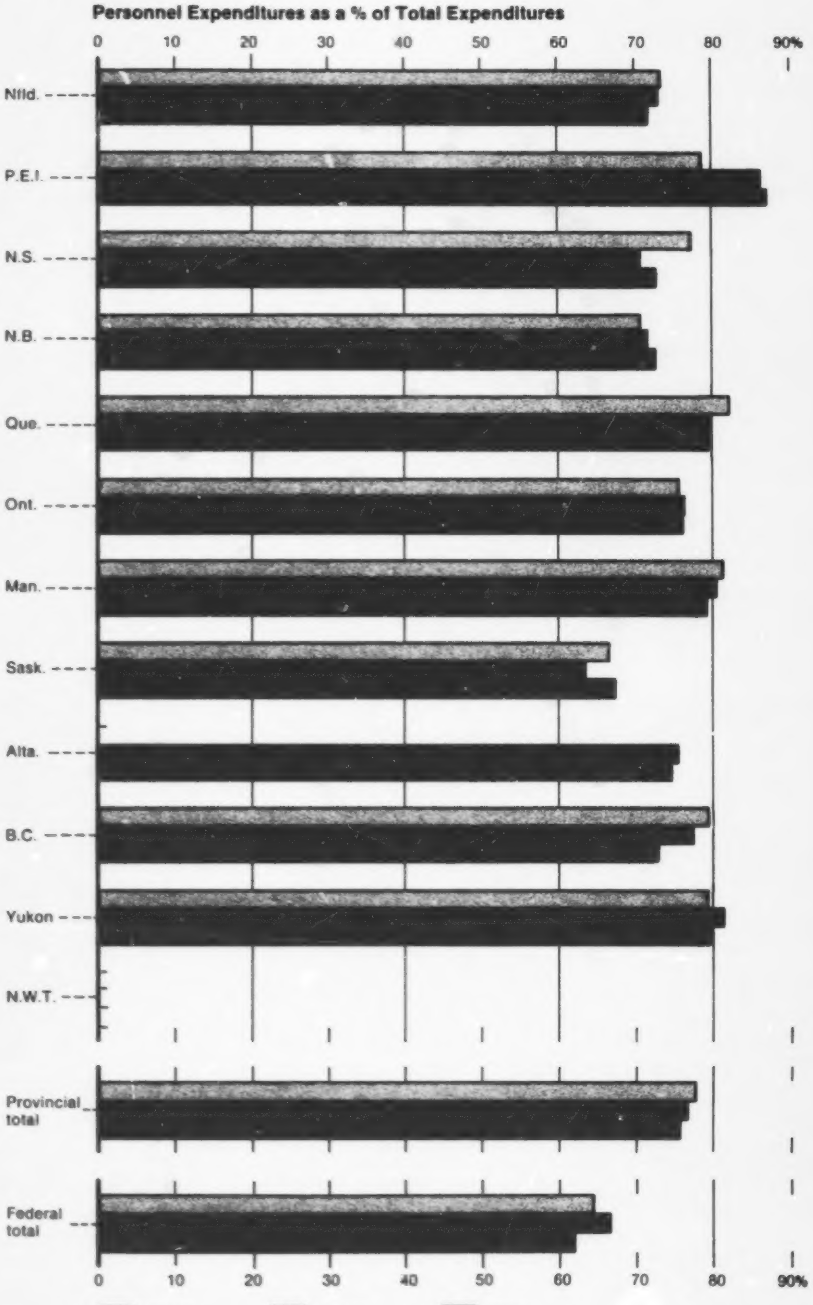


Figure XIX : Personnel Expenditures, 1978/79-1980/81

Highlights - Personnel Expenditures

The largest proportion of operational expenditures on correctional services in Canada is allocated to personnel resources. **Figure XIX** shows that in 1980/81 personnel costs comprised 76% of total provincial/territorial expenditures and 62% of total federal expenditures.

Of total provincial correctional expenditures in 1980/81, personnel costs ranged from a low of 67% (Saskatchewan) to a high of 87% (Prince Edward Island).



Federal

Summary Facts

Responsible Agency - The Correctional Service of Canada (CSC)
- The National Parole Board (NPB)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
No. of Correctional facilities - Government	60	59	59
Maximum	14	14	14
Medium	15	15	15
Minimum	15	14	12
CCC	16	16	18
Average count - Sentenced inmates	9,408	9,139	9,446
Average count - Parole and mandatory supervision	-	6,742	5,803
Total expenditures - CSC	$343.8M	$348.1M	$421.2M
Total expenditures - NPB	$7.1M	$7.4M	$8.9M

CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF CANADA

Introduction

The primary role of the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) is to administer the sentence of the court with respect to offenders sentenced to custody for two years or more. The Service is also responsible for certain provincial inmates who have been transferred to federal institutions under agreements between the Government of Canada and provincial/territorial jurisdictions (with the exception of Ontario and Prince Edward Island). Under provisions of the Criminal Code of Canada, individuals sentenced to less than two years are held in provincially operated institutions.

Opportunities for offenders to prepare for their return to society are provided through social programs such as counselling, conditional releases and a series of academic and vocational training programs. These activities are supplemented by industrial, agricultural, forestry and other in-house work programs. Some offenders are allowed, through the day parole system, to hold outside jobs as part of their correctional program. All of these programs reflect the emphasis placed by the CSC on minimizing the debilitating aspects of incarceration and strengthening family and community ties.

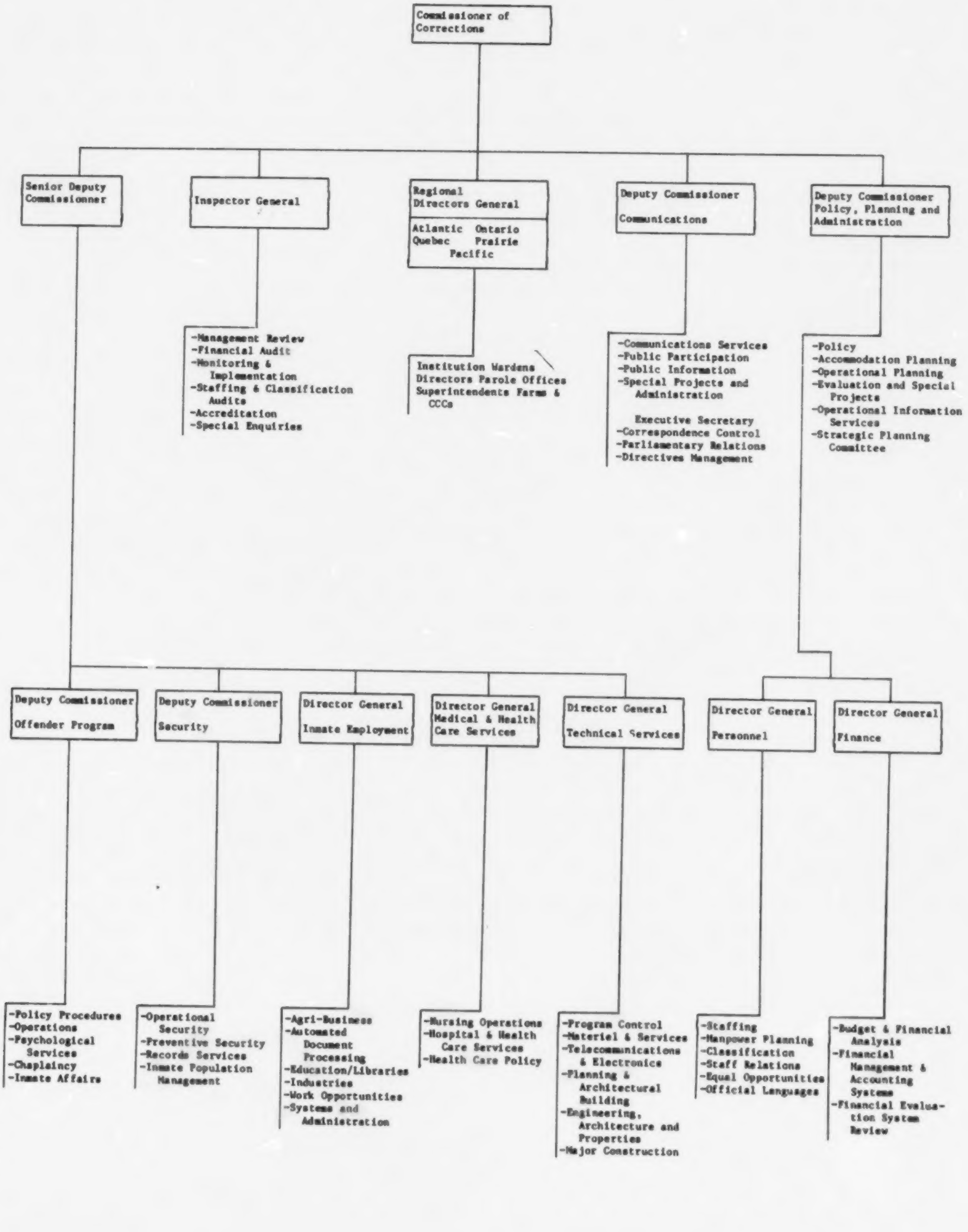
Administration

The Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) was created in its present form in 1978 and has undergone major organizational changes over the past three years. As is indicated in the following organizational chart, CSC operates on a regional basis. The five regions are: the Atlantic Region, covering the four Maritime provinces, the Quebec Region, the Ontario Region, the Prairie Region, including Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the Northwest Territories, and the parole offices in Kenora and Thunder Bay; and finally, the Pacific Region, covering British Columbia and the Yukon. The Services authorized manpower strength totalled 9,729 person-years in 1980/81.

The Commissioner of Corrections is appointed by the Governor-in-Council under the authority of the Penitentiary Act and is responsible, under the direction of the Solicitor General of Canada, for the control and management of the Service, including the custody of inmates and the correctional programs aimed at their satisfactory reintegration into society. In addition, the Commissionner is responsible for justifying and supporting the granting of parole and supervising inmates to whom parole has been granted or who have been released on mandatory supervision.

The Commissionner is assisted by a headquarters staff that is organized into branches on an activity basis and is responsible for interpreting the Commissioner's directions through developing, communicating and monitoring the implementation of policies, systems and procedures for the regions and providing related functional assistance to regional management. Similar guidance and assistance is provided to the institutions by regional management.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF CANADA


Commissioner of Corrections
Senior Deputy Commissionner
Inspector General
Regional Directors General
Atlantic Ontario Quebec Prairie Pacific
Deputy Commissioner Communications
Deputy Commissioner Policy, Planning and Administration
-Management Review
-Financial Audit
-Monitoring & Implementation
-Staffing & Classification Audits
-Accreditation
-Special Enquiries
Institution Wardens
Directors Parole Offices
Superintendents Farms & CCCs
-Communications Services
-Public Participation
-Public Information
-Special Projects and Administration
Executive Secretary
-Correspondence Control
-Parliamentary Relations
-Directives Management
-Policy
-Accommodation Planning
-Operational Planning
-Evaluation and Special Projects
-Operational Information Services
-Strategic Planning Committee
Deputy Commissioner Offender Program
Deputy Commissioner Security
Director General Inmate Employment
Director General Medical & Health Care Services
Director General Technical Services
Director General Personnel
Director General Finance
-Policy Procedures
-Operations
-Psychological Services
-Chaplaincy
-Inmate Affairs
-Operational Security
-Preventive Security
-Records Services
-Inmate Population Management
-Agri-Business
-Automated Document Processing
-Education/Libraries
-Industries
-Work Opportunities
-Systems and Administration
-Nursing Operations
-Hospital & Health Care Services
-Health Care Policy
-Program Control
-Materiel & Services
-Telecommunications & Electronics
-Planning & Architectural Building
-Engineering, Architecture and Properties
-Major Construction
-Staffing
-Manpower Planning
-Classification
-Staff Relations
-Equal Opportunities
-Official Languages
-Budget & Financial Analysis
-Financial Management & Accounting Systems
-Financial Evaluation System Review

Recent Developments

Several major studies have been made of the CSC, usually in response to concerns raised by riots, hostage takings or other incidents. In 1976, a major report, known as the MacGuigan Report, was submitted to Parliament by the Subcommittee on the Penitentiary System of Canada. The Subcommittee conducted an extensive investigation into the operations of the CSC and concluded that rehabilitation during imprisonment had been largely ineffective and that management processes as well as morale among correctional officers needed significant improvement. The Report's conclusions and recommendations have served as benchmarks for the establishment of priorities and the gradual overhaul of CSC management processes within the limits of resource constraints.

During the three years under study there were several policy and procedural changes within the federal corrections system; many in response to the Parliamentary Subcommittee Report on Penitentiaries. The following is a listing of achievements and developments which occurred during 1980/81.

- the British Columbia Penitentiary was officially closed on May 10, 1980. It had been in operation since September 28, 1878;
- a new inmate pay system was introduced on April 1, 1981. Under this new program, inmates may earn anywhere from $3.15 to $7.55 per day in an institution, depending on the job and the security level of the institution. Inmates willing to work but who aren't working because of job shortages, medical reasons, or lack of supervision, receive a base rate of $1.60 per day;
- a new private family visiting program was introduced at Millhaven maximum security institution, during December 1980. This program offers eligible inmates serving long term sentences, the opportunity of spending up to three days with their families in a private, home-like setting within the perimeter of the institution;
- a 12-week full-time induction training course (followed by a 24-month probationary period) was introduced for all new correctional officer recruits;
- the staff training program has been reviewed and course content updated to meet extended training demands, especially for correctional and living unit officers;
- data terminals, concentrated at headquarters in Ottawa, now have direct terminals to all maximum security institutions and regional headquarters;
- decentralized penitentiary placement, introduced into the Service this year, has negated the need for regional reception centres in all regions except Quebec. Offenders are now interviewed in provincial jails and detention centres immediately after sentencing;
- post standards for labor intensive activities of Security and Case Management were implemented in 1980/81 and the implementation of a new case management process was initiated;
- a major re-evaluation was made on the ten-year accommodation plan in 1980/81, resulting in a decision to eliminate the construction of previously planned new institutions and the re-scheduling of others. The plan calls for CSC to close

a total of four institutions by 1987 - Laval, Kingston, Montée St. François, and BC Penitentiary, which was closed in 1980. These would be replaced with six modern facilities at places such as Donnacona, Renous, and Drummondville. The Service will also modernize and change the size of 17 other institutions such as Edmonton, Kent, the Quebec Regional Reception Centre, La Macaza and Bowden;

- as of April 1, 1981, two institutions, three CCC's, and three district parole offices were accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections;
- the procedures and criteria for admission to Special Handling Units were expanded in December, 1980, permitting inmates to be held there not only after they had committed acts of violence, but when there was reasonable and probable grounds to demonstrate that violence would take place. Admissions to the Special Handling Units are approved by a Committee at National Headquarters, which also reviews the status and progress of each inmate at least every six months. As of March, 1981, inmates held in the Special Handling Units at Millhaven and the Correctional Development Centre totalled 85;
- the Regional Psychiatric Centre at Abbotsford, British Columbia and the Health Care Centre at Drumheller Institution were accredited by the Canadian Council on Hospital Accreditation. The Psychiatric Centre was awarded the highest accreditation level possible, granted three years before the mandatory review date;
- the revised inmate grievance system, established in 1979, continues to be an effective way of dealing with problems for which inmates seek redress. The vast majority of grievances were resolved at the complaint level within the institution; and,
- the new automated document processing division of inmate employment had gross sales in 1980/81 which amounted to $54,000 and several ex-offenders have successfully found employment after release.

CUSTODIAL SERVICES

Operational Data

Government Facilities

The Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) operated 59 penitentiaries throughout Canada in 1980/81, servicing a wide range of security needs. Institutions are located in all provinces, except Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, the Yukon, and the Northwest Territories. Some federal inmates serve their sentences in Her Majesty's Penitentiary in Newfoundland, which is owned and operated by the Province of Newfoundland. Also, federal inmates can be accommodated in private facilities operated on a contractual basis. The only federal institution for female offenders is the Kingston Prison for Women, located in the Ontario Region.

Federal institutions normally hold people who have been sentenced and whose appeal processes have been completed. It is possible, however, for inmates in federal institutions to be awaiting a further trial.

Upon entry into the federal correctional system, inmates are classified according to security level requirements. The case management approach adhered to, is governed by a principle which dictates that no inmate should be kept in a more secure environment than potential risk necessitates. Once housed in an institution, inmates may be transferred to another of a different security level. The major steps involved in the case management process are: classifying and placing offenders; preparing individual program plans, monitoring and assessing progress against program plans; recommending transfers on early releases; and, supervising inmates released on parole until sentence expiry. This process is carried out throughout the period of sentence.

Once an offender's initial security classification and cell placement have been determined, he is assigned to a case management team consisting of a supervisor, a classification officer, a parole officer, and, as required, psychologists, security officers or medical staff. This team generates and reviews information on the offender and develops an individual program plan for him. The inmate's needs and objectives are considered in planning his rehabilitative activities and his eventual transfer or conditional release. Case management policy requires the team to monitor the offender's participation and progress and inform him of his assessment on a regular basis. Security considerations pervade all aspects of this process.

Management's expressed objectives in terms of case management are to meet offender's needs and broaden their contact with society. Contact with society is made through various social activities as well as through day paroles, temporary absences, visits and other programs. The extent to which an offender's needs are met should normally be documented in the inmate files. These files include the individual program plan, progress reports and other information that documents the nature of the crime, the length of sentence, the inmate's behaviour during arrest and incarceration, his education, personal background, interests, and rehabilitation needs. The Service uses this information in all decisions on security risk and rehabilitation opportunities.

One of the CSC's governing principles is to normalize the offender's environment by minimizing those aspects of imprisonment that can contribute to physical and mental deterioration and by strengthening family and community ties outside the institution. In recognition of this principle, the Service has adopted a policy known as cascading, which means that inmates who qualify for lower security status should be identified and transferred accordingly. It has direct cost and security implications as well as rehabilitation consequences.

Until the early 1970's, the concept of rehabilitation dominated the field of corrections. However, because of questions raised about the appropriateness of this approach by various authorities, including several Commissions and study groups in Canada, it has given way to alternative approaches. An opportunities model has been adopted by the Service that emphasizes the role of corrections in administering fairly and humanely the sanctions imposed by the courts and, at the same time, providing inmates with opportunities for self-improvement. A variety of programs are available within institutions for the purpose of providing opportunities. A brief summary of each program follows.

EDUCATION, TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES

The Inmate Employment activity, which in 1980/81 absorbed 649 staff person-years at a cost of approximately $45 million, has as its objectives the provision of opportunities for inmates to gain accredited academic and vocational education and to learn job skills by participating in employment programs. The Divisions described below carry out the activities to support this objective. The CSC aims at achieving the full employment of all employable inmates, and gives priority to programs that contribute to minimizing the costs of incarceration. Revenues from products produced and sold by the CSC amounted to approximately $11 million in 1980/81.

Several unique characteristics affect the achievement of education, training and employment objectives. Security, for example, is a primary consideration. The type and level of activities carried out are limited by the overriding need to control the movement of inmates, maintain a safe environment for employees, and to protect inmates from other inmates. There are restrictions on competition with industries in the private sector and also frequent interruptions during the normal working day for counselling, socialization and medical treatment.

Industries - The Industries Division manufactures goods at 24 institutions in 122 different shops. Major products include upholstered and modular office furniture, mail transfer boxes, mail bags, shoes and clothing, which are sold mainly to governmental and non-profit organizations. It employs approximately 1,200 inmates.

Automated document processing - The Automated Document Processing Division operates six shops in five institutions and employs approximately 125 inmates. This group provides services such as data capture, microfilm and preparation of printed matter for distribution to federal government organizations and others. Fees to client organizations are calculated on a cost-recovery basis.

Agricultural operations - The Agribusiness Division operates 15 greenhouses and five farms producing poultry, pork, fish, beef, vegetables and dairy products for the CSC's food services. The CSC estimates that approximately 25% of its food needs are met by agricultural operations, which employ approximately 175 inmates.

Special employment programs - The Special Employment Programs Division identifies new opportunities for inmate employment, assessing their feasibility and assisting in project implementation. Projects have been conducted in construction, forestry operations, inmate operated businesses and private sector employment. Control of these projects is usually transferred to the Industries Division once they have been implemented. Opportunities for employment depend on the size and nature of the programs in existence at any given time.

Education and training - The Education and Training Division provides academic education and vocational training in 22 schools in medium and maximum security institutions. Academic education is provided through services ranging from literacy training to university programs, and vocational training is given for a number of trades. The number of inmates enrolled in academic and vocational training programs is approximately 1,700.

HEALTH CARE

The Medical and Health Care Services Branch ensures that services comparable to those available in provincially operated hospitals and clinics are available to inmates in federal institutions.

A total of 26 health care centres located in maximum and medium security facilities serve 41 institutions. Those institutions that cannot be provided with services due to their geographic remoteness from a centre make arrangements with local clinics, hospitals and physicians in nearby communities.

Psychiatric services are provided on an inpatient and outpatient basis for all institutions. Patients who require hospitalization or who may benefit from longer term care are transferred either to provincial facilities or to one of three Regional Psychiatric Centres located in Abbotsford, BC; Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; and Kingston, Ontario. Psychiatric services available in the Quebec region are provided exclusively by l'Institute Phillippe Pinel on a contractual basis.

A shortage of nursing staff for these facilities prompted a nation-wide recruitment campaign in 1980/81. Advertisements were placed in newspapers and professional journals across the country resulting in a significant response from eligible candidates.

Planning for the 2nd World Congress and Prison Health Care, scheduled for August 28-31, 1983, in Ottawa, was initiated in the fall of 1980. Also, a major project is underway for Health Care Centres and Regional Psychiatric Centres (RPC's) to gain accreditation from the Canadian Council on Hospital Accreditation and for RPC's to be affiliated with universities. Other efforts are underway to develop a health care records system and to implement a hygiene and sanitation program.

CITIZEN ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Citizen advisory committees (CAC's) now operate in all federal institutions and many also represent district parole offices. CAC's were first established by the CSC in the early 1970's. Made up of a cross-section of local citizens, they have helped to keep the administrators aware of community concerns and resources, and have initiated a number of useful community projects.

A national conference of citizen advisory committees was held at Ottawa in late 1979. Its purpose was to establish means of expanding communication with the CSC, and to enable the committees to work better and with a greater understanding of correctional policy and programs. As a result of the three day conference, a national executive committee was appointed from CAC members, providing a forum to act as a collective voice for CAC concerns with direct communication to the Commissioner of Corrections, expressing views on national policy as it affects the CAC mandate.

NATIVE OFFENDERS

Special needs of native offenders remain a priority for the CSC. A coordinator of native offender programs is employed at national headquarters in Ottawa. Native workers have been employed in the Prairie institutions for some years, developing programs for native offenders. Contracts have been granted to private native agencies to hire professional native liaison workers in all regions except Quebec, where the need has not been as urgent.

Native Brotherhoods and Sisterhoods operate in 15 institutions. Working closely with native liaison workers, they are recognized as self-help groups, sponsoring recreation and social-cultural activities. Native offenders in Mission Institution British Columbia, continue to produce the Native Extraordinary Line of Furniture (NELF), featuring Indian motifs. This is a successful, cooperative enterprise. The furniture is sold on the open market, mainly in British Columbia.

The Nechi Institute on Alcohol Education, a private native agency in Edmonton, is contracted to provide programs at Drumheller and Bowden institutions in Alberta. This is a unique program, based on traditional Indian thought, practices and conventional therapy for alcoholism. Other contracts are in effect with Native Counselling Services of Alberta, the Native Clan Organization in Winnipeg, and the Micmac Friendship Centre in Halifax, providing community assessment reports and parole supervision of native offenders. A similar contract exists with an Indian reserve band in southern Manitoba. Three all-native, community based residential centres have been opened in Canada, for the care of native offenders on parole. Private native agencies maintain these halfway houses in Vancouver, Winnipeg, and Halifax.

FEMALE OFFENDERS

Late in 1978, the CSC, with community citizens and the Elizabeth Fry Society, reviewed issues affecting female offenders under federal jurisdiction. This culminated in the Report of the Joint Committee to Study Alternatives for the Housing of Federal Female Offenders. Two main options were presented: transfer of female offenders to provincial institutions, and creation of a co-correctional facility at Mission Institution in British Columbia. A committee of deputy ministers of justice and corrections later approved the options. Further action on the report is being studied by a committee representing the Elizabeth Fry Society, and provincial and federal governments. Several meetings have occurred with the provinces, resulting in the appointment of regional representatives on the National Advisory Council for the Female Offender. Before a final decision is made, a study on population forecasting of federal female offenders, related to standards and transfer methods, is being prepared.

CHAPLAINCY

The Chaplaincy Service has undergone review by a task force, appointed early in 1979. Frequent meetings were held with the Inter-Faith Committee and other public agencies, discussing four major points which hold the key to determining the future role of chaplaincy in corrections: the type of ministry; its role; organization; and standards.

At meetings with various groups of staff, inmates, church representatives, aftercare agencies, and other public organizations, the proposed role of the chaplain was discussed. A general description depicts the future chaplain as "...a visible presence in and about the institutions, providing pastoral counselling and spiritual support to inmates, families, and staff."

INMATE AFFAIRS

As a division of the Offender Programs Branch, Inmate Affairs has a mandate to promote the equitable and humane treatment of inmates. This mandate was epitomized in the introduction of a revised inmate grievance system inaugurated in August, 1979. The main change involves submission of a written complaint by inmates as a pre-grievance stage. Introduction of this step has obviated a formal grievance in 95% of cases received, and has proven to be a quick way of settling problems before they become severe.

Complaints not initially resolved can proceed to the first level of consideration, involving staff-inmate discussion. The grievor may ask for a review of the decision, which is taken to a second level and heard by a review board of two volunteers from the community outside the institution. The third and final levels are the same as in the original grievance system, involving referral to the Regional Director General and the Commissioner of Corrections. Results of the change show a marked decline in the number of grievances reaching the Commissioner's level.

An analysis of inmate grievances, plus correspondence received by the Service, has resulted in a further study of problems, and what remedial action should be taken. Inmate rights were reviewed, and a proposed list presented to the CSC in February, 1980. A consolidation of existing inmate rights and privileges was published in April, 1981. Future efforts will focus on administrative boards operating in the Service, to determine if procedures meet the requirements of fairness.

Federal facilities are managed on a regional basis, with each region having its own headquarter office. For that reason, the respective institutional capacities for each area are discussed below on a regional basis. Note that facilities not open for the entire year are not included in the capacity counts shown.

Atlantic Region

During each fiscal year there were two Community Correctional Centres (CCC's) and two minimum, one medium, and one maximum security facility operating in the Atlantic region. In addition, Her Majesty's Penitentiary in Newfoundland, a provincial maximum security facility, is used to house federal inmates. Over the three year period, the normal rated capacity decreased from 1,014 in 1978/79 to 828 in 1980/81. Conversely, the special bed capacity increased from 137 to 322 over the same reference period.

Quebec Region

During 1978/79, 1979/80, and 1980/81 there were five CCC's and two minimum, four medium, and four maximum security facilities operating in Quebec. Within the Quebec region, Institute Philippe Pinel of Montreal (not shown in Table 1) is utilized for psychiatric care of inmates but is not operated by the CSC. The normal bed capacity at the end of 1978/79 was 2,997. The year end capacity in 1979/80 was 2,810 and in the following year was 2,815. As in the Atlantic Region, the number of normal beds declined while the number of special purpose beds increased over the three year period.

Ontario Region

There were 14 institutions operating in Ontario during each fiscal year which included two CCC's and five minimum, three medium and four maximum security facilities in the first two years. In 1980/81, a minimum security institution was closed and a CCC commenced operations. Landry Crossing, a minimum security facility, closed during 1979/80, reducing the number of institutions to 13. Of the four maximum security facilities, one served as a regional reception centre, one as a regional medical/psychiatric centre, and one was used for federal female inmates. The year end normal bed capacity for 1978/79 was 2,553. The year end capacity for 1979/80 was 2,342 beds and in 1980/81, was 2,239. As is the case in the above mentioned regions, special bed capacity shows an increase over the three year period.

Prairie Region

This region had five CCC's and three minimum, three medium, and three maximum security facilities in operation during each fiscal year. New maximum security facilities in Edmonton and in Saskatoon (Regional Psychiatric Centre), opened in 1978/79. The normal bed capacity at the end of 1978/79 was 1,799. The respective figures in the following two years were 2,874 and 1,943. Special bed capacity more than doubled from 215 to 462 in 1980/81.

Pacific Region

There was one CCC and four minimum (three in 1979/80), four medium, and three maximum security facilities operating in the Pacific region during 1978/79. Kent, a maximum security facility, opened in 1979/80, and Agassiz Work Camp, a minimum security facility, was closed during the same year. The BC Penitentiary and the Regional Reception Centre are treated as one institution in Table 1. They were located within the same physical building, and deserve special comment. The BC Penitentiary was originally opened in 1878, and was closed in May of 1980. The Regional Reception Centre was opened in November of 1975 and ceased operations on March 31, 1979. The facility was reopened on April 1, 1979 as the BC Penitentiary and closed again in February of 1980. In 1980/81, 10 facilities were in operation. The normal institutional capacity in the Pacific region was 1,325 in 1978/79, with 201 special purpose beds; the capacity for 1979/80 was 1,093 with 95 special purpose beds; and in 1980/81, the normal capacity was 1,288 with 134 special beds.

Table 1 presents operational data by region for each correctional facility operated by CSC in 1978/79, and 1980/81. The only facilities appearing in the table are those which were operational at some point in time during the fiscal years under consideration, or for which expenditures were allocated.

The reader is advised to review carefully the footnotes provided with Table 1, as there are certain definitional variances in the data shown for the three fiscal years. The following highlights can be observed from Table 1:

- 1980/81 witnessed a redistribution of normal and special purpose beds - the number of normal beds was reduced from 9,688 in 1978/79 to 9,113 and the number of special purpose beds increased from 1,388 in 1978/79 to 2,028 over the three year period;
- the average inmate count (on register) decreased slightly from 9,408 in 1978/79 to 9,139 in 1979/80 then increased in 1980/81 to 9,446;
- there were 4,866 admissions in 1978/79, 4,600 in 1979/80, and 4,787 in 1980/81;
- expenditures on correctional institutions increased by $66.7 million over the three fiscal years, from $225.7 million in 1978/79 to $286.4 million in 1980/81;
- the gross per diem inmate cost (based on on register counts) was $63.07 in 1978/79, $69.45 in 1979/80, and $82.73 in 1980/81; and,
- the number of person-years expended within institutions decreased from 7,856 to 7,811 over the first two fiscal years and then increased in 1980/81 to 7,884.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Correctional Service of Canada, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Facility description					Annual counts[2]		
Name	Year opened	Security level	Year	Rated capacity[1]	High	Low	Average
ATLANTIC REGION							
Newfoundland							
Her Majesty's Penitentiary[8]	1949	Maximum	1978/79	...	..	..	22
			1979/80	...	27	9	29
			1980/81	...	32	15	29(21)
Nova Scotia							
Carlton Centre	1972	CCC	1978/79	15	..	..	22
			1979/80	15	22	8	23
			1980/81	16	15	8	21(12)
Springhill	1967	Medium	1978/79	442(37)	..	..	399
			1979/80	442(37)	411	367	401
			1980/81	432(38)	414	384	412(400)
Shulie Lake	1976	Minimum	1978/79	26	..	..	19
			1979/80	30	25	9	20
			1980/81	30	27	16	20(20)
New Brunswick							
Dorchester	1880	Maximum	1978/79	413(100)	..	..	330
			1979/80	358(156)	365	287	324
			1980/81	232(284)	367	332	352(349)
Parrtown	1972	CCC	1978/79	18	..	..	14
			1979/80	19	20	6	17
			1980/81	18	16	8	17(12)
Westmorland	1962	Minimum	1978/79	100	..	..	76
			1979/80	100	99	53	95
			1980/81	100	99	63	91(80)
	ATLANTIC REGIONAL TOTAL		**1978/79**	**1,014(137)**	...	...	**882**
			1979/80	**964(193)**	...	...	**909**
			1980/81	**828(322)**	...	...	**942(894)**
QUEBEC REGION							
Archambault	1969	Maximum	1978/79	427(32)	..	..	403
			1979/80	400(61)	342	277	331
			1980/81	400(61)	395	268	314(304)
Benoit XV	1977	CCC	1978/79	20	..	..	21
			1979/80	20	17	7	16
			1980/81	20	20	10	19(16)
Correctional Development Centre[9]	1976	Maximum	1978/79	140(20)	..	..	110
			1979/80	100(60)	117	84	111
			1980/81	100(60)	125	78	104(104)
Cowansville	1960	Medium	1978/79	482(45)	..	..	475
			1979/80	432(23)	396	358	447
			1980/81	432(37)	408	355	444(384)
Federal Training Centre	1952	Medium	1978/79	453(35)	..	..	438
			1979/80	377(26)	367	318	385
			1980/81	377(31)	372	349	388(360)
LaMacaza	1977	Medium	1978/79	84(2)	..	..	104
			1979/80	163(2)	153	122	155
			1980/81	163(4)	155	133	163(145)
Laval	1873	Maximum	1978/79	356(286)	..	..	460
			1979/80	284(352)	431	389	429
			1980/81	283(352)	469	423	480(453)
Leclerc	1960	Medium	1978/79	484(66)	..	..	516
			1979/80	484(21)	492	448	502
			1980/81	484(35)	469	446	481(459)
Martineau	1978	CCC	1978/79	40	..	..	28
			1979/80	30	31	18	29
			1980/81	33	33	26	35(30)
Montée St. François	1963	Minimum	1978/79	137	..	..	148
			1979/80	137	132	74	137
			1980/81	137	134	110	159(122)

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Correctional Service of Canada, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81 - Continued

Name	Year	Admissions[3]	Operating costs			Person-years[7]		
			Operating/ maintenance[4] ($000's)	Revenue[5]	Per diem[6]	Full-time	Part-time	Total
ATLANTIC REGION								
Newfoundland								
Her Majesty's Penitentiary	1978/79	119	237,589	..	31.00	...	...	...
	1979/80	115	235,763	..	21.53	...	...	...
	1980/81	112	293,401	..	27.72(38.28)	...	...	...
Nova Scotia								
Carleton Centre	1978/79	...	266,379	..	33.17	8	–	8
	1979/80	...	316,604	3,568	37.71	7	–	7
	1980/81	...	322,938	1,734	42.13(73.73)	6	1	7
Springhill	1978/79	318	8,651,363	..	59.40	282	5	287
	1979/80	320	9,567,493	158,474	65.37	271	4	275
	1980/81	315	11,550,267	475,009	76.81(79.11)	266	12	278
Shulie Lake	1978/79	...	423,475	..	61.06	7	2	9
	1979/80	...	493,337	149	67.58	9	1	10
	1980/81	...	642,447	1,765	88.01(88.01)	11	1	12
New Brunswick								
Dorchester	1978/79	136	9,075,272	..	75.12	312	7	319
	1979/79	149	10,051,025	102,775	85.00	299	8	307
	1980/81	134	12,758,519	384,559	99.30(100.16)	304	11	315
Parrtown	1978/79	...	320,751	..	62.77	7	1	8
	1979/80	...	345,312	1,632	55.65	6	–	6
	1980/81	...	357,836	1,643	57.67(81.70)	7	–	7
Westmorland	1978/79	...	1,346,700	..	48.55	33	2	35
	1979/80	...	1,728,494	81,138	49.85	35	2	37
	1980/81	1	2,364,672	110,918	71.19(80.98)	37	3	40
REGIONAL TOTAL	**1978/79**	**573**	**20,321,529**	**..**	**63.12**	**649**	**17**	**666**
	1979/80	**584**	**22,738,028**	**347,736**	**68.46**	**627**	**15**	**642**
	1980/81	**562**	**28,290,080**	**975,628**	**82.37(86.70)**	**631**	**28**	**659**
QUEBEC REGION								
Archambeult	1978/79	19	9,173,111	..	64.61	325	1	326
	1979/80	14	9,941,443	70,546	82.29	318	5	323
	1980/81	41	11,927,290	885,760	104.07(107.49)	335	8	343
Benoit XVCCC	1978/79	...	199,183	..	25.99	..	..	..
	1979/80	...	218,833	3,982	37.47	..	..	..
	1980/81	...	249,188	4,591	35.93(42.67)	5	1	6
Correctional Development Centre	1978/79	29	5,440,072	..	135.49	224	2	226
	1979/80	54	6,014,579	3,338	148.45	231	4	235
	1980/81	47	7,079,483	36,431	186.50(186.50)	244	5	249
Cowansville	1978/79	5	8,779,953	..	50.64	299	4	303
	1979/80	9	9,484,732	70,044	58.26	302	7	309
	1980/81	12	11,404,443	364,585	70.37(81.37)	300	2	302
Federal Training Centre	1978/79	4	7,771,392	..	48.61	273	1	274
	1979/80	19	8,174,992	2,936	58.17	260	2	262
	1980/81	6	9,323,042	128,918	65.83(70.95)	264	3	267
LaMacaza	1978/79	6	3,492,730	..	92.90	130	1	131
	1979/80	13	4,034,478	50,893	71.31	123	6	129
	1980/81	15	4,950,398	375,093	83.21(93.54)	118	5	123
Laval	1978/79	20	10,388,319	..	61.74	387	2	389
	1979/80	21	11,983,033	189,191	76.71	393	10	403
	1980/81	45	14,093,955	1,094,029	80.44(85.24)	411	6	417
Leclerc	1978/79	19	9,260,882	..	49.17	319	3	322
	1979/80	28	9,887,631	79,359	53.86	317	7	324
	1980/81	73	12,370,871	530,624	70.46(73.84)	322	7	329
Martineau CCC	1978/79	...	209,336	..	20.48	..	..	..
	1979/80	...	256,773	7,103	24.26	..	..	..
	1980/81	...	334,313	5,892	26.17(30.53)	6	–	6
Montée St. François	1978/79	1	2,705,900	..	51.13	79	2	81
	1979/80	4	2,839,444	16,118	57.20	82	2	84
	1980/81	2	3,171,137	73,362	54.64(71.21)	78	2	80

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Correctional Service of Canada, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81 - Continued

Facility description					Annual counts[2]		
Name	Year opened	Security level	Year	Rated capacity[1]	High	Low	Average
QUEBEC REGION - Concluded							
Ogilvy	1976	CCC	1978/79	22	..	..	24
			1979/80	22	22	10	21
			1980/81	22	22	15	25(20)
Pie IX	1980	CCC	1980/81	33	33	24	39(30)
Regional Reception Centre	1973	Maximum	1978/79	182(11)	..	..	217
			1979/80	186(6)	185	131	202
			1980/81	186(6)	186	147	176(172)
Ste. Anne des Plaines	1970	Minimum	1978/79	120	..	..	106
			1979/80	118	106	64	112
			1980/81	118	109	88	123(100)
St-Hubert[10]	1968	CCC	1978/79	50	..	..	45
			1979/80	30	40	25	40
			1980/81	...	...	...	...
Sherbrooke[11]	1979	CCC	1978/79	27	..	..	...
			1979/80	27	31	4	23
			1980/81	27	27	15	27(23)
	QUEBEC REGIONAL TOTAL		**1978/79**	**2,997(497)****	...	...	**3,095****
			1979/80	**2,810(551)**	...	...	**2,940**
			1980/81	**2,815(586)**	...	...	**2,977(2,722)**
ONTARIO REGION							
Bath	1972	Minimum	1978/79	92	..	..	77
			1979/80	92	71	43	72
			1980/81	92	68	49	80(61)
Beaver Creek	1961	Minimum	1978/79	97(1)	..	..	54
			1979/80	62(1)	56	42	69
			1980/81	48	56	32	58(45)
Collins Bay	1930	Medium	1978/79	424(30)	..	..	349
			1979/80	424(39)	351	278	363
			1980/81	424(39)	386	307	396(346)
Frontenac	1962	Minimum	1978/79	96	..	..	77
			1979/80	80	83	43	82
			1980/81	80	69	49	79(60)
Joyceville	1959	Medium	1978/79	454(36)	..	..	456
			1979/80	454(36)	431	392	448
			1980/81	454(38)	414	352	425(388)
Keele St. Centre	1980	CCC	1980/81	24	17	1	...
Landry Crossing[12]	1961	Minimum	1978/79	80	..	..	9
			1979/80	...	...	...	...
Millhaven	1971	Maximum	1978/79	286(170)	..	..	246
			1979/80	274(157)	270	205	233
			1980/81	276(155)	306	260	295(290)
Montgomery Centre	1970	CCC	1978/79	14	..	..	18
			1979/80	14	16	10	19
			1980/81	14	17	9	17(12)
Pittsburgh	1963	Minimum	1978/79	40	..	..	74
			1979/80	80	66	42	82
			1980/81	80	66	38	73(54)
Prison for Women	1934	Maximum	1978/79	124(27)	..	..	141
			1979/80	124(27)	135	105	150
			1980/81	124(25)	106	78	119(94)
Portsmouth[13]	1973	CCC	1978/79	22	..	..	14
			1979/80	22	20	7	14
			1980/81	20	20	9	16(16)
Regional Psychiatric Centre	1974	Maximum	1978/79	86	..	..	103
			1979/80	86	78	68	91
			1980/81	81(4)	78	59	78(69)

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Correctional Service of Canada, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81 - Continued

Name	Year	Admissions[3]	Operating costs Operating/maintenance[4] ($000's)	Revenue[5]	Per diem[6]	Person-years[7]		
						Full-time	Part-time	Total
QUEBEC REGION - Concluded								
Ogilvy	1978/79	...	216,063	..	24.66	..	..	..
	1979/80	...	218,558	5,458	28.51	..	..	..
	1980/81	...	239,188	5,923	26.21(32.77)	5	-	5
Pie IX	1980/81	...	314,784	7,360	22.13(22.75)	7	-	7
Regional Reception Centre	1978/79	1,281	9,691,167	..	122.36	197	1	198
	1979/80	1,144	6,305,146	151	85.10	202	3	205
	1980/81	1,183	7,475,232	77,720	116.36(119.07)	200	3	203
Ste. Anne des Plaines	1978/79	6	2,917,100	..	75.40	110	2	112
	1979/80	3	3,029,943	4,856	74.12	113	4	117
	1980/81	3	3,429,282	43,918	76.38(93.95)	115	3	118
St-Hubert CCC	1978/79	...	308,398	..	18.78	..	..	..
	1979/80	...	334,819	7,558	22.37	..	..	..
	1980/81	...	4,839	..	..	1	-	1
Sherbrooke	1978/79	...	33,226	..	...	..	..	..
	1979/80	...	216,649	7,140	25.81	..	..	..
	1980/81	...	282,017	4,925	28.62(33.59)	14	-	14
REGIONAL TOTAL	**1978/79**	**1,390**	**70,586,832**	**..**	**62.4[illegible]****	**2,371***	**19***	**2,390***
	1979/80	**1,309**	**72,941,053**	**518,673**	**67.97**	**2,364***	**51***	**2,415***
	1980/81	**1,427**	**86,649,462**	**3,639,131**	**79.74(87.21)****	**2,425**	**45**	**2,470**
ONTARIO REGION								
Bath	1978/79	...	936,241	-	34.66	25	-	25
	1979/80	...	925,895	56,223	35.23	23	-	23
	1980/81	...	1,167,893	149,134	40.00(52.45)	23	-	23
Beaver Creek	1978/79	...	794,817	-	41.88	27	-	27
	1979/80	...	926,328	3,332	36.78	27	-	27
	1980/81	...	1,054,056	7,126	49.79(64.17)	26	-	26
Collins Bay	1978/79	1	7,885,452	..	59.35	283	2	285
	1979/80	...	8,260,577	36,147	62.35	270	3	273
	1980/81	4	9,792,628	165,458	67.75(77.54)	274	5	279
Frontenac	1978/79	...	1,287,433	..	45.81	34	-	34
	1979/80	...	1,471,262	128,517	49.16	35	-	35
	1980/81	1	1,838,845	122,618	63.77(83.97)	35	1	36
Joyceville	1978/79	...	8,554,272	..	51.40	297	3	300
	1979/79	2	9,099,670	281,263	55.52	289	1	290
	1980/81	9	11,005,690	1,235,856	70.95(77.71)	283	8	291
Keele	1980/81	...	58,251	1,037	...	6	-	6
Landry Crossing	1978/79	...	491,955	..	149.76	17	2	19
	1979/80	...	...	...	...	2	-	2
Millhaven	1978/79	...	11,163,766	..	123.83	378	22	400
	1979/80	...	11,428,990	106,875	134.39	374	3	377
	1980/81	2	12,860,771	242,598	119.44(121.50)	369	8	377
Montgomery CCC	1978/79	...	163,580	..	24.90	6	-	6
	1979/80	...	262,190	2,737	39.91	..	..	..
	1980/81	...	283,759	3,017	45.73(64.79)	9	-	9
Pittsburg	1978/79	...	1,049,546	..	38.86	32	1	33
	1979/80	...	1,202,943	14,866	40.19	31	1	32
	1980/81	...	2,217,438	505,390	83.22(112.50)	32	-	32
Prison for Women	1978/79	43	3,454,374	..	67.12	108	5	113
	1979/80	30	3,868,153	6,986	70.65	108	4	112
	1980/81	21	4,224,973	7,674	97.27(123.14)	125	4	129
Portsmouth CCC	1978/79	...	58,618	..	11.47	...	...	...
	1979/80	...	137,160	2,360	25.05	...	...	...
	1980/81	...	159,986	2,462	27.39(27.39)	2	-	2
Regional Psychiatric Centre	1978/79	...	2,822,500	..	77.33	108	2	110
	1979/80	...	3,167,745	1,536	95.37	101	-	101
	1980/81	1	3,458,589	3,762	121.48(137.33)	99	3	102

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Correctional Service of Canada, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81 - Continued

Facility description Name	Year opened	Security level	Year	Rated capacity[1]	Annual counts[2] High	 Low	 Average
ONTARIO REGION - Concluded							
Regional Reception Centre	1832	Maximum	1978/79	301(49)	..	..	292
			1979/80	193(158)	304	203	286
			1980/81	109(233)	308	247	290(279)
Warkworth	1967	Medium	1978/79	437(25)	..	..	410
			1979/80	437(25)	394	339	432
			1980/81	437(30)	401	372	439(387)
ONTARIO REGIONAL TOTAL			**1978/79**	**2,553(338)**	**...**	**...**	**2,320**
			1979/80	**2,342(443)**	**...**	**...**	**2,341 ****
			1980/81	**2,239(524)****	**...**	**...**	**2,365(2,101)**
PRAIRIES							
Manitoba							
Osborne	1968	CCC	1978/79	20	..	..	24
			1979/80	20	19	13	30
			1980/81	20	20	15	35(18)
Rockwood	1962	Minimum	1978/79	80	..	..	72
			1979/80	80	66	50	67
			1980/81	80	73	49	69(63)
Stony Mountain	1876	Medium	1978/79	470(29)	..	..	394
			1979/80	470(29)	397	340	385
			1980/81	470(29)	417	356	397(395)
Saskatchewan							
Oskana	1972	CCC	1978/79	15	..	..	12
			1979/80	15	18	9	15
			1980/81	20	15	9	15(12)
Regional Psychiatric Centre[14]	1979	Maximum	1978/79	110(10)	..	..	...
			1979/80	110(10)	76	11	38
			1980/81	106(4)	77	38	57(56)
Saskatchewan Farm Annex	1962	Minimum	1978/79	78	..	..	50
			1979/80	78	74	42	64
			1980/81	78	65	50	60(57)
Saskatchewan	1911	Maximum	1978/79	429(140)	-	-	520
			1979/80	216(351)	488	447	477
			1980/81	245(355)	524	459	489(487)
Alberta							
Altadore	1975	CCC	1978/79	21	..	..	26
			1979/80	21	17	9	26
			1980/81	21	19	8	25(13)
Bowden	1974	Medium	1978/79	152(11)	..	..	132
			1979/80	152(11)	148	119	145
			1980/81	152(11)	149	108	138(131)
Drumheller	1967	Medium	1978/79	443(35)	..	..	406
			1979/80	443(35)	420	370	413
			1980/81	443(35)	395	304	373(359)
Drumheller Trailer Unit[15]	1973	Minimum	1978/79	48	..	..	..
			1979/80	48	36	23	..
			1980/81	44	42	21	30(30)
Edmonton[16]	1978	Maximum	1978/79	[illegible]	..	..	...
			1979/80	16[illegible](24)	119	76	102
			1980/81	168(28)	156	82	121(120)
Grierson	1972	CCC	1978/79	77	..	..	76
			1979/80	70	52	31	61
			1980/81	65	57	35	69(46)
Portal House Centre	1972	CCC	1978/79	14	..	..	25
			1979/80	31	25	8	25
			1980/81	31	21	11	21(15)
PRAIRIES REGIONAL TOTAL			**1978/79**	**1,799(215)****	**...**	**...**	**1,737****
			1979/80	**1,874(460)****	**...**	**...**	**1,848****
			1980/81	**1,943(462)**	**...**	**...**	**1,899(1,802)**

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Correctional Service of Canada, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81 - Continued

Name	Year	Admissions[3]	Operating costs Operating/ maintenance[4]	Revenue[5]	Per diem[6]	Person-years[7] Full-time	Part-time	Total
ONTARIO REGION - Concluded								
Regional Reception Centre	1978/79	1,143	7,937,993	..	74.48	298	2	300
	1979/80	1,015	8,582,907	131,105	82.22	287	1	288
	1980/81	977	10,178,228	289,872	96.16(99.95)	273	7	280
Warkworth	1978/79	...	7,995,715	..	53.43	289	4	293
	1979/80	...	8,657,638	108,214	54.91	275	3	278
	1980/81	1	10,195,977	409,352	63.63(72.18)	272	4	276
REGIONAL TOTAL	**1978/79**	**1,187**	**54,596,262**	**..**	**64.47**	**1,902**	**43**	**1,945**
	1979/80	**1,047**	**57,991,458**	**880,161**	**67.87**	**1,822**	**16**	**1,838**
	1980/81	**1,016**	**68,497,084**	**3,145,356**	**79.28(89.24)****	**1,828**	**40**	**1,868**
PRAIRIES								
Manitoba								
Osborne	1978/79	...	256,556	..	29.29	8	-	8
	1979/80	...	274,378	5,091	25.06	6	-	6
	1980/81	...	293,409	6,023	22.97(44.66)	7	-	7
Rockwood	1978/79	...	997,691	..	37.96	29	2	31
	1979/80	...	1,245,091	56,501	50.91	28	3	31
	1980/81	...	1,701,010	76,550	67.54(73.97)	32	2	34
Stony Mountain	1978/79	283	9,040,810	..	62.71	310	13	323
	1979/80	337	9,865,317	140,518	70.20	286	13	299
	1980/81	353	11,088,704	716,182	76.52(76.91)	283	7	290
Saskatchewan								
Oskana	1978/79	...	210,549	..	44.37	8	-	8
	1979/80	...	204,795	3,658	37.41	5	-	5
	1980/81	...	232,538	3,967	42.47(53.09)	5	-	5
Regional Psychiatric Centre	1978/79	1	2,606,292	..	...	113	1	114
	1979/80	18	4,485,610	2,126	332.14	166	4	170
	1980/81	19	5,555,819	21,368	267.04(271.81)	184	2	186
Saskatchean Farm Annex	1978/79	...	1,006,660	..	55.16	31	2	33
	1979/80	...	1,239,890	89,213	53.08	29	4	33
	1980/81	1	1,813,996	174,957	82.83(87.19)	32	2	34
Saskatchewan	1978/79	265	9,741,692	..	52.23	338	17	355
	1979/80	223	10,600,704	89,403	61.01	322	16	338
	1980/81	197	12,665,565	760,276	70.96(71.25)	327	14	341
Alberta								
Altadore	1978/79	...	231,037	..	24.35	7	-	7
	1979/80	...	253,226	5,967	26.68	5	-	5
	1980/81	...	281,470	4,434	30.85(59.32)	6	-	6
Bowden	1978/79	58	4,577,754	..	94.30	177	4	181
	1979/80	79	4,917,195	61,191	92.91	167	4	171
	1980/81	81	5,651,943	229,511	112.21(118.20)	173	2	175
Drumheller	1978/79	493	8,570,752	..	53.61	283	11	294
	1979/80	388	9,351,878	30,393	57.84	276	8	284
	1980/81	409	10,729,983	278,810	72.95(75.57)	273	6	279
Drumheller Trailer Unit	1978/79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1979/80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1980/81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edmonton	1978/79	74	4,375,039	..	...	174	1	175
	1979/80	102	5,999,583	8,403	161.15	175	4	179
	1980/81	147	7,589,239	122,899	171.84(173.27)	236	5	241
Grierson	1978/79	...	664,676	..	23.96	19	1	20
	1979/80	...	737,946	11,833	33.14	18	2	20
	1980/81	1	845,047	24,878	33.55(50.33)	19	2	21
Portal House	1978/79	...	245,480	..	28.02	7	-	7
	1979/80	...	293,166	5,216	32.13	7	-	7
	1980/81	...	331,305	4,562	43.22(60.51)	7	-	7
REGIONAL TOTAL	**1978/79**	**1,174**	**42,524,988**	**..**	**56.06****	**1,504**	**52**	**1,556**
	1979/80	**1,147**	**49,468,779**	**509,513**	**73.34**	**1,490**	**58**	**1,548**
	1980/81	**1,288**	**58,780,028**	**2,424,417**	**84.80(89.37)**	**1,584**	**42**	**1,626**

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Correctional Service of Canada, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81 - Concluded

Facility description Name	Year opened	Security level	Year	Rated capacity[1]	Annual counts[2] High	Low	Average
PACIFIC REGION							
Agassiz Work Camp[17]	1961	Minimum	1978/79	79	..	..	...
BC Penitentiary/Regional Reception Centre[18]	1878	Maximum	1978/79	231(106)	..	..	345
			1979/80	281(137)	267	13	...
			1980/81	...	...	...	...
Elbow Lake	1976	Minimum	1978/79	30	..	..	37
			1979/80	50	42	30	50
			1980/81	50	49	33	53(40)
Ferndale	1973	Minimum	1978/79	50	..	..	56
			1979/80	50	45	21	59
			1980/81	50	41	24	58(33)
Kent[19]	1979	Maximum	1978/79	...	...	...	...
			1979/80	168(29)	141	6	...
			1980/81	168(33)	164	136	153(149)
Matsqui	1966	Medium	1978/79	335(39)	..	..	280
			1979/80	315(39)	308	254	315
			1980/81	335(37)	318	264	314(296)
Sumas Center[20]	1973	CCC	1978/79	..	..	..	..
			1979/80	20	21	12	...
			1980/81	20	17	9	12(12)
Mission	1977	Medium	1978/79	180(10)	..	..	153
			1979/80	180(10)	182	162	186
			1980/81	180(10)	180	170	193(176)
Mountain	1962	Medium	1978/79	158(36)	..	..	197
			1979/80	158(36)	183	152	196
			1980/81	158(36)	181	150	192(170)
Pandora	1973	CCC	1978/79	18	..	..	18
			1979/80	18	18	7	18
			1980/81	18	13	5	15(8)
Regional Psychiatric Centre	1972	Maximum	1978/79	143(5)	..	..	111
			1979/80	142(5)	112	89	104
			1980/81	130(13)	113	91	102(101)
Robson Centre	1975	Minimum	1978/79	30	..	..	40
			1979/80	30	29	16	29
			1980/81	29	28	13	30(21)
William Head	1959	Medium	1978/79	150(5)	..	..	137
			1979/80	150(5)	142	103	144
			1980/81	150(5)	139	104	141(120)
	PACIFIC REGIONAL TOTAL		**1978/79**	**1,325(201)****	...	...	**1,374****
			1979/80	**1,093(95)****	...	...	**1,101****
			1980/81	**1,288(134)**	...	...	**1,263(1,126)**
	CANADA TOTAL		**1978/79**	**9,688(1,388)****	...	...	**9,408****
			1979/80	**9,083(1,742)****	...	...	**9,139** ****
			1980/81	**9,113(2,028)****	...	...	**9,446(8,645)**

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1 The 1978/79 capacity figures represent the institutional capacity on March 27, 1979. The 1979/80 capacity figures represent the institutional capacity on March 25, 1980. The numbers appearing in brackets represent the number of sick bay, dissociation, segregation and in some cases special handling unit beds. These beds are not counted in the normal institutional capacity number which preceeds the brackets. Excluded from the total are institutions which were not open the entire year.

2 Average counts were calculated using a different population base than was used for high and low counts in 1978/79 and 1979/80. High and low counts represent the highest and lowest number of inmates actually in the institution at one point in time during the year. The average count is based on the average number of inmates on register and temporary detainees in each institution. Temporary detainees are inmates who have had their parole or mandatory supervision suspended, pending a decision from the National Parole Board. Generally the on register count is approximately 10% higher than the actual count in each fiscal year. Annual average counts have been provided for institutions open for the entire year only. In 1980/81, actual average counts are bracketed beside on register counts.

3 Those institutions showing ... in the admissions column are non-admitting facilities. All inmates have been transferred from another institution and have not been counted as admissions in this table.

4 Parole operating expenditures relating to inmates have been reallocated to the institutions on the basis of average inmate population for 1979/80 only. This was equivalent to approximately $8.0 million dollars.

5 Revenue for 1980/81 is considerably higher than in the previous year because the elimination of Treasury Board Working Capital Advances has resulted in revenue being reported on a gross basis.

6 The average per diem cost is based on the institutional operating and maintenance expenditures divided by the average inmate population (on register above) which in turn is divided by 365 days. The bracketed figures refers to per diems costs based on actual rather than on register counts. Operating costs of facilities not open for the entire year were excluded in the calculation of average per diem cost.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Correctional Service of Canada, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81 - Concluded

Name	Year	Admissions[3]	Operating costs Operating/ maintenance[4] ($000's)	Revenue[5]	Per diem[6]	Person-years[7]		
						Full-time	Part-time	Total
PACIFIC								
Agassiz Work Camp	1978/79	...	475,899	..	46.57	16	-	16
BC Penitentiary/ Reg. Recep. Centre	1978/79	499	9,400,807	..	74.65	328	11	339
	1979/80	140	7,114,625	6,862	...	210	27	237
	1980/81	...	1,075,828	15,878	...	18	6	24
Elbow Lake	1978/79	...	707,964	..	52.42	22	1	23
	1979/80	1	814,737	2,641	44.64	23	-	23
	1980/81	...	1,063,815	17,558	54.99(72.86)	24	-	24
Ferndale	1978/79	...	647,529		35.48	23	-	23
	1979/80	...	739,806	1,396	34.35	23	-	23
	1980/81	...	975,902	4,172	46.10(81.02)	25	-	25
Kent	1978/79	...	1,632,062	...	...	...	...	...
	1979/80	36	5,582,721	6,949	...	174	9	183
	1980/81	125	9,160,380	70,498	164.03(168.44)	235	10	245
Matsqui	1978/79	27	7,339,198	..	71.81	271	3	274
	1979/80	193	8,183,950	11,239	68.57	260	8	268
	1980/81	263	9,378,468	67,995	81.83(86.81)	274	7	281
Sumas Centre	1978/79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1979/80	..	..	..	..	4	-	4
	1980/81	..	..	..	..	4	-	4
Mission	1978/79	8	4,779,064	..	85.02	175	2	177
	1979/80	87	5,299,987	39,295	78.07	185	1	186
	1980/81	107	6,658,006	334,568	94.51(103.64)	191	4	195
Mountain	1978/79	..	3,195,673	..	44.44	113	1	114
	1979/80	8	3,448,011	8,399	48.20	111	2	113
	1980/81	4	4,351,674	46,440	62.10(70.13)	123	2	125
Pandora	1978/79	...	217,619	..	33.12	7	-	7
	1979/80	...	244,427	1,634	37.20	6	-	6
	1980/81	...	245,772	1,286	44.89(84.17)	4	-	4
Regional Psychiatric Centre	1978/79	8	5,243,511	..	129.42	184	7	191
	1979/80	11	5,447,579	437	143.51	182	9	191
	1980/81	25	6,298,649	8,515	169.18(170.86)	188	10	198
Robson Centre	1978/79	...	369,651	..	25.32	9	-	9
	1979/80	...	391,427	3,612	36.98	8	-	8
	1980/81	...	440,455	4,718	40.22(57.46)	7	-	7
William Head	1978/79	...	3,659,174	..	73.18	125	1	126
	1979/80	37	3,952,242	2,837	73.66	124	2	126
	1980/81	50	4,496,630	51,578	87.32(102.66)	126	3	129
REGIONAL TOTAL	**1978/79**	**542**	**37,668,151**	..	**70.42**	**1,273**	**26**	**1,299**
	1979/80	**513**	**41,219,512**	**85,301**	**70.97**	**1,310**	**58**	**1,368**
	1980/81	**574**	**44,145,579**	**623,206**	**93.28(104.70)****	**1,219**	**42**	**1,261**
CANADA TOTAL	**1978/79**	**4,866**	**225,697,762**	..	**63.07****	**7,699**	**157**	**7,856**
	1979/80	**4,600**	**244,358,830**	**2,341,384**	**69.45****	**7,613**	**198**	**7,811**
	1980/81	**4,787**	**286,362,233**	**10,807,738**	**82.73(90.38)****	**7,687**	**197**	**7,884**

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[7] Refers to person-years expended.

[8] Her Majesty's Penitentiary is owned and operated by the Province of Newfoundland, but is used on occasion to hold federal inmates.

[9] The CDC was opened in 1967 as a Special Correctional Unit; in 1976 it was opened for use as the Correctional Development Centre.

[10] St. Hubert transferred all inmates to Pie IX on March 28, 1980.

[11] Sherbrooke opened in January 1979. The average count on register was 15 for the 12 weeks Sherbrooke was open during 1978/79.

[12] Landry Crossing was open for only 18 weeks during 1979/80. The average count for that period was 26.

[13] Portsmouth is operated by the District Parole Office; the operating and maintenance figures do not contain salary dollars.

[14] The Regional Psychiatric Centre was open only 11 weeks during 1978/79. The average population for that period was eight.

[15] Drumheller Trailer Unit is, for financial purposes considered as part of Drumheller.

[16] Edmonton was open only 25 weeks during 1978/79. The average population for that period was 62.

[17] Agassiz Work Camp was in operation for 7 months only in 1978/79.

[18] BC Penitentiary opened September 28, 1878, and closed February 1980. The average count for that period was 175. The capacities for 1978/79 and 1979/80 refer to the capacity of the Regional Reception Centre on April 4, 1978 and April 3, 1979 respectively.

[19] Kent opened August 1979. The average count for the open period was 94.

[20] Matsqui and Sumas Centre reported as one institution fiscally for each year;

* Included in these totals are, for 1978/79 and 1979/80, personnel for the CCC's. In 1978/79 there were 28 full time staff: in 1979/80 there were 23 full time staff and one term employed in the CCC's.

** Excludes facilities not open for the entire year or for which average count is not available.

Caseload Data

The following three tables display various aspects of the institutional caseload within the federal corrections system for the years 1978/79, 1979/80, and 1980/81.

Table 2 shows admissions by type for each administrative region. The total number of admissions declined in 1979/80 to 4,602 from 4,866 in 1978/79, and then increased to 4,787 in 1980/81. As would be expected, the vast majority of admissions were admitted under a warrant of committal in all regions. The next largest category included those committed for violations while on mandatory supervision.

TABLE 2 - Admissions to Federal Institutions by Type of Admission, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Type of admission	Year	Canada	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific
Warrant of committal	1978/79	3,386	406	1,091	735	793	361
	1979/80	2,781	352	913	583	634	299
	1980/81	2,970	353	1,024	531	747	315
Transfer from provincial	1978/79	131	25	2	53	30	21
	1979/80	210	58	3	101	28	20
	1980/81	156	28	1	82	26	19
Parole revocation	1978/79	125	12	34	40	22	17
	1979/80	194	23	56	42	52	21
	1980/81	176	37	41	50	28	20
Parole revocation with indictable offence	1978/79	150	23	52	28	34	13
	1979/80	167	29	79	23	27	9
	1980/81	208	35	91	36	32	14
Mandatory supervision revocation	1978/79	516	33	103	149	145	86
	1979/80	581	39	109	127	218	88
	1980/81	702	44	108	194	212	144
Mandatory supervision revocation with indictable offence	1978/79	436	50	96	136	117	37
	1979/80	478	57	129	125	128	39
	1980/81	459	46	151	103	118	41
Warrant of committall while on mandatory supervision	1978/79	60	9	8	20	20	3
	1979/80	105	13	18	30	31	13
	1980/81	60	10	7	13	16	14
Warrant of committal while on parole	1978/79	10	4	3	2	-	1
	1979/80	24	9	2	7	3	3
	1980/81	17	7	4	1	4	1
Federal-provincial contract transfer	1978/79	27	11	1	-	12	3
	1979/80	47	4	-	-	26	17
	1980/81	33	2	-	-	25	6
Transfer from Mexico	1978/79	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1979/80	6	-	-	6	-	-
	1980/81	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from U.S.A.	1978/79	25	-	-	24	1	-
	1979/80	9	-	-	5	-	4
	1980/81	6	-	-	6	-	-
TOTAL	**1978/79**	**4,866**[1]	**573**	**1,390**	**1,187**	**1,174**	**542**
	1979/80	**4,602**[2]	**584**	**1,309**	**1,049**	**1,147**	**513**
	1980/81	**4,787**[3]	**562**	**1,427**	**1,016**	**1,208**	**574**

[1] 155 Females were admitted in 1978/79.

[2] 103 Females were admitted in 1979/80.

[3] 88 Females were admitted in 1980/81.

The number of releases over the three year period are displayed by type in **Table 3.** The total number of releases decreased in 1979/80 and then increased the following year, as did admissions. Over 50% of all releases were on mandatory supervision over the three year period. Full parole releases accounted for 35% of the 1979/80 releases and 30% of all 1980/81 releases.

TABLE 3 - Releases of Federal Inmates by Type of Release, by Region, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Type of release	Year	Canada	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	From provincial institutions
Expiration of sentence	1978/79	173	11	26	52	55	25	3
	1979/80	251	26	49	51	97	24	4
	1980/81	356	41	53	81	117	59	5
Full parole	1978/79	1,723	236	663	330	276	153	65
	1979/80	1,598	228	550	371	205	172	72
	1980/81	1,407	210	470	322	219	142	44
Continuation of parole	1978/79	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
	1979/80	12	5	-	5	1	1	-
	1980/81	9	4	1	1	2	1	-
Executive clemency	1978/79	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
	1979/80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1980/81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mandatory supervision	1978/79	2,896	263	729	775	704	386	40
	1979/80	2,453	230	636	604	647	298	27
	1980/81	2,717	243	684	707	686	357	40
Continuation of mandatory supervision	1978/79	25	2	2	16	5	-	-
	1979/80	35	4	4	16	6	3	3
	1980/81	34	6	4	13	6	5	-
Court order	1978/79	20	3	4	5	8	-	-
	1979/80	23	-	4	8	9	2	-
	1980/81	22	3	3	8	3	3	2
Transfer to province	1978/79	82	10	4	23	29	11	5
	1979/80	100	6	4	33	44	9	4
	1980/81	106	6	5	14	68	11	2
Death	1978/79	38	2	12	4	8	11	1
	1979/80	36	-	17	8	5	6	-
	1980/81	44	1	13	14	5	8	3
Transfer to Mexico	1978/79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1979/80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1980/81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to USA	1978/79	40	-	-	40	-	-	-
	1979/80	25	-	-	18	-	7	-
	1980/81	11	-	-	11	-	-	-
Other	1978/79	14	1	2	1	4	6	-
	1979/80	17	1	1	-	10	5	-
	1980/81	6	-	2	2	2	-	-
TOTAL	**1978/79[1]**	**5,015**	**529**	**1,444**	**1,247**	**1,089**	**592**	**114**
	1979/80[2]	**4,550**	**500**	**1,265**	**1,114**	**1,024**	**527**	**120**
	1980/81[3]	**4,712**	**514**	**1,235**	**1,173**	**1,108**	**586**	**96**

[1] Includes 107 female inmates.

[2] Includes 133 female inmates.

[3] Includes 117 female inmates.

Table 4 represents three distributions of the inmate population on March 31st of 1980 and 1981. In 1980, there were 9,324 inmates held in custody. The 1981 profile population numbered 9,618 inmates.

A breakdown of reason for admission is shown in **Table 4(A)** for the two populations profiled. The distributions did not shift significantly from one time point to the next, with about 78% of both populations admitted under a warrant of committal.

Table 4(B) shows the distribution of original sentence lengths for each population profiled. Here again, there is little difference in the percentage distribution, with sentences of less than five years comprising approximately 50% of the cases in both populations.

Time served since admission is displayed in **Table 4(C)**. On the profile date, 36% of the 1980 group had served less than 12 months, compared to 39% of the 1981 group.

TABLE 4 - Caseload Profile of Federal Inmates on, March 31, 1980, 1981

A. Number of Inmates by Type of Admission

	Type of admission										
Years	Warrant of committal	Provincial transfer	Parole revocation	Parole forfeiture	Parole revocation with offence	Mandatory supervision revocation	Mandatory supervision forfeiture	Mandatory supervision with offence	Federal-provincial contract	Other	Total
1980											
No.	7,215	259	201	204	249	196	201	596	143	60	9,324
%	77	3	2	2	3	2	2	6	2	1	100
1981											
No.	7,483	273	156	203	375	195	137	710	70	16	9,618
%	78	3	2	2	4	2	1	7	1	--	100

B. Length of Sentence on Admission

	Years												
Years	Under 2	2	3	4	5	6-9	10-14	15-19	Over 19	Preventive	Life	Indefinite	Total
1980													
No.	526	1,765	1,441	932	769	1,411	757	284	185	117	1,134	3	9,324
%	6	19	16	10	8	15	8	3	2	1	12	—	100
1981													
No.	644	1,735	1,480	959	775	1,474	736	293	196	103	1,215	8	9,618
%	7	18	15	10	8	15	8	3	2	1	13	—	100

C. Time Served Since Admission

	Time served												
Years	Under 3 months	3-5 months	6-8 months	9-11 months	12-17 months	18-23 months	2 years	3 years	4 years	5-9 years	Over 9 years	Not known	Total
1980													
No.	796	939	772	858	1,512	995	1,160	611	431	936	314	-	9,324
%	9	10	8	9	16	11	12	7	5	10	3	-	100
1981													
No.	1,102	818	882	879	1,230	868	1,120	613	392	927	325	462	9,618
%	11	9	9	10	13	9	12	6	4	10	3	5	100

Population Data

The following four tables display various characteristics of the federal inmate population in 1978/79, 1979/80, and 1980/81.

Table 5 shows admissions to institutions by age on admission for each administrative region. The majority of inmates (34%) fell within the 20 to 24 age grouping during each of the three years. A further 24% fell within the 25 to 29 age category.

TABLE 5 – Admissions to Federal Institutions by Age on Admission and Region, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Age	Year	Canada	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific
15	1978/79	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1979/80	1	-	-	-	1	-
	1980/81	1	-	1	-	-	-
16	1978/79	19	9	1	2	7	-
	1979/80	10	3	1	2	4	-
	1980/81	7	5	-	-	2	-
17	1978/79	80	29	7	13	26	5
	1979/80	68	34	5	10	17	2
	1980/81	77	26	7	8	32	4
18	1978/79	191	52	52	23	53	11
	1979/80	171	49	37	29	45	11
	1980/81	166	35	54	16	56	5
19	1978/79	263	50	90	44	66	13
	1979/80	239	51	76	39	59	14
	1980/81	266	50	94	41	65	16
20-24	1978/79	1,638	183	557	334	430	134
	1979/80	1,543	216	509	306	385	127
	1980/81	1,560	202	522	257	425	154
25-29	1978/79	1,088	111	298	287	265	127
	1979/80	1,091	108	320	256	273	134
	1980/81	1,139	102	364	257	264	152
30-34	1978/79	676	54	164	190	158	110
	1979/80	699	61	199	166	180	93
	1980/81	694	69	165	183	173	104
35-39	1978/79	371	38	83	125	69	56
	1979/80	344	22	87	91	84	60
	1980/81	367	28	97	96	88	58
40-44	1978/79	249	24	64	75	49	37
	1979/80	197	22	45	57	37	36
	1980/81	217	21	58	61	40	37
45-49	1978/79	132	8	23	48	25	28
	1979/80	142	10	33	41	37	21
	1980/81	138	13	37	33	31	24
50-59	1978/79	127	10	41	38	24	14
	1979/80	113	3	22	47	23	18
	1980/81	110	9	23	44	20	14
Over 59	1978/79	32	6	7	9	3	7
	1979/80	21	3	3	3	6	6
	1980/81	45	2	5	20	12	6
TOTAL	**1978/79***	**4,866**	**574**	**1,387**	**1,188**	**1,175**	**542**
	1979/80*	**4,639**	**582**	**1,337**	**1,047**	**1,151**	**522**
	1980/81	**4,787**	**562**	**1,427**	**1,016**	**1,208**	**574**

* Canada totals vary slightly from those presented elsewhere and can be attributed to the fact that different sources have been utilized.

Male and female admissions are shown by region in **Table 6.** The total number of females declined over the three year period from 155 in 1978/79 to 88 in 1980/81. The Pacific Region admitted a higher proportion of females (4%) than any other region. In Canada as a whole, 2% of the 1980/81 admissions were female.

In Table 7, male and female releases from federal institutions is displayed by region. In contrast to the decreasing number of female admissions as shown in Table 6, the number of female releases shows an increase over the three year period, from 73 in 1978/79, to 117 in 1980/81. During each year, approximately 2% of all releases were female. The Ontario region releases were comprised of 5% females, exceeding the proportion of females released in any of the remaining four regions.

TABLE 6 - Admissions to Federal Institutions by Sex and Region, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Male			**Female**			**Total**		
Regions	78/79	79/80	80/81	78/79	79/80	80/81	78/79	79/80	80/81
Atlantic	563	577	556	10	7	6	573	584	562
Quebec	1,343	1,284	1,408	47	25	19	1,390	1,309	1,427
Ontario	1,144	1,019	995	43	30	21	1,187	1,049	1,016
Prairies	1,143	1,119	1,187	31	28	21	1,174	1,147	1,208
Pacific	518	500	553	24	13	21	542	513	574
CANADA	**4,711**	**4,499**	**4,699**	155	**103**	**88**	**4,866**	**4,602**	**4,787**

TABLE 7 - Releases from Federal Institutions by Sex and Region, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Male			**Female**			**Total**		
Regions	78/79	79/80	80/81	78/79	79/80	80/81	78/79	79/80	80/81
Atlantic	528	498	525	1	2	4	529	500	529
Quebec	1,444	1,265	1,243	-	-	23	1,444	1,265	1,266
Ontario	1,177	1,046	1,111	70	68	62	1,247	1,114	1,173
Prairies	1,088	1,018	1,136	1	6	14	1,089	1,024	1,150
Pacific	591	525	580	1	2	14	592	527	594
CANADA	**4,828**	**4,352**	**4,595**	73	**78**	**117**	**4,901**	**4,430**	**4,712**

Table 8 (A-F) presents various characteristics of the March 31st federal inmate population in 1980 and 1981. The populations characterized here are identical to those previously described in the Table 5 caseload profile. The following highlights are observed from the Table 8 presentations:

- at both time points, approximately 50% of the inmate population was between 20 and 30 years of age,
- on March 31, 1980, 64% of the inmate population was serving their first term in a federal institution, compared to 44% on March 31st of the following year;
- Ontario was identified as the province of residence in 23% of the cases, second to Quebec where a slightly higher proportion of the population resided;
- for both populations profiled, 96% of the inmates were Canadian citizens;
- the native population (North American Indian, Metis, and Eskimo) comprised 8% of the March 31st populations; and,
- on both dates the three highest major offence categories were robbery (28%), break and enter (14%), and murder (12%) (the percentages are slightly different for the 1980 group).

TABLE 8 - Population Profile of Federal Inmates on March 31, 1980, 1981

A. Inmate Population by Age

	Age													
Years	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	Over 59	**Total**
1980															
No.	-	-	2	29	98	269	1,995	2,509	1,804	1,036	631	418	398	115	**9,324**
%	-	-	—	—	1	3	22	27	19	11	7	5	4	1	**100**
1981															
No.	-	-	2	44	132	236	2,672	2,419	1,686	961	591	387	357	111	**9,618**
%	-	-	—	—	1	3	28	25	18	10	6	4	4	1	**100**

B. Inmate Population, by Number of Previous Commitments[1]

	Previous commitments									
Years	0	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-20	Over 20	**Total**
1980										
No.	5,943	1,871	882	355	182	52	39	-	-	**9,324**
%	64	20	9	4	2	1	—	-	-	**100**
1981										
No.	4,221	3,136	1,242	564	264	119	74	-	-	**9,618**
%	44	32	13	6	3	1	1	-	-	**100**

TABLE 8 - Population Profile of Federal Inmates on March 31, 1980, 1981 - Concluded

C. Province of Residence of Inmate Population

Years	Nfld	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alta	BC	Yukon	NWT	Outside Canada	No permanent residence	Total
1980															
No.	155	32	410	302	2,735	2,185	464	266	1,010	1,211	16	28	140	370	9,324
%	2	—	4	3	29	24	5	3	11	13	—	—	2	4	100
1981															
No.	177	32	425	321	2,992	2,202	466	241	1,088	1,223	16	30	123	282	9,618
%	2	—	5	3	31	23	5	3	11	13	—	—	1	3	100

D. Citizenship of Inmate Population

	Citizenship			
Years	Canadian	US	Other	Total
1980				
No.	8,932	133	259	9,324
%	96	1	3	100
1981				
No.	9,228	121	269	9,618
%	96	1	3	100

E. Ethnic or Racial Origin of Inmate Population 1980, 1981

	Ethnic/racial origin								
Years	Caucasian	North American Indian	Metis	Eskimo (Inuit)	Asiatic	Negroid	Other	Not stated	Total
1980									
No.	7,750	598	220	20	59	154	300	223	9,324
%	84	6	2	—	1	2	3	2	100
1981									
No.	8,406	577	206	22	70	199	65	73	9,618
%	87	6	2	—	1	2	1	1	100

F. Inmate Population by Major Offence Committed

	Offence											
Years	Murder	Attempted murder	Manslaughter/homicide	Rape	Other sexual offences	Kidnapping & abducting	Wounding	Assault	Robbery	Offensive weapons	Prison breach	Break and enter
1980												
No.	1,026	200	540	492	201	143	161	104	2,818	130	41	1,328
%	11	2	6	5	2	2	2	1	30	1	1	14
1981												
No.	1,105	214	558	517	207	140	161	103	2,712	118	43	1,370
%	12	2	6	5	2	2	2	1	28	1	—	14

	Offence											
Years	Theft	Fraud	Possession stolen goods	Criminal negligence	Dangerous sex offenders	Habitual criminals	Dangerous offenders	Other criminal code	Narcotics	Food & drugs	Other statutes	Total
1980												
No.	257	308	170	33	54	30	5	360	853	65	5	9,324
%	3	3	2	—	1	—	—	4	9	1	—	100
1981												
No.	297	261	199	31	50	24	15	621	779	76	17	9,618
%	3	3	2	—	1	—	—	7	8	1	—	100

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[1] Includes each admission to a federal institution (e.g., an inmate sentenced by the courts released and then admitted for parole revocation would count as having had a previous admission).

Escapes and Deaths

Table 9 displays a breakdown for inmate escapes/unlawfully at large occurrences during the three fiscal years. The total number of such occurrences increased to 386 in 1979/80, up 54 from the previous year, then declined in 1980/81 to 366. The majority of these occurrences were in Quebec (34%) in 1978/79, and in Ontario in 1979/80 (38%) and 1980/81 (34%).

TABLE 9 - Number of Inmate Escapes Occurring During, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Penitentiary						Temporary absences						Total					
	Escapes[1]			Walk-Away[2]			Escorted[3]			Unescorted			78/79		79/80		80/81	
Region	78/79	79/80	80/81	78/79	79/80	80/81	78/79	79/80	80/81	78/79	79/80	80/81	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Atlantic	2	12	4	13	16	25	6	9	3	9	6	8	30	9	43	11	40	11
Quebec	34	12	19	17	22	28	28	29	19	34	24	26	113	34	87	22	92	25
Ontario	26	11	9	24	73	48	7	10	18	42	53	48	99	30	147	38	123	34
Prairies	19	16	2	12	8	22	7	10	10	24	30	29	62	19	64	17	63	17
Pacific	5	10	14	10	17	10	10	13	12	3	5	12	28	8	45	12	48	13
TOTAL NO.	**86**	**61**	**48**	**76**	**136**	**133**	**58**	**71**	**62**	**112**	**118**	**123**	**332**	**...**	**386**	**...**	**366**	**...**
TOTAL %	**26**	**16**	**13**	**23**	**35**	**36**	**17**	**18**	**17**	**34**	**31**	**34**	**...**	**100**	**...**	**100**	**...**	**100**

[1] Includes the breach of a security barrier in maximum and medium security institutions. In 1979/80 and 1980/81, these escapes were referred to as confine escapes.

[2] Involves an escape from institutional property which does not involve breaching a security barrier. These were designated as escapes from property in 1979/80 and 1980/81.

[3] One escape in 1979/80 was from an escort in the Ontario region; however, the inmate was not on temporary absence.

The number of inmate deaths by cause in each of the three fiscal years is displayed in **Table 10.** Inmate deaths totalled 42 during 1980/81, over one third of which were suicides. In 1979/80, seven suicides occurred out of a total of 36 deaths. In 1978/79 there were 38 inmates deaths, 20% of which were suicides.

TABLE 10 - Offender Deaths on Register, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Region	Years	Murder	Suicide	Natural causes	Accidental	Legal intervention	Unknown	Total
Atlantic	1978/79	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
	1979/80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1980/81	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Quebec	1978/79	2	2	3	1	2	3	13
	1979/80	9	3	2	-	2	1	17
	1980/81	2	6	1	1	2	1	13
Ontario	1978/79	-	1	1	-	-	2	4
	1979/80	-	4	3	-	-	1	8
	1980/81	4	6	3	-	1	1	15
Prairie	1978/79	2	1	3	2	-	-	8
	1979/80	2	-	2	-	1	-	5
	1980/81	-	1	3	1	-	-	5
Pacific	1978/79	1	2	4	3	-	1	11
	1979/80	2	-	2	2	-	-	6
	1980/81	1	3	4	-	-	-	8
CANADA TOTAL	**1978/79**	**5**	**7**	**12**	**6**	**2**	**6**	**38**
	1979/80	**13**	**7**	**9**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**36**
	1980/81	**7**	**17**	**11**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**42**

Private Facilities

Over recent years, the CSC has sought greater community involvement in the process of reintegrating offenders into the community. During 1978/79 a task force was established to set national standards for community centres and to facilitate agreement between federal and provincial governments on the use and support of these centres.

In 1978/79 a total of 109 contracts between CSC and community residential centres were in effect to provide accommodation and other services. There is a standard contract fee per inmate per bed day for all facilities utilized by CSC, although, the use of such facilities is regionally monitored and controlled.

Table 11 presents operational data for private correctional facilities in each region of Canada. The following highlights can be observed:

- there were 210 guaranteed beds per day in 1978/79, 194 in 1979/80, and 258 in 1980/81;
- the charge per day per inmate was $18.50 in 1978/79, $20.50 in 1979/80, and $22.00 in 1980/81; and,
- expenditures on community residential centres were approximately $3.0 million in 1978/79, $3.6 million in 1979/80, and $3.9 million in 1980/81.

TABLE 11 - Purchased/Contracted Community Residential Centres, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Guaranteed beds per day			Per diem charge per inmate			Annual costs($)		
Region	78/79	79/80	80/81	78/79	79/80	80/81	78/79	79/80	80/81
Atlantic	15	18	21	18.50	20.50	22.00	202,660	315,520	429,224
Quebec	79	64	88	18.50	20.50	22.00	1,107,990	1,159,591	1,087,824
Ontario	75	72	106	18.50	20.50	22.00	804,882	1,149,224	1,270,730
Prairies	21	20	15	18.50	20.50	22.00	411,859	421,064	510,251
Pacific	20	20	28	18.50	20.50	22.00	469,273	529,566	589,509
TOTAL	**210**	**194**	**258**	**18.50**	**20.50**	**22.00**	**2,996,664**	**3,574,965**	**3,887,538**

EXPENDITURES

Parole Service Expenditures

Parole Services are regionally administered, and work within the same regional structure as institutional services. Since the amalgamation of the Canadian Penitentiary Service and the National Parole Service into the Correctional Service of Canada there has been a new focus on integrated inmate planning.

The Case Management Division of CSC is now responsible for the coordination and management of an offender's sentence from admission to release. This team approach to case management was initiated in 1978/79, bringing institutional and parole staff together in determining appropriate programs for inmates. Traditionally, institution and parole staff worked independently of one another.

Table 12 displays parole service operating and maintenance expenditures for 1978/79, 1979/80, and 1980/81. The new case management process has been taken into consideration in breaking down expenditures for 1979/80 and 1980/81. On average, parole officers spent 65% of their time supervising parolees in the community and other related work during 1980/81. The remaining 35% of their time was spent on case preparation and community assessment for inmates. Parole service expenditures have been calculated to demonstrate community supervision related expenditures only. Of the total 1980/81 parole service expenditure of $23.5 million, approximately $15.4 million were spent on supervising parolees and inmates on mandatory supervision.

The following highlights can be observed from **Table 12** :

- $23.5 million were spent on parole services in 1980/81, compared to $18.5 million in 1978/79, and $19.7 million in 1979/80;
- the average number of parole and mandatory supervision cases under supervision was 6,742 in 1979/80, and decreased in 1980/81 to 5,803; and,
- the per diem per case expenditure was $4.63 in 1979/80 and $7.28 in the following year.

TABLE 12 - Total Parole Office Expenditures and Caseload Costs, Correctional Service of Canada, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Parole office	Parole expenditures[1]							Caseload costs			
	Total operating and maintenance costs ($000's)			Costs related to parolees ($000's)[2]				Average annual count[3]		Per diem cost($)	
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1979/80 $	%	1980/81 $	%	1979/80	1980/81	1979/80	1980/81
ATLANTIC REGION											
Newfoundland											
St. John's	341	428	553	252	59	380	69	141	152	4.90	6.85
Prince Edward Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nova Scotia											
Halifax	603	723	771	470	65	565	73	236	249	5.46	6.22
Truro	364	426	479	136	32	169	35	68	77	5.48	6.01
Sydney	187	199	218	127	64	152	70	42	45	8.28	9.25
New Brunswick											
Moncton	454	553	738	232	42	380	51	132	120	4.82	8.68
Saint John	309	365	474	245	67	342	72	166	140	4.04	6.69
ATLANTIC REGIONAL TOTAL	**2,257**	**2,693**	**3,233**	**1,462**	**54**	**1,988**	**61**	**785**	**783**	**5.10**	**6.96**
QUEBEC REGION											
Montréal	2,113	1,645	1,928	1,332	81	1,562	81	1,383	1,078	2.64	3.97
Quebec City	362	344	400	254	74	296	74	143	122	4.87	6.65
Granby	501	385	419	158	41	172	41	135	121	3.21	3.89
Rimouski	115	126	128	94	75	96	75	50	35	5.15	7.51
Chicoutimi	68	73	89	59	81	72	81	46	40	3.51	4.93
Trois-Rivières	181	136	171	101	74	126	74	80	57	3.45	6.06
St-Jérôme	634	610	791	293	48	380	48	205	155	3.92	6.72
Laval	586	700	733	126	18	132	18	95	86	3.63	4.21
Rouyn-Noranda	113	124	109	98	79	86	79	30	24	8.95	9.82
Hull	327	174	183	143	82	150	82	90	81	4.35	5.07
QUEBEC REGIONAL TOTAL	**5,000**	**4,317**	**4,950[4]**	**2,658**	**62**	**3,072**	**62**	**2,257**	**1,799**	**3.23**	**4.68**
ONTARIO REGION											
Kingston	821	957	1,038	143	15	202	19	121	102	3.23	5.43
Peterborough	517	639	659	236	37	338	51	112	111	5.77	8.34
Ottawa	432	539	665	382	71	541	81	135	134	7.75	11.06
TOTAL EASTERN DISTRICT	**1,770**	**2,134**	**2,362**	**762**	**36**	**1,081**	**46**	**368**	**347**	**5.67**	**8.53**
Toronto	..	866	1,148	..	..	1,032	90	..	191	..	14.80
Scarborough	..	233	255	..	..	212	83	..	129	..	4.50
North Toronto	..	229	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	...
Etobicoke	..	207	205	..	..	170	83	..	124	..	3.76
Sub-total	1,419	1,535	1,608	1,274	83	1,414	88	548	444	6.37	8.73
Timmins	..	65	...	..		...	...	..	...	..	...
Sault Ste Marie	..	7	...	..		...	...	..	...	..	...
Sudbury	..	284	394	..		313	79	..	62	..	13.83
Sub-total	402	357	394	271	76	313	79	56	62	13.26	13.83
TOTAL CENTRAL DISTRICT	**1,820**	**1,891**	**2,002**	**1,545**	**82**	**1,727**	**86**	**604**	**506**	**7.01**	**9.35**

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 12 - Total Parole Office Expenditures and Caseload Costs, Correctional Service of Canada, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81 - Concluded

Parole office	Parole expenditures[1]							Caseload costs			
	Total operating and maintenance costs ($000's)			Costs related to parolees ($000's)[2]				Average annual count[3]		Per diem cost($)	
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1979/80 $	%	1980/81 $	%	1979/80	1980/81	1979/80	1980/81
ONTARIO REGION - Concluded											
London	548	413	404	318	77	340	84	89	86	10.37	10.83
Guelph	223	218	284	161	74	232	82	54	54	8.17	11.77
Hamilton	749	785	616	549	70	496	81	207	110	7.27	12.35
Windsor	...	235	237	186	79	202	85	65	50	7.84	11.07
Niagara Falls	...	...	73	...	...	62	85	...	41	...	4.14
Brantford	...	...	184	...	...	169	92	...	36	...	12.86
TOTAL WESTERN REGION	**1,520**	**1,652**	**1,798**	**1,215**	**74**	**1,501**	**83**	**415**	**377**	**8.02**	**10.91**
ONTARIO REGIONAL TOTAL	**5,110**	**5,677**	**6,162**	**3,522**	**62**	**4,308**	**70**	**1,387**	**1,230**	**6.96**	**9.60**
PRAIRIE REGION											
Manitoba											
Winnipeg	1,004	1,089	1,211	534	49	770	64	296	247	4.94	8.54
Brandon	167	178	217	103	58	126	58	45	41	6.27	8.42
Thunder Bay	148	67	70	47	70	53	76	20	13	6.44	11.17
Kenora	41	46	51	32	70	35	69	13	14	6.74	6.85
Thompson	82	80	92	34	42	39	42	15	12	6.21	8.90
Saskatchewan											
Regina	217	287	346	161	56	204	59	100	87	4.41	6.42
Prince Albert	428	460	509	97	21	118	23	67	56	3.97	5.77
Saskatoon	121	155	173	96	62	112	65	46	48	5.72	6.39
Alberta											
Edmonton	757	1,002	1,130	622	62	804	71	420	302	4.06	7.29
Red Deer	173	194	225	99	51	124	55	44	36	6.16	9.44
Calgary	806	912	989	502	55	619	63	264	234	5.21	7.25
Lethbridge	38	85	89	26	31	46	52	24	23	2.97	5.48
Northwest Territories											
Yellowknife	83	118	163	48	41	107	66	19	25	6.92	11.73
PRAIRIE REGIONAL TOTAL	**4,064**	**4,674**	**5,265**	**2,400**	**51**	**3,158**	**60**	**1,373**	**1,138**	**4.79**	**7.60**
PACIFIC REGION											
Abbotsford	712	804	756	289	36	325	43	184	119	4.30	7.48
Prince George[5]	221	235	583	185	79	521	89	106	115	4.78	12.41
Kamloops	108	127	421	91	72	379	90	85	70	2.93	14.83
Vancouver	669	730	1,355	562	77	1,183	87	411	352	3.75	9.21
Victoria	371	399	569	231	58	388	68	154	144	4.11	7.38
Chilliwack	...	...	249	...	...	94	38	...	53	...	4.86
PACIFIC REGIONAL TOTAL	**2,081**	**2,294**	**3,934**	**1,359**	**59**	**2,890**	**73**	**940**	**853**	**3.96**	**9.28**
CANADA TOTAL	**18,512**	**19,655**	**23,544**	**11,403**	**58**	**15,416**	**65**	**6,742**	**5,803**	**4.63**	**7.28**

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[1] Column totals have been rounded from the actual totals.

[2] The percentage of time spent by parole officers on community supervision has been estimated by each parole office. Parole officers spend the remainder of their time preparing reports on behalf of inmates within institutions (e.g. case preparation, community assessments). These costs were excluded when calculating per diem costs per parolee.

[3] Includes full parole and mandatory supervision counts. Excludes inmates supervised on day parole in CCC's, as they are budgeted as institutional costs in Table 1. In 1979/80 counts are on-register and in 1980/81 counts are actual.

[4] Excludes payments to aftercare agencies charged to regional headquarters.

[5] Costs and caseload data for Terrace and Whitehorse offices are included with Prince George office figures.

The number of person-years associated with the operation of parole offices in 1979/80 and 1980/81 are shown in **Table 13** by region.

TABLE 13 - Parole Offices, Person-Years Expended, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Person-years expended			
	1979/80		1980/81	
Region	No.	%	No.	%
Atlantic	83	12	92	13
Quebec	194	28	196	28
Ontario	178	26	159	23
Prairie	148	21	168	24
Pacific	91	13	82	12
TOTAL	**694**	**100**	**697**	**100**

Distribution of Expenditures

Table 14 presents a breakdown of the 1979/80, 1980/81 expenditures of CSC within each province and territory, and a redistribution of those expenditures based on the province of residence of inmates serving sentences in federal institutions. Expenditures for regional headquarters, staff colleges, parole offices, and institutions are included. Excluded are the costs of CSC headquarters and expenditures on contracted facilities. Also not included are capital expenditures, services provided without charge by other departments, and amortization of accommodation in the Ministry's own buildings.

The information on province of residence is based on a profile of federal inmates on March 31, 1980. Excluded are those inmates who had no permanent address, and those who were from outside Canada. It is assumed in this table that the parole population has a similar province of residence breakdown.

This table is designed to compare the expenditures of CSC within provinces to the number of inmates originating from them.

As one would expect, the proportion of total expenditures within Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, the Northwest Territories, and the Yukon, is less than the proportion of inmates originating from these jurisdictions due to the fact there are no federal institutions in these areas. For other jurisdictions there are only minimal discrepancies between the proportion of CSC expenditures in the jurisdiction and the number of inmates originating from them.

TABLE 14 - Allocation of Institutional Expenditures based on Inmate Province of Residence, Federal, 1979/80, 1980/81

Province	Year	Actual institutional costs[1]		Inmate count by province of residence[2]		% allocation[3]
		$(000's)	%	No.	%	$(000's)
Newfoundland	1979/80	236	0.1	155	1.8	5,095
	1980/81	293	0.1	176	1.9	6,292
Prince Edward Island	1979/80	-	-	32	0.4	1,132
	1980/81	-	-	32	0.3	993
Nova Scotia	1979/80	10,377	3.7	410	4.6	13,020
	1980/81	12,516	3.8	422	4.6	15,233
New Brunswick	1979/80	14,593	5.2	302	3.4	9,624
	1980/81	18,511	5.6	319	3.5	11,590
Quebec	1979/80	89,220	31.5	2,735	31.0	87,746
	1980/81	106,148[4]	32.0	3,003	32.7	108,288
Ontario	1979/80	65,321	23.1	2,185	24.8	70,196
	1980/81	77,304	23.3	2,198	23.9	79,146
Manitoba	1979/80	11,385	4.0	464	5.3	15,002
	1980/81	13,083	3.9	458	5.0	16,558
Saskatchewan	1979/80	21,413	7.6	266	3.0	8,492
	1980/81	25,779	7.8	237	2.6	8,610
Alberta	1979/80	22,471	7.9	1,010	11.5	32,551
	1980/81	26,318	7.9	1,077	11.7	38,745
British Columbia	1979/80	48,033	17.0	1,211	13.7	38,778
	1980/81	51,201	15.5	1,217	13.3	43,712
Yukon	1979/80	-	-	16	0.2	566
	1980/81	-	-	16	0.2	662
Northwest Territories	1979/80	-	-	28	0.3	849
	1980/81	-	-	32	0.3	993
CANADA[5]	**1979/80**	**283,050**	**100.1**	**8,814**	**100.0**	**283,051**
	1980/81	**331,155**	**99.9**	**9,187**	**100.0**	**330,822**

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[1] Includes costs of operating and non-operating institutions, regional headquarter costs, costs for staff colleges, and parole costs absorbed by institutions for services rendered on behalf of inmates (i.e. community assessment, case preparation). National headquarter costs are excluded.

[2] These figures are based on a March 31st count of the inmate population in 1980 and 1981 respectively.

[3] Calculated by multiplying total federal institutional expenditures by the percentage of inmates originating from each province.

[4] Includes aftercare payments for parolees, and $5,354,350 paid to Institute Philippe de Pinel de Montréal for the psychiatric care of inmates. The corresponding amount in 1979/80 was $4,449,480.

[5] Canada totals do not add up due to rounding error.

Table 15 displays overtime expenditures of CSC by region for 1978/79, 1979/80, and 1980/81. Breakdowns are shown for regular overtime, overtime based on statutory holidays, and total overtime for each year. Some highlights from this table are:

- for 1978/79 regular overtime amounted to 762,119 person-hours at a cost of $10.4 million - for 1979/80 there was an increase to 884,901 person hours at a cost of $12.5 million - in 1980/81 overtime hours increased further to 1,047,874 hours at a cost of $16.8 million;
- overtime associated with statutory holidays increased from 1978/79 to 1979/80 by approximately 40,000 hours at a cost of approximately $1.0 million and increased again in 1980/81 by 3,687 hours; and,
- total overtime expenditures increased by approximately $8.0 million over the three fiscal years.

TABLE 15 - Overtime Hours and Dollars ($000's), Correctional Services of Canada, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Region	1978/79 Hours	Cost	1979/80 Hours	Cost	1980/81 Hours	Cost
Regular Overtime Hours						
National Headquarters	11,529	59	3,757	73	3,333	61
Atlantic	62,390	837	70,895	1,022	123,620	2,098
Quebec	297,522	4,044	280,373	3,855	286,357	4,591
Ontario	198,549	2,667	210,458	3,069	265,416	4,236
Prairies	118,391	1,757	191,619	2,674	187,280	2,925
Pacific	73,738	999	127,799	1,819	181,868	2,870
TOTAL	**762,119**	**10,363**	**884,901**	**12,512**	**1,047,874**	**16,781**
Statutory Holiday Hours						
National Headquarters	-	-	-	-	9	..
Atlantic	23,820	319	26,160	382	25,213	424
Quebec	80,459	971	99,054	1,245	97,012	1,405
Ontario	66,754	897	82,552	1,157	83,502	1,254
Prairies	46,901	602	52,203	831	59,100	1,029
Pacific	46,891	589	48,130	735	46,950	797
TOTAL	**264,825**	**3,378**	**308,099**	**4,350**	**311,786**	**4,909**
Total Hours						
National Headquarters	11,529	59	3,757	73	3,342	61
Atlantic	86,210	1,156	97,055	1,403	148,833	2,522
Quebec	377,981	5,015	379,427	5,100	383,369	5,996
Ontario	265,303	3,564	293,010	4,226	348,918	5,490
Prairies	165,292	2,359	243,822	3,505	246,380	3,954
Pacific	120,629	1,588	175,929	2,554	228,818	3,667
TOTAL	**1,026,944**	**13,741**	**1,193,000**	**16,861**	**1,359,660**	**21,690**

Table 16 presents the expenditures of the CSC by standard object. The following is a list of highlights derived from the table.

- CSC expenditures increased from $344 million in 1978/79, to $348 million in 1979/80, and to $421 million in 1980/81;
- salaries, wages, and other personnel costs accounted for over 60% of the total CSC expenditures in all three years;
- there was a decrease of approximately $10 million in the construction and acquisition of land and building expenditures from 1978/79 to 1979/80 and an increase of approximately $6 million over the previous year in 1980/81; and,
- CSC expenditures on grants, contributions and transfer payments increased from $0.7 million in 1978/79 to $1.3 million in 1979/80, to $1.5 million in 1980/81.

TABLE 16 – Correctional Service of Canada, Expenditures ($000's), 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Standard object	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Salaries and wages	192,314	203,143	226,037
Other personnel costs	28,589	27,288	33,059
Transportation & communications	9,338	10,346	11,863
Information	101	225	305
Professional & special services	31,558	38,311	44,760
Rentals	1,844	2,237	2,472
Purchased repair and upkeep	2,801	3,148	4,355
Utilities, materials and supplies	31,873	31,310	44,758
Construction and acquisition of land and buildings	28,994	18,828	24,541
Construction and acquisition of machinery and equipment	11,590	7,587	7,894
Grants, contributions and other transfer payments	718	1,291	1,549
All other expenditures	4,117	4,384	19,649
TOTAL	**343,837**	**348,098**	**421,242**

Major Capital Projects

The projected costs for major capital projects undertaken in 1980/81 are listed in **Table 17,** by institution. It is estimated that $15.6 million were expended, compared to $66.9 million in 1978/79 and $28.2 million in 1979/80. The future year expenditures, expected to be required for the completion of these projects is $152.6 million.

TABLE 17 - Major Capital Projects ($000's), Correctional Service of Canada, 1980/81

Projects	Currently estimated total cost	Forecast expenditures to March 31, 1980	Estimates 1980/1981	Future years requirements
QUEBEC REGION				
Drummondville, medium security institution	24,800	2,900	1,500	20,400
Mirabel, maximum security institution	30,100	1,500	1,800	26,800
Archambault, additional facilities (kitchen)	2,800	100	690	2,010
Laval, refurbish industrial workshops	645	100	300	245
Ste. Anne des Plaines, redevelop regional reception centre	7,300	200	800	6,300
Laval (Montée St. François, renovation of water distribution system	760	410	350	...
ONTARIO REGION				
Collins Bay, Federal Health Centre	21,500	1,570	2,300	17,630
Beaver Creek, Forestry Training Camp	3,100	1,300	450	1,350
Kingston, perimeter wall - prison for women	1,900	1,200	350	350
Collins Bay, construct new central heating plant	1,120	455	665	...
Warkworth, construct new gymnasium	650	570	80	...
Kingston, reactivate Kingston maximum security institution	32,700	200	200	32,300
PRAIRIE REGION				
Edmonton, expansion of maximum security institution	9,200	200	600	8,400
Bowden, redevelop Bowden medium security institution	20,300	540	1,500	18,260
PACIFIC REGION				
Agassiz, expansion of maximum security institution	3,000	200	1,000	1,800
Mountain, redevelop medium security institution	18,100	130	1,170	16,800
Mission, redevelop medium security institution	2,000	200	1,800	...
TOTAL	**179,975**	**11,775**	**15,555**	**152,645**

Contributions/Grants

Table 18 provides a listing of the recipients of federal grants and contributions with the respective monies granted during the past three fiscal years. The dollars received by these agencies increased by over $100,000 over each year shown. In 1980/81, 11 agencies received monies compared to six in 1978/79.

TABLE 18 - Contributions/Grants Listing, Federal, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Name of agency	Actual ($) 1978/79	Actual ($) 1979/80	Actual ($) 1980/81
Grants			
John Howard Society	375,574	411,122	449,700
Elizabeth Fry Society	69,222	75,576	82,672
Association of Social and Rehabilitation Agencies (Quebec)	150,456	164,256	179,666
Prison Arts Foundation	9,307	19,855	21,718
The Salvation Army	29,376	32,070	35,078
Unison (Halifax)	10,185	11,121	6,082
Unison (Sydney)	-	-	6,084
Sub-total	**644,120**	**714,000**	**781,000**
Contributions			
L'Association des rencontres culturelles avec les dêtenus	-	38,300	33,000
M2/W2 Association of New Westminster, BC	-	-	34,000
Operation Springboard (Ont)	-	-	25,000
5th International Symposium on Law and Psychiatry	-	-	5,000
Sub-total	-	**38,300**	**97,000**
TOTAL	**644,120**	**752,300**	**878,000**

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD (NPB)

Introduction

The National Parole Board (NPB) is given authority under the federal Parole Act to grant full parole and day parole to both federal and certain provincial inmates; to grant temporary absences to federal inmates; and to terminate/revoke parole or mandatory supervision releases. The NPB also receives applications for pardons under the Criminal Records Act through the Solicitor General. The Board oversees the investigation of cases and upon completing its enquiries, votes on them. Each case is then referred back to the Solicitor General with a recommendation and the final decision rests with the Governor-in-Council. The Parole Board has similar investigative and recommending functions with regard to the Royal Prerogative of Mercy.

Federal inmates are considered automatically for parole at their parole eligibility dates. Provincial inmates must apply for parole by virtue of Section 8(1) of the Parole Act.

As a result of amendments to the Parole Act, individual provinces can assume jurisdiction over inmates serving less than two years in provincial institutions. To date, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia have established their own parole boards.

Administration

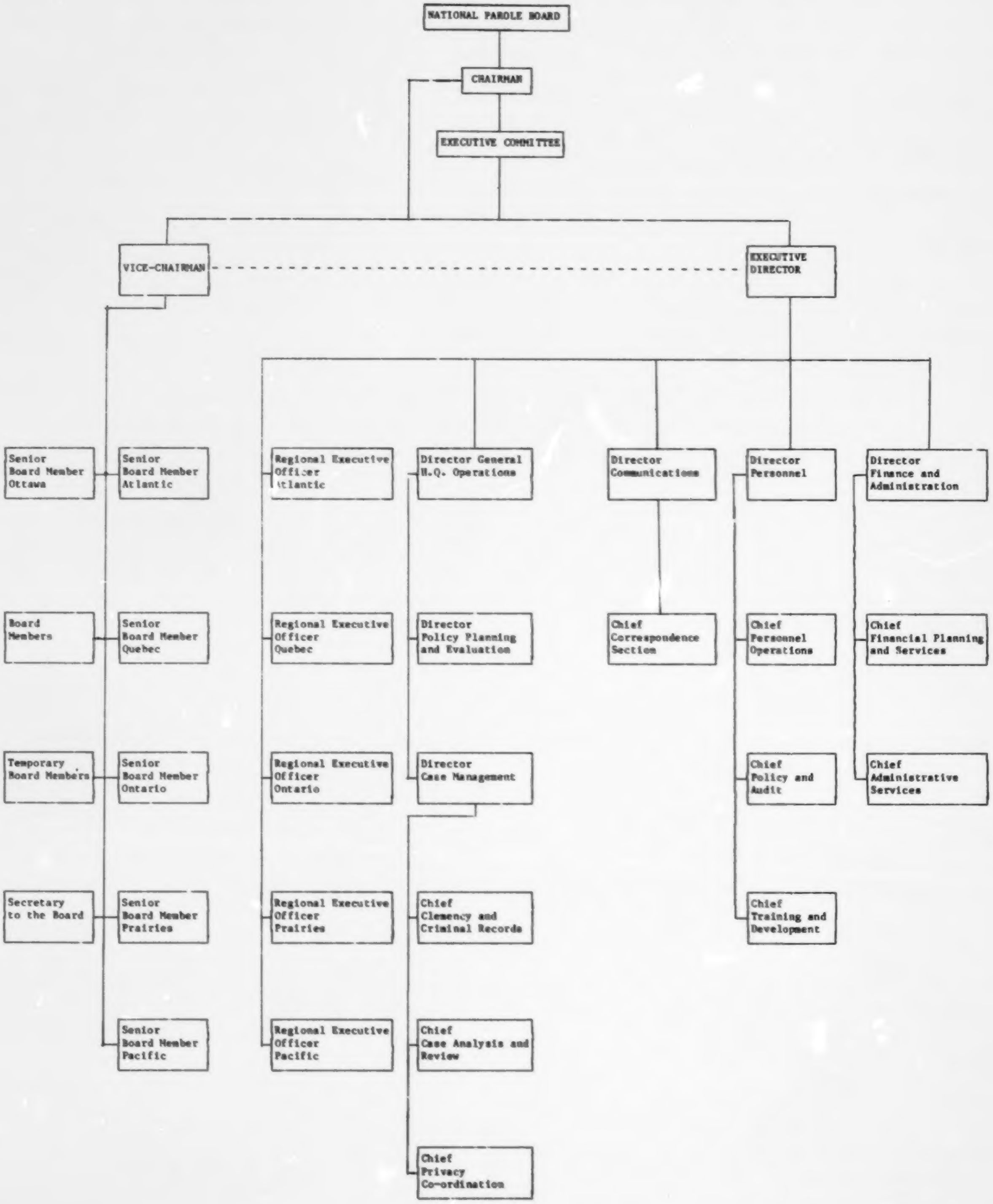
The NPB consists of 26 full-time members, including the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman. There are approximately 244 persons working as support staff. The following chart shows the organizational structure of the NPB.

Eighteen of the Board members and about one half of the staff are equally distributed among the five regional offices, where most conditional release decisions are made. The Board's five administrative regions are identical to those of the CSC. There are eight regular Board members at National Headquarters in Ottawa. They include the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and the six members who comprise the Headquarters Division of the Board.

The Headquarters Division assists the regions by participating in decisions that require more than the three votes which may normally be cast by regional Board members. It also has responsibility for reviewing certain negative decisions from the field when so requested by inmates, as well as for making pardon recommendations under the Criminal Records Act to the Solicitor General and ultimately to the Governor-in-Council.

The government also appoints temporary members for terms of up to one year, to assist the Board during periods of unusually heavy caseloads. Temporary members retain the full powers of regular members during their appointment and may be assigned either to Board headquarters or to a regional division. At the end of 1980/81 there were 15 temporary Board members.

Organizational Structure of the National Parole Board, 1981


NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
CHAIRMAN
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
VICE-CHAIRMAN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Senior Board Member Ottawa
Senior Board Member Atlantic
Board Members
Senior Board Member Quebec
Temporary Board Members
Senior Board Member Ontario
Secretary to the Board
Senior Board Member Prairies
Senior Board Member Pacific
Regional Executive Officer Atlantic
Regional Executive Officer Quebec
Regional Executive Officer Ontario
Regional Executive Officer Prairies
Regional Executive Officer Pacific
Director General H.Q. Operations
Director Policy Planning and Evaluation
Director Case Management
Chief Clemency and Criminal Records
Chief Case Analysis and Review
Chief Privacy Co-ordination
Director Communications
Chief Correspondence Section
Director Personnel
Chief Personnel Operations
Chief Policy and Audit
Chief Training and Development
Director Finance and Administration
Chief Financial Planning and Services
Chief Administrative Services

Each region has Community Board members who are selected by the Solicitor General. These members have the same power as regular Board members and participate in the review of all cases involving inmates serving life sentences as a minimum punishment, or those who have been serving indeterminate sentences as dangerous offenders or habitual criminals.

Regional staff ensure that case files are complete and ready for review by Board members. They direct the execution and monitor the implementation of Board decisions in the region. Close consultation and cooperation is maintained with federal and provincial correctional authorities in the field, on both policy and operational aspects of the parole system. The complex working arrangements between the NPB and the Correctional Service of Canada are set out in an Administrative Agreement entered into by the two agencies in 1979.

The Chairman of the National Parole Board is the Chief Executive Officer of the Board and supervises the direction of the work and the staff of the Board. The responsibilities for the day-to-day operations of the Board have been delegated to an Executive Director who heads both the field and headquarters components of the Board's staff.

The Vice-Chairman has specific duties in the field of policy examination and in formulating policy considerations and recommendations to be presented to the Executive Committee. Among other responsibilities he is charged with monitoring the implementation of national policies.

Table 19 provides a display of person-years associated with each region over the three years. Although there was a decline in 1979/80 over the previous year, an increase of six person-years occurred in 1980/81.

TABLE 19 - National Parole Board - Person-Years Expended, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Person-years		
Region	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Atlantic	17	18	19
Quebec	30	29	30
Ontario	28	28	29
Prairies	25	23	27
Pacific	24	23	23
Headquarters	153	143	142
TOTAL	**277**	**264**	**270**

In addition to giving direct support to the Headquarters Division in the areas of clemency and the re-examination of Board decisions, headquarter staff provide a broad range of coordinating services designed to ensure operational consistency and efficiency, as well as to maintain the national character of the Canadian parole system. Among the key headquarter functions are policy analysis and development, legal services, privacy coordination, clemency and case analysis and review. Headquarters Division is also responsible for the development and management of operational information systems, and the provision of centralized personnel, financial, and public information services.

The final authority in matters of discretionary release policy rests with the Executive Committee of the NPB which is made up of up to 10 members. Currently the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and the senior member from each of the Board's six Divisions form the Executive Committee.

Recent Developments

During 1980/81, a number of initiatives were undertaken with respect to NPB operations. A brief summary of each undertaking follows.

Parole Guidelines and Study on Decision-Making

An in-depth review of parole guidelines (one of the NPB's major concerns for some time) was concluded in 1980/81. Statistical prediction devices were studied, specifically the existing American and European scoring systems. The Board concluded that consistency in decision-making can be maintained less through mechanical instruments than guidelines. The need for further research was, identified and the NPB decision-making process will be the focus of an extensive research program to be undertaken by the Board during 1981/82. In an effort to make itself more accountable and understood, the Board has identified a need to more clearly articulate the underlying philosophy of parole in Canada and guidelines applied thereunder. It is intended that this undertaking will lead to a more standardized framework for decision-making and a greater understanding of the process by which decisions are reached.

Mandatory Supervision

The report of the Ministry of the Solicitor General on mandatory supervision was finalized in early 1981 and a discussion paper was tabled in Parliament by the Solicitor General in March. The paper contains tentative conclusions about the mandatory supervision program, and identifies 12 possible reform areas. It was presented for general consideration since no positions will be finalized until a further round of consultation has been held and conclusions drawn from the Solicitor General's Conditional Release Study. The NPB was involved in all stages of this Ministry project.

Study on Conditional Release

A Conditional Release Study, which was initiated in 1980 at the request of the Solicitor General, outlines a number of policy options on the release of inmates from federal penitentiaries. It also assesses the implications of these options for corrections, as well as for other relevant aspects of the criminal justice system. Both the steering committee and the working group on conditional release involved Parole Board representatives during the fiscal year 1980/81.

Procedural Safeguards

An array of procedural safeguards, designed to ensure that the interests of both society and the inmate are fully taken into consideration in any decision to grant or to deny parole, has been adopted by the Board. Changes in Canada's Parole Act in 1977, enabled procedural safeguards to be formally embodied in the Parole Regulations. Prior to that time, however, the Board had already effected a number of safeguards such as: giving of reasons in writing for adverse decisions, hearings for federal parole applicants, and re-examination of specified adverse Board decisions.

Two additional procedural safeguards contained in Parole Regulations were identified for consideration within the next two years. They are: first, the sharing of information, in writing, with federal parole applicants before the scheduled review for full parole at the parole eligibility date, and second, allowing an inmate to have assistance at a hearing before the Board.

Clemency Review

A comprehensive Ministry review of the Federal Government's clemency powers (Pardon under the Criminal Records Act and the Royal Prerogative of Mercy) was initiated in 1981 and briefs were solicited from a wide number of agencies and individuals within the criminal justice system. An issue paper was prepared to encourage participation and to facilitate a structured examination of the exercise of executive clemency. Ultimately, it is expected that the Solicitor General will go to Parliament with a series of recommendations and amendments to the current legislation that will contribute to more effective and equitable systems of clemency in Canada.

Representatives from the National Parole Board participate in both the Clemency Study Steering and Working Committees.

Royal Prerogative of Mercy

The Royal Prerogative of Mercy, (a form of executive clemency) is a largely unfettered discretionary power that permits the Governor-in-Council to apply exceptional remedies in extraordinary circumstances in Canada. Remedies under the Royal Prerogative range from free pardons to the remission of fines. Although the exceptional nature of this form of executive clemency defies rigid criteria and guidelines for application, certain general criteria were developed by the Parole Board in 1980/81.

Applications for the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of Mercy are made to the Solicitor General and are referred to the NPB for investigation and recommendation. Ultimately, the Federal Cabinet in Canada can grant clemency under the Royal Prerogative acting on the information received from the Parole Board via the Solicitor General.

Services to Provinces Without Parole Boards

Currently, parole decisions in provincial cases are made by the NPB with the exception of three provinces; Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia where provincial parole boards are in operation. Since the Prairies and Atlantic provinces have chosen not to establish parole boards, discussions have been held by the National

Parole Board with these provinces, as well as the two territories, to re-evaluate the level of services provided by the Board to inmates in provincial (or territorial) institutions.

A committee, established by the Parole Board to look into the improvement of services to these inmates - in effect to extend to them certain provisions offered to federal inmates - carried out further consultation with these provinces and territories in 1980/81.

Conference on Discretion in the Correctional System

A conference on Discretion in the Correctional System was planned and hosted by the NPB in Ottawa in the fall of 1981.

Recent developments in Canada, suggest that there is uneasiness about the discretionary power exercised by government boards and agencies. The conference provided delegates with an opportunity to explore this issue as it relates to post-sentence discretion and to develop a basis for further analysis. All aspects of the subject and in particular, the decisions made while the inmate is serving his sentence, were examined.

Caseload Data

The following tables provide data on various aspects of the NPB caseload. It should be noted that statistics provided here apply only to those cases under the jurisdiction of the NPB. There is a provincial Board of Parole in Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia which are excluded from this section.

As indicated in **Table 20,** there were a total of 29,848 reviews conducted and decisions made by the NPB in 1980, 10% of which applied to inmates under provincial jurisdiction.

Pre-release and modification decisions include all decisions to grant, deny, alter terms and conditions, or to cancel releases for temporary absences, day parole, full parole and day parole continued. For mandatory supervision cases, these decisions would relate to the conditions of the release. There were 14,857 federal and 2,459 provincial decisions, accounting for 58% of all NPB decisions for 1980.

Termination decisions include decisions with respect to inmates released on temporary absence, day parole, full parole, and mandatory supervision. There were 6,342 federal terminations and 443 provincial terminations in 1980, accounting for 23% of all decisions in the year.

Clemency, as was previously described, accounted for 17% of all NPB decisions. Additionally, there were 607 Internal Review decisions, accounting for 2% of all NPB decisions.

Table 21 displays the 1980 full parole grant rate for both federal and provincial inmates. As is evident, there are regional differences in grant rates, the highest rate being in the Atlantic region and the lowest being in the Pacific region for inmates under both jurisdictions. The provincial grant rate is considerably higher than its federal counterpart in the Atlantic and Prairie regions.

TABLE 20 - Federal and Provincial National Parole Board Reviews and Decisions, 1980

Type of decision	No.	%
Pre-release and modification decisions*		
Federal	14,857	50
Provincial	2,459	8
Termination decisions*		
Federal	6,342	21
Provincial	443	2
Clemency	5,140	17
Internal review (1980/81)	607	2
TOTAL	**29,848**	**100**

* Includes decisions on TA's, day parole, full parole and mandatory supervision.

TABLE 21 - Full Parole Decisions for Federal and Provincial Inmates, 1980

Region	Federal Granted No.	Denied No.	Granted %	Provincial Granted No.	Denied No.	Granted %
Atlantic	222	186	54	452	233	66
Quebec	483	881	35	-	1	-
Ontario	322	540	37	-	1	-
Prairies	229	354	39	336	289	54
Pacific	133	265	33	19	35	35
TOTAL	**1,389**	**2,226**	**38**	**807**	**559**	**59**

The termination statistics provided in **Table 22** indicate how inmates released on parole or mandatory supervision end their supervision period. Inmates who reach warrant expiry date (regular expiry) in the community have been considered successful. Those who ended their supervision periods by revocation, with or without indictable offences, are considered failures, as are other terminations.

Provincial cases granted parole over the past four years have consistently had a higher percentage of regular expiries than federal parole or mandatory supervision releases. The range has been from 81% in 1977 to a high of 85% in 1979. The average over the past four years has been 82%.

Federal full parole releases have reached regular expiry in 70% of the cases over the past four years on average. The highest percentage of cases reaching regular expiry occurred in 1978, with 73%; the lowest was 1980 with 68%.

Mandatory supervision cases, which relate only to federal inmates, have had successful completion rates ranging from 49% in 1980 to 59% in 1978. The average over the past four years has been 54%.

TABLE 22 - Federal and Provincial Full Parole and Mandatory Supervision Outcomes, 1977 - 1980

	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Federal full parole terminations								
Regular expiry*	726	70	819	73	945	71	929	68
Revoked	102	10	152	14	184	14	192	14
Revoked with indictable	208	20	129	12	178	13	225	16
Other**	4	—	14	1	25	2	21	2
TOTAL TERMINATIONS	**1,040**	100	**1,114**	**100**	**1,332**	**100**	**1,367**	**100**
Provincial full parole terminations								
Regular expiry*	1,082	81	1,198	83	1,113	85	599	82
Revoked	122	9	206	14	158	12	108	15
Revoked with indictable	128	10	44	3	34	3	21	3
Other**	1	—	3	—	3	—	1	—
TOTAL TERMINATIONS	**1,333**	**100**	**1,451**	**100**	**1,308**	**100**	**729**	**100**
Mandatory supervision terminations								
Regular expiry	1,460	53	1,639	59	1,481	56	1,180	49
Revoked	565	20	622	23	519	20	606	25
Revoked with indictable	678	25	395	14	534	20	554	23
Other**	61	2	112	4	116	4	71	3
TOTAL TERMINATIONS	**2,764**	**100**	**2,768**	100	**2,650**	100	**2,411**	100

* Includes regular expiry and discharge from parole.

** Excludes terminations by death.

Table 23 shows 1980 regional grant rates for day parole, both federally and provincially. As in the case of full parole, the Atlantic region shows the highest rate while the Pacific region shows the lowest for inmates under either jurisdiction. For all regions, the day parole grant rate is considerably higher than the full parole grant rate as shown in Table 21.

TABLE 23 - Day Parole Decisions for Federal and Provincial Inmates, 1980[1]

	Federal			Provincial		
Region	Granted No.	Denied No.	Granted %	Granted No.	Denied No.	Granted %
Atlantic	332	148	69	174	30	85
Quebec	882	519	63	-	-	-
Ontario	579	399	59	-	-	-
Prairies	568	375	60	121	60	67
Pacific	310	302	51	1	1	50
TOTAL	**2,671**	**1,743**	**61**	**296**	**91**	**76**

[1] Excludes day parole continued decisions.

The total number of federal day paroles reviewed, granted, and continued over the past five years is given in **Table 24.** The percentage of day paroles granted has ranged from 55% in 1976, to 69% in 1978 (1978 was the peak year, perhaps because of the conversion of temporary absences to day paroles, following a change in policy on temporary absences).

The number of day paroles continued refers to the number of day parole programs which were approved for a subsequent period. This decision is made when the day parole program remains unchanged, and it is essentially just continued or extended for a further period of time. Day parole programs are normally approved for a four month period, unless otherwise specified by the Board at the time the release is granted.

TABLE 24 - Federal Day Paroles Reviewed, Number and Percentage Granted, and Number Continued, 1976 - 1980

	Federal			
Year	No. reviewed	Granted No.	%	No. continued
1976	3,094	1,716	55	902
1977	3,345	1,988	59	1,413
1978	3,941	2,715	69	1,562
1979	4,288	2,624	61	1,217
1980	4,414	2,671	61	1,141

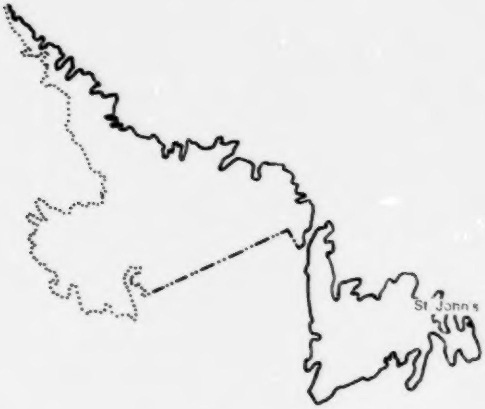
Expenditures

As shown in **Table 25,** salaries, wages and other personnel expenditures have accounted for approximately 80% of NPB expenditures over the past three fiscal years. Over the same period expenditures have increased by 24% with salaries, wages and other personnel expenditures increasing 23% over the three years.

TABLE 25 – National Parole Board Expenditures ($000's), 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Standard object	Year		
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Salaries and wages	5,132	5,487	6,281
Other personnel	627	643	805
Transportation and communication	589	609	831
Information	19	1	30
Professional and special services	320	315	537
Rentals	23	52	77
Purchased repair and upkeep	87	15	47
Utilities, materials, supplies	219	194	202
Construction and acquisition of:			
Land and building	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	71	35	49
Grants, contributions and other transfer payments	-	-	-
All other expenditures	1	1	-
TOTAL	**7,088**	**7,352**	**8,859**

Newfoundland



Summary Facts

Responsible agency - Adult Corrections Division, Department of Justice

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
No. of correctional facilities - Government	2	2	2
Correctional centre	1	1	1
Correctional institution*	1	1	1
Average counts			
Sentenced inmates**	228	246	229
Remanded inmates**	11	10	9
Probation supervision	285	445	663
No. of correctional facilities - Private	1	1	1
Average count	3	3	4
Expenditures - Adult correctional services	$4.5M	$5.3M	$5.8M

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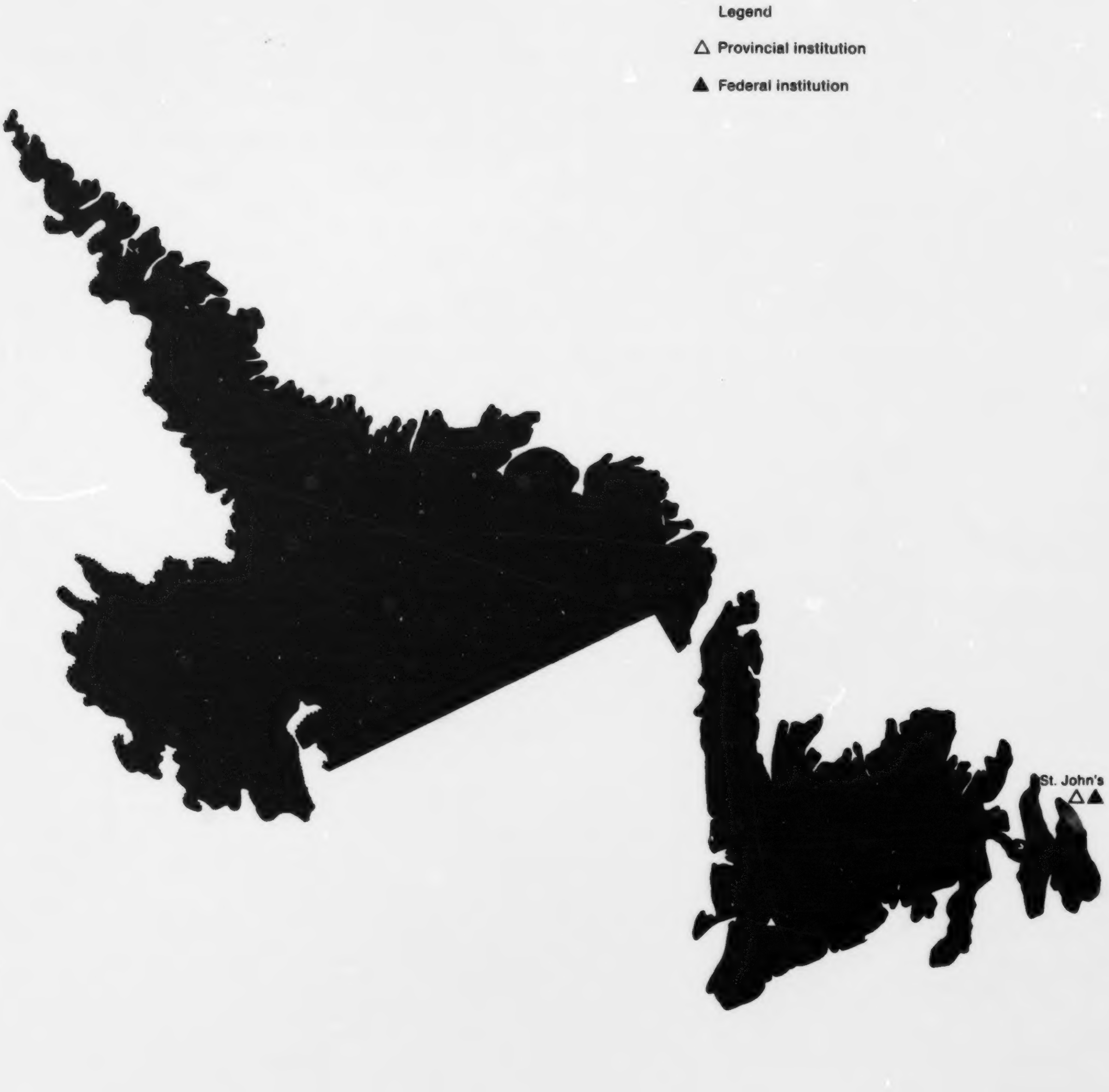
* There is one camp affiliated with this facility.

** 1978/79 and 1979/80 counts are on register while 1980/81 counts are actual.

Adult Correctional Institutions, Newfoundland, 1980/81


Legend
△ Provincial institution
▲ Federal institution
St. John's
△▲

INTRODUCTION

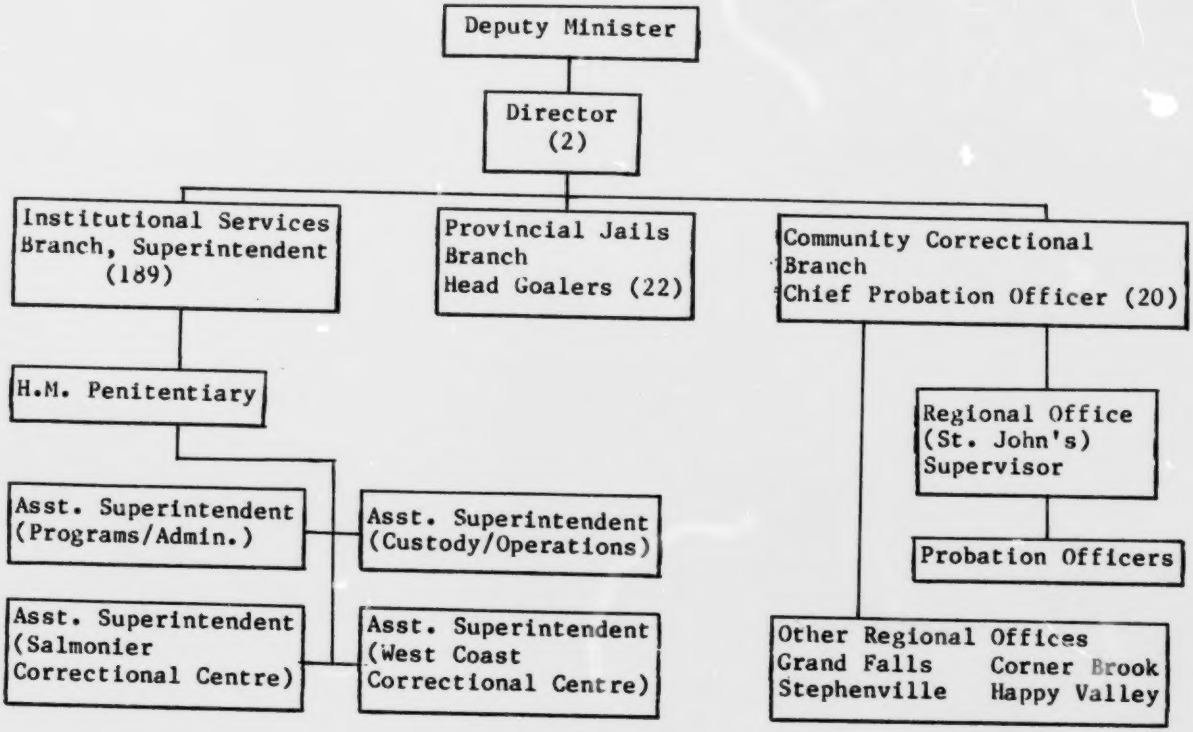
In Newfoundland, adult correctional services are provided by the Adult Corrections Division of the Department of Justice. All persons aged 17 and over are considered adults. Juvenile correctional services are administered by the Department of Social Services.

Administration

The administration of correctional services is somewhat unique in Newfoundland due to three levels of divided responsibility. First, although the provision of adult and juvenile services is operationally distinct, Social Services does provide probation supervision and pre-sentence report preparation to offenders in outlying areas of the province where Adult Corrections does not have a presence. Second, the federal-provincial split in jurisdiction is unique in Newfoundland by virtue of the statutory jurisdiction of the province over prisoners sentenced to federal terms. These offenders can only be transferred to a federal penitentiary if and when the province consents to the transfer as provided for in the Penitentiary Act. Newfoundland is also unique with respect to the operation of outport jails, which accommodate lock-up, remand, and sentenced prisoners and function in six locations throughout the province. These jails are administered by the RCMP and funded by the Department of Justice.

The organizational structure of the Corrections Division is illustrated below. The staff complement for each Branch appears in brackets.

Organizational Structure of the Corrections Division, Newfoundland, 1981


Deputy Minister
Director (2)
Institutional Services Branch, Superintendent (189)
Provincial Jails Branch Head Goalers (22)
Community Correctional Branch Chief Probation Officer (20)
H.M. Penitentiary
Asst. Superintendent (Programs/Admin.)
Asst. Superintendent (Custody/Operations)
Asst. Superintendent (Salmonier Correctional Centre)
Asst. Superintendent (West Coast Correctional Centre)
Regional Office (St. John's) Supervisor
Probation Officers
Other Regional Offices
Grand Falls
Corner Brook
Stephenville
Happy Valley

Accounting and financial services are contained within the Corrections Division while personnel management services are centralized within the Department of Justice. Staff training is a function jointly performed by internal staff and the Public Service Commission.

Recent Developments

The past year has been characterized by several major policy developments in Newfoundland.

The Institutional Services Branch of the Division has launched a major construction program in an effort to regionalize inmate beds and modernize facilities. The Branch plans to redistribute inmate beds throughout the province in order to accommodate prisoners closer to their families and familiar surroundings. Additionally, Her Majesty's Penitentiary was rebuilt and three archaic outport jails were phased out in accordance with a general policy effort to provide a safer environment for both staff and inmates. Also, the Institutional Services Branch, in conjunction with the Public Service Commission, designed and implemented a four week Advanced Human Relations training package for institutional staff.

Resource constraints mitigated against an expansion of probation services in 1980/81. However, headway was made in other areas. The Community Service Order Program was operationalized in all five regional offices, the Impaired Drivers Program was implemented in Labrador, and research commenced on the feasibility of a Fine Option Program.

In the area of policy development, the compilation of a comprehensive policy manual for both institutional and community services was initiated. In addition, a comprehensive legislative review was commenced to revise and integrate The Prisons Act and The Adult Corrections Act.

CUSTODIAL SERVICES

Government Facilities

Operational Data

At present, there are two correctional facilities operating in the province, one of which serves as a parent institution to a satellite camp.

Excluded from the following tables are data pertaining to the operations of the outport jails, which are provincially owned facilities, operated by the RCMP. These facilities are primarily used for lock-up purposes but may, on occasion, be utilized for short-term remand holding and sentences. The capacity of lock-ups ranges from 2 to 12 and the total provincial capacity is 45. There were a total of 2,968 admissions to lock-ups in 1980/81, and the average length of stay was 3 to 8 days. The total operating cost of outport jails during that year was $426,100 with a corresponding per diem cost of $37.69 per inmate.

Also excluded from this section, are the operations of the St. John's lock-up, which is occasionally used to accommodate offenders awaiting admission to Her Majesty's Penitentiary, and used by RCMP detachments to maintain cells for pre-trial lock-up, or intermittent/short-term sentences.

Her Majesty's Penitentiary is the primary correctional facility in the province. It is classified as medium security, and accommodates inmates serving six months or more, federal prisoners included. Also housed are the large majority of remanded inmates and short-term sentenced inmates from the St. John's area. The West Coast Correctional Centre and Salmonier Camp are open facilities used for minimum risk prisoners. The RCMP and Newfoundland constabulary are responsible for escorting newly sentenced prisoners to the appropriate correctional centre. However, once the prisoner is admitted, correctional officers are responsible for escorting inmates being transferred between institutions.

Upon entering Confederation in 1949, it was agreed that persons sentenced in Newfoundland courts would be sent to Her Majesty's Penitentiary, and that costs associated with keeping persons under federal sentence would be paid by the Government of Canada. This was the practice until 1967, when due to overcrowding, some inmates receiving federal sentences were transferred to federal institutions. At present, only the occasional offender with a federal sentence is retained in Her Majesty's Penitentiary. It is estimated that on average there are ten inmates serving federal sentences in this facility. The reader should be aware, however, that those serving federal sentences or awaiting transfer to mainland institutions are included in the following operational, caseload, and population data, and may represent some redundancy with data provided in this report on the Correctional Service of Canada.

Opportunities offered within facilities include inmate classification, religious services, educational/vocational programs, and counselling services.

Two classification officers and one social worker comprise a classification unit for Her Majesty's Penitentiary and the Salmonier Correctional Centre. This unit is responsible for coordinating the medical, and special program needs of inmates serving sentences of three months or more.

Most religious denominations common to Newfoundland participate in regular services and programs. Services are held on Sundays and religious holidays. Various counselling sessions are established by some organizations external to the institution, most notably, the Salvation Army, the Jehovah Witnesses, and the members of the Roman Catholic Church. Any inmate who wishes to participate in these religious programs is permitted to do so.

A school operated by the College of Trades and Technology offers an educational upgrading program. Some inmates are enrolled in trades training programs at local trade and vocational schools. A few inmates maintain enrolment in Memorial University. A basic literacy program has also been initiated by Adult Educational Services. Various occupational shops are organized, including the mail bag shop, carpenter shop, laundry, kitchen, clothes room, general work and cleaning, masonry, etc. Some inmates are involved in the fish net shop which does contract fish net production.

Counselling services are provided within institutions in many forms. A life skills release program has been introduced on an experimental basis and is intended to focus specifically on preparing inmates for release. Regular informal sessions are held to discuss problems related to such matters as budgeting, seeking employment, alcohol and drug dependency, etc.

Regular Alcoholics Anonymous meetings are held twice weekly - once with coordination by volunteers, and once without outside volunteer involvement. Special effort has recently been given to develop a program, including the translation of material, for Inuit inmates. Legal counselling and representation is also available for purposes of appeals, expected charges, and other legal matters.

The past few years have witnessed a significant expansion of services offered by the John Howard Society. In addition to traditional visitation and counselling services, educational programs have been developed in the schools and community organizations, educational materials have been published, and most recently, a community residential centre has been established.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Newfoundland, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Facility description				Year	Counts[1]			
Name	Year opened	Population held	Security level(s)		Rated capacity	High	Low	Average
Her Majesty's Penitentiary/ Salmonier Correctional Institute	1859	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	208*	253	176	213
		Remand	Open	1979/80	208*	262	182	222
		Male/female		1980/81	208*	233	119	200
West Coast Correctional Centre	1978	Sentenced	Open	1978/79	35	41	11	26
		Remand		1979/80	35	46	23	33
		Male		1980/81	72	71	22	38
		PROVINCIAL TOTAL		**1978/79**	**243**	...	...	239
				1979/80	**243**	...	...	255
				1980/81	**280**	...	...	238

[1] Derived from daily counts. In 1978/79 and 1979/80, on register counts were used and in 1980/81, actual counts are given. The average on register count for 1980/81 was 262.

[2] A total of 40 transfers are included in 1980/81. Transfers are also included in the previous two years of data.

[3] Average daily population X number of operating days in fiscal year.

Table 1 provides operational data on Newfoundland's two correctional facilities over the three years. The following highlights can be observed from this table:

- the normal rated capacity increased in 1980/81 to 280 from 243 in the previous two years;
- the average on register count increased from 239 in 1978/79 to 262 in 1980/81 (the actual average count was 238 in 1980/81);
- the number of admissions has increased steadily over the three year period to 1,806 in 1980/81;
- total prisoner days served in 1980/81 was 87,089;
- total institutional operating costs were $4.5 million, and the per diem cost was $51.50 per inmate in 1980/81; and,
- the number of staff person-years expended decreased slightly in 1980/81 to 174 from 179 in the previous year.

It should be noted that although the average count and total days stay figures appear to have declined over the previous year, a change in definition has been applied to the 1980/81 data. In 1980/81, actual counts are shown, while in 1978/79 and 1979/80, on register counts are shown which include inmates not actually in the facility.

Definitional inconsistencies also affect the comparability of operating cost figures, which show a decrease in 1980/81. This is due to the fact that 1980/81 expenditures no longer reflect costs associated with institutional maintenance, employee benefits, externally associated administrative support, and capital costs. The expenditures not included in 1980/81 amount to approximately $500,000.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Newfoundland, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Name	Year	Case flow		Operating costs[4]		Person-years[5]		
		Admissions[2]	Total days stay[3]	Total ($000's)	Per diem per inmate($)	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Her Majesty's/ Salmonier	1978/79	1,263	77,708	3,244	41.74	146	-	146
	1979/80	1,318	81,252	4,096	50.41	146	-	146
	1980/81	1,371	73,080	3,743	51.22	141	-	141
West Coast	1978/79	406	8,584	664	77.40	29	-	29
	1979/80	388	12,188	839	68.83	33	-	33
	1980/81	435	14,009	742	52.97	33	-	33
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	**1978/79**	**1,669**	**86,292**	**3,908**	**45.29**	175	-	175
	1979/80	**1,706**	**93,440**	**4,935**	**52.81**	179	-	179
	1980/81	**1,806**	**87,089**	**4,485**	**51.50**	174	-	174

[4] Costs by institution and by total have dropped in 1980/81 because these figures no longer reflect costs associated with institutional maintenance, externally associated administrative support, or renovations. The costs amounted to approximately $500,000 in 1980/81.

[5] Refers to person-years expended. One person-year = 232 days.

* This institution is partially used for female inmates. The rated capacity for females over the years covered is 14, and is included in the rated capacity of 208.

Caseload Data

The following four tables illustrate aspects of the caseload situation in correctional facilities of Newfoundland.

Table 2 shows remand and sentenced inmate counts. For comparative purposes, actual counts for 1980/81 are bracketed beside on register counts. The average on register count has increased steadily to 262 for sentenced inmates over the past three years, but has remained relatively stable at about 10 for remanded prisoners.

Table 3 presents sentenced admissions by a sentence length distribution. In 1980/81, approximately 10% more of the total sentenced admissions were sentenced to a 1 to 3 month period than in previous years, and about 10% fewer of the total fell into the 4 to 6 month category. During each fiscal year the majority of cases (36%) were sentenced for less than one month.

Table 4 shows a selected display of sentenced admissions. In 1980/81, 27% of all sentenced admissions had committed a drinking/driving offence, 21% were fine defaulters, and 8% were serving intermittent sentences. There was no major change in this distribution over the three year period.

TABLE 2 - Remand and Sentenced Inmate Counts[1], Newfoundland, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

		Year		
Type of admission	**Type of count**	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Remand	Average	11	10	.. (9)
	High	29	15	..(17)
	Low	1	3	.. (4)
Sentenced	Average	228	246	253(229)
	High	276	288	315(287)
	Low	180	194	191(137)
TOTAL AVERAGE		**239**	**256**	**262(238)**
OVERALL HIGH		**290**	**298**	**329(298)**
OVERALL LOW		**194**	**200**	**199(144)**

[1] Counts refer to on register counts in 1978/79 and 1979/80. In 1980/81 actual counts are bracketed beside on register counts.

TABLE 3 - Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Length of Sentence in Months, Newfoundland, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Length of sentence (months)	Sentenced admissions[1] 1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Under 1	568	36	567	37	580	36
1-3	311	20	338	22	522	32
4-6	355	22	357	23	220	14
7-12	121	8	106	7	159	9
13-24	115	7	109	7	75	5
Over 24	111	7	67	4	68	4
TOTAL	**1,581**	**100**	**1,544**	**100**	**1,624**	**100**

[1] Transfers are included. In 1980/81, there are a total of 40 transfers.

TABLE 4 - Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Selected Categories, Newfoundland, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Category	Sentenced admissions[1] 1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Total sentenced admissions	1,581	100	1,544	100	1,624	100
Defaulting on fines	285	18	320	21	337	21
Drinking/driving offences	401	25	414	27	442	27
Intermittent sentences	91	6	90	6	123	8

[1] Transfers are included. Many sentenced inmates are in provincial lock-ups and are consequently not included in this data.

Table 5 displays remand releases by length of time held in custody prior to release. The number of releases in 1980/81 almost doubled to 69, from 35 in the previous year. Almost 50% of 1980/81 releases were incarcerated for a period of 4 to 30 days, half of which served fewer than 15 days.

TABLE 5 - Remand Releases by Length of Stay in Days, Newfoundland, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Remand releases[1]					
Length of stay (days)	1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Under 4	9	19	5	14	6	9
4-14	21	43	9	26	17	25
15-30	8	16	7	20	16	23
31-60	8	16	11	31	12	17
61-90	3	6	1	3	9	13
Over 90	-	-	1	3	9	13
Not known	-	-	1	3	-	-
TOTAL	**49**	**100**	**35**	**100**	**69**	**100**

[1] Inmates released to sentenced status are not included as remand releases.

Population Data

The following three tables profile the inmate population of Newfoundland.

Table 6 shows a breakdown of remand and sentenced admissions by age. The majority of offenders has consistently fallen within the 18 to 21 age category. However, in 1980/81, the proportion of the population within this age category increased a further 5 percentage points. Additionally, a percentage point decrease of 9 over the previous years is evident in the 22 to 24 age grouping for 1980/81.

A breakdown of remand and sentenced admissions by sex is presented in **Table 7.** While females have consistently comprised 4% of the sentenced population, these proportions have increased slightly in the remanded population, from 4% in 1978/79 to 8% in 1980/81.

Table 8 shows that natives comprise about 3% of the prison population. Note that in 1980/81, the breakdown applies to sentenced offenders only.

TABLE 6 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Age on Admission, Newfoundland, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Remand and sentenced admissions[1]					
Age	1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Under 17	..	..	..	..	34	2
17	114	7	126	7	110	6
18-21	436	26	468	28	596	33
22-24	410	25	428	25	293	16
25-29	287	17	288	17	302	17
30-34	170	10	163	10	176	10
35-39	100	6	87	5	130	7
40-49	93	6	91	5	111	6
Over 49	56	3	52	3	54	3
TOTAL	**1,666**	**100**	**1,703**	**100**	**1,806**	**100**

[1] Transfers are included.

TABLE 7 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Sex, Newfoundland, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Remand and sentenced admissions[1]			
Sex	Remand No.	%	Sentenced No.	%
1978				
Male	82	96	1,518	96
Female	3	4	63	4
TOTAL	**85**	**100**	**1,581**	**100**
1979				
Male	151	95	1,487	96
Female	8	5	57	4
TOTAL	**159**	**100**	**1,544**	**100**
1980				
Male	168	92	1,559	96
Female	14	8	65	4
TOTAL	**182**	**100**	**1,624**	**100**

[1] Transfers are included.

TABLE 8 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions, Native/Non-native, Newfoundland, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Remand and sentenced admissions[1]					
	1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81[2] No.	%
Native	56	3	60	4	48	3
Non-native	1,610	97	1,643	96	1,576	97
TOTAL	**1,666**	**100**	**1,703**	**100**	**1,624**	**100**

[1] Transfers are included.
[2] Figures for 1980/81 refer to sentenced inmates only.

Escapes and Deaths

There were six escapes in 1978/79, two of which were prison breaks and four of which involved inmates on unescorted TA's. In 1979/80, there were three prison breaks and four escapes from unescorted TA's. There were a total of seven escapes in 1980/81, two prison breaks and five unescorted TA escapes.

There were no inmate deaths in the province over the three year period.

Private Facilities

Howard House, a community residential centre (CRC) in St. John's, is operated under the auspices of the Newfoundland chapter of the John Howard Society. This CRC provides a live-in centre for inmates on temporary absence, probationers, and parolees. Probationers and temporary absence cases referred by Adult Corrections to the CRC are paid for at a rate of $21.75 per diem. The total budget for residential placement was $31,800. This is in addition to a provincial government contribution in the amount of $50,000 to the John Howard Society. Probationers and temporary absence releases from Her Majesty's Penitentiary comprise 25% of referrals to Howard House. The remainder of the referrals come from the Correctional Service of Canada.

The functions of Howard House are to provide counselling to offenders and provide accommodation where, otherwise, incarceration or unsuitable community accommodation would be the only alternative. Offenders are able to seek or become involved in employment or training while residing at Howard House. The John Howard Society also operates employment projects for Howard House residents.

TABLE 9 - Purchased/Contracted Correctional Facilities, Newfoundland, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Howard House[1]		
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Rated capacity[2]	14	14	15
Per diem charge	$21.00	$21.75	$21.75
Average count[3]	3	3	4
Annual cost[4]	$27,700	$31,800	$31,800

[1] Howard House is a joint federal-provincial facility operated by the John Howard Society.

[2] The rated capacity reserved for residents under provincial jurisdiction is four.

[3] Provincial residents only.

[4] Provincial contribution only.

NON-CUSTODIAL SERVICES

Probation

Operational Data

Probation services in Newfoundland are offered through five regional probation offices under the Community Corrections Branch. In outlying areas of the province, where coverage is not provided by a regional probation office, adult probation services are provided by the provincial Department of Social Services. This service is provided without fee to user courts or the Community Corrections Branch, and enables all courts in the province to utilize pre-sentence reports and probation supervision.

In very isolated communities where there is no full-time government representative, local clergy sometimes provide supervision; however, such arrangements are rare. There were a total of 45 volunteers who supervised probationers performing community service work in 1980/81, under the term of a court order.

Table 10 provides a display of the provincial community supervision resources. As of April 1, 1981 there were two supervisors, six support staff, and 12 full-time probation officers working out of the five regional offices.

TABLE 10 - Probation Service Resources, Newfoundland[1] as of April 1, 1981,

Region	Number of offices	Number of supervisors & senior officers		Number of probation/parole officers		Number of clerical	
		Without caseload	No caseload	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
St. John's	1	2	-	8	-	2	-
Grand Falls	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
Corner Brook	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
Stephenville	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
Happy Valley	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
TOTAL	5	2	-	12	-	6	-

[1] Resources provided by the Department of Social Services are not included in this table.

Caseload Data

The Community Corrections Branch is responsible for the preparation of pre-sentence reports, probation supervision, as well as the administration of a Community Service Order and an Impaired Drivers Program. The number of pre-sentence reports prepared by probation officers has more than doubled over the three years. In 1978/79, 1979/80, and 1980/81, there were 101, 122, and 230 pre-sentence reports prepared respectively. Included in these figures are reports prepared with respect to community service order cases.

Probation supervision, either by probation officers or social workers of the Department of Social Services ranges, as the need requires, from basic enforcement of an order to intensive counselling of the offender.

Parole supervision is the sole responsibility of the Correctional Service of Canada, except in outlying areas of the province. In the Happy Valley and Goose Bay area of Labrador, the adult probation office provides parole and mandatory supervision services on a fee-for-service contract with the Correctional Service of Canada. This service also includes the preparation of community assessments and related documents.

Table 11 shows the high, low, and average daily probation supervision counts over the three years. The average count shows an increase over this period, from 285 in 1978/79, to 663 in 1980/81, however, cases supervised by the Department of Social Services are included in the 1980/81 count only.

Probation supervision admissions by length of order is given in **Table 12.** The distribution appears to have shifted in 1980/81 in that a greater proportion of sentences were for shorter periods of time. In relation to the previous two years, sentences of less than one year have increased by 17% while sentences of greater than one year have decreased by 17%. Included as admissions to probation are all cases referred by the court for formal supervision.

TABLE 11 - Probation - Annual Caseload Counts by Type of Supervision, Newfoundland, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Probation - Annual caseload counts		
Type of count	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81[1]
High	320	550	744
Low	210	380	542
Average	285	445	663

[1] Includes Department of Social Services.

TABLE 12 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Length of Supervision Order, Newfoundland, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Length of supervision order (months)	Probation supervision admissions 1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81[1] No.	%
Under 6	62	13	61	11	187	16
6-12	167	36	206	37	568	49
13-24	171	37	213	38	380	32
Over 24	64	14	77	14	33	3
TOTAL	**464**	**100**	**557**	**100**	**1,168**	**100**

[1] 360 cases managed by the Department of Social Services have been included for 1980/81. These cases were not included in the previous years.

It should be noted that, the significant increase in admissions from 1979/80 to 1980/81 is partially due to the inclusion of cases managed by the Department of Social Services in 1980/81. Also, three regional probation offices employed in 1979/80, are now well established and are therefore used more extensively by the courts.

Population Data

The following three tables present a profile on the supervised probation population over the three year period.

Table 13 shows the age distribution of probationers. There appears to have been a slight shift in the distribution of admissions from younger to older probationers in 1980/81, but the majority of probationers have consistently fallen within the 19 to 21 age grouping (26%).

Probation admissions by sex is shown in **Table 14.** The proportion of female offenders in this population has risen significantly from 10% in 1979/80 to 16% in 1980/81. This increase reflects a trend which occurred earlier in other jurisdictions.

Table 15 shows that the native probation population has decreased slightly to 2% of the total population over the two years.

TABLE 13 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Age on Admission, Newfoundland, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Probation supervision admissions					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81[1]	
Age	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 19	92	20	100	18	244	21
19-21	120	26	155	28	298	26
22-24	88	19	114	20	158	14
25-29	69	15	89	16	169	14
30-34	44	9	44	8	130	11
35-39	51	11	55	10	169	14
40-49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 49	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**464**	**100**	**557**	**100**	**1,168**	**100**

[1] Includes 360 cases managed by the Department of Social Services. These cases were not included in the previous years.

TABLE 14 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Sex, Newfoundland, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Probation supervision admissions					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81[1]	
Sex	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	423	91	502	90	984	84
Female	41	9	55	10	184	16
TOTAL	**464**	**100**	**557**	**100**	**1,168**	**100**

[1] Includes 360 cases managed by the Department of Social Services. These cases were not included in previous years.

TABLE 15 – Probation Supervision Admissions, Native/Non-native, Newfoundland, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Probation supervision admissions					
	1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81[1] No.	%
Native	16	3	16	3	29	2
Non-native	448	97	541	97	1,139	98
TOTAL	**464**	**100**	**557**	**100**	**1,168**	**100**

[1] Includes 360 cases managed by the Department of Social Services. These cases were not included in previous years.

Other Community Correctional Services

TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM

Table 16 provides data on the distribution of temporary absence grants and rates. It should be noted that formal TA applications are not required in the case of medical or administrative absences. As a result, the grant rate is inordinately high (88%) for 1980/81, due to the inclusion of these TA's as formal applications. In 1980/81, the grant rate is actually 73%, when adjusting for medical and administrative applications.

TABLE 16 – Temporary Absence Grants, Success Rates, and Applications, Newfoundland, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Granted applications					
Granted applications by type	1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Educational	31	5	12	2	51	5
Employment	47	8	32	4	56	6
Humanitarian	390	62	496	65	660[1]	65
Medical	52	8	52	7	34	3
Administrative	110	17	169	22	213	21
TOTAL GRANTED	**630**	**100**	**761**	**100**	**1,014**	**100**
TOTAL SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED[2]	**567**	**90**	**685**	**90**	**953**	**94**
TOTAL NO. OF APPLICATIONS[3]	**847**	**...**	**874**	**...**	**1,395**	**...**

[1] Included are 124 Christmas TA's.

[2] Refers to TA's that are not suspended or revoked, where a subsequent offence was not committed during the TA period, and where the inmate has not been declared unlawfully at large.

[3] There is no formal application process for medical or administrative TA's, but for the purposes of this table, they have been included in total number of applications.

Section 24 of the Newfoundland Prison Act, 1969 empowers the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Her Majesty's Penitentiary to utilize conditional temporary absences. Temporary absences are now used extensively for various humanitarian, rehabilitative, and medical purposes. A Temporary Absence Board has been formed for the purpose of considering and making recommendations on temporary absence applications.

There are two types of temporary absences. The daily temporary absence is used for inmates involved in educational or employment activities. The regular temporary absence is available for periods not exceeding 15 days and can be granted for a variety of reasons, although generally they are granted to allow participation in pressing family matters, or for seeking employment.

COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS

In April 1980, the Adult Corrections Division launched a pilot project to make community service orders available as a sentencing option. In the first six months of this program, 16 offenders served an average of 81.5 hours of unpaid work as part of a court imposed probation order. Expansion of the use of the program, as well as its availability to a wider geographical area is now underway.

The objectives of the program are to: first, provide a sentencing alternative to incarceration whereby the courts can order the offender to perform volunteer community work via probation; second, enable the offender to function successfully at a community agency; third, involve the community in an effective and meaningful way in the treatment of the offender; and fourth, to provide a mechanism for short-term intensive supervision.

Entry into the program is determined by the sentencing court via probation. To be eligible for the program, the offender must be convicted of an offence for which a period of incarceration could be opposed. Also, offenders are screened for suitability through a pre-sentence report investigation, which identifies their willingness to perform community service work. Offenders with a history or current conviction of arson, sexual offences, or serious alcohol/drug abuse would be considered ineligible.

LABRADOR IMPAIRED DRIVING PROGRAM

A special educational program has been developed by the Department of Justice to address the specific difficulties experienced by the citizens of the Happy Valley and Goose Bay region as a result of impaired driving.

The objectives of this program are to: first, educate the program participant as to the negative effects of the combination of alcohol consumption and driving; and, second, increase the self-awareness level among program participants with respect to the negative effects of alcohol abuse.

Entry into the program is determined by a second conviction for impaired driving. The sentencing court has the authority to compel the offender to participate via a special condition of probation.

EXPENDITURES

Services

The following two tables display the operational costs of the Adult Corrections Division of the Department of Justice for the years 1978/79, 1979/80 and 1980/81. Certain services offered centrally by the Department of Justice, such as personnel management, are not included. Also excluded are staff training costs absorbed by the Public Service Commission.

Table 17 shows a detailed breakdown of the cost of correctional services by type. **Table 18** summarizes these data. The following highlights can be observed or calculated from these tables.

- the total cost of correctional services increased from $5.3 million in 1979/80 to $5.8 million in 1980/81;
- for each year, the cost of government operated institutional services comprised approximately 92% of the total expenditures;
- during each year, probation services comprised 6% of total correctional expenditures; and,
- excluding private correctional facility costs, personnel costs comprised 74% of the total 1978/79 and 1979/80 correction expenditures, compared to 72% of 1980/81 expenditures.

TABLE 17 - Cost of Correctional Services by Type, Newfoundland, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Type of service	Year	Personnel costs ($000's)				Other direct operating costs ($000's)	Other costs[1] ($000's)	Total ($000's)
		Regular	Over-time(e)	Employee benefits	Total personnel costs			
Institutions[2]	1978/79	2,443	333	250	3,026	801	331	4,158
	1979/80	2,780	390	350	3,250	874	500(e)	4,894
	1980/81	3,073	325	340	3,738	1,081	500(e)	5,319
Private correctional facilities	1978/79	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
	1979/80	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
	1980/81	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Probation/parole services	1978/79	207*	-	-	207	16	...	223
	1979/80	312*	-	-	312	20	...	332
	1980/81	311	4	31	346	11	...	357
Administration	1978/79	53*	-	-	53	8	...	61
	1979/80	57*	-	-	57	9	...	66
	1980/81	52*	-	5	57	9	...	66
TOTAL	**1978/79**	**2,703**	**333**	**250**	**3,286**	**825**	**331**	**4,469**
	1979/80	**3,149**	**390**	**350**	**3,889**	**903**	**500(e)**	**5,324**
	1980/81	**3,436**	**329**	**376**	**4,141**	**1,101**	**500(e)**	**5,774**

[1] Includes cost of repairs, maintenance, and utilities.

* Overtime costs and outside contributions to employee benefits are included.

(e) Estimate.

TABLE 18 - Summary Costs of Correctional Services, Newfoundland, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Cost of correctional services					
Type of service	1978/79 $000's	%	1979/80 $000's	%	1980/81 $000's	%
Institutions	4,158	93	4,894	92	5,319	92
Private correctional facilities	27	1	32	1	32	1
Probation services	223	5	332	6	357	6
Administration	61	1	66	1	66	1
TOTAL	**4,469**	**100**	**5,324**	**100**	**5,774**	**100**

Major Capital Projects

Table 19 provides a listing of major capital projects in 1980/81. A total of $6.1 million was expended on these construction plans which resulted in a net bed capacity increase of 117.

TABLE 19 - Major Capital Projects, Newfoundland, 1980/81

Name of facility	**Type of project**	Total estimate	Capacity (net increase)
H.M. Penitentiary	Reconstruction to replace H.M. Penitentiary	4,000,000	96 (60 net)
Newfoundland/Labrador Correctional Centre for Women	New facility to replace old Womens' Prison	914,000	22 (8 net)
Clarenville Detention Centre	New facility to replace 3 outport jails	857,000	24 (12 net)
West Coast Correctional Centre	Expansion	310,000	37 (37 net)
TOTAL		**6,081,000**	**179 (117 net)**

Contributions/Grants

During each fiscal year, the John Howard Society of Newfoundland is granted $50,000, in addition to contributions for the operation of Howard House, budgeted at $31,800.

Prince Edward Island

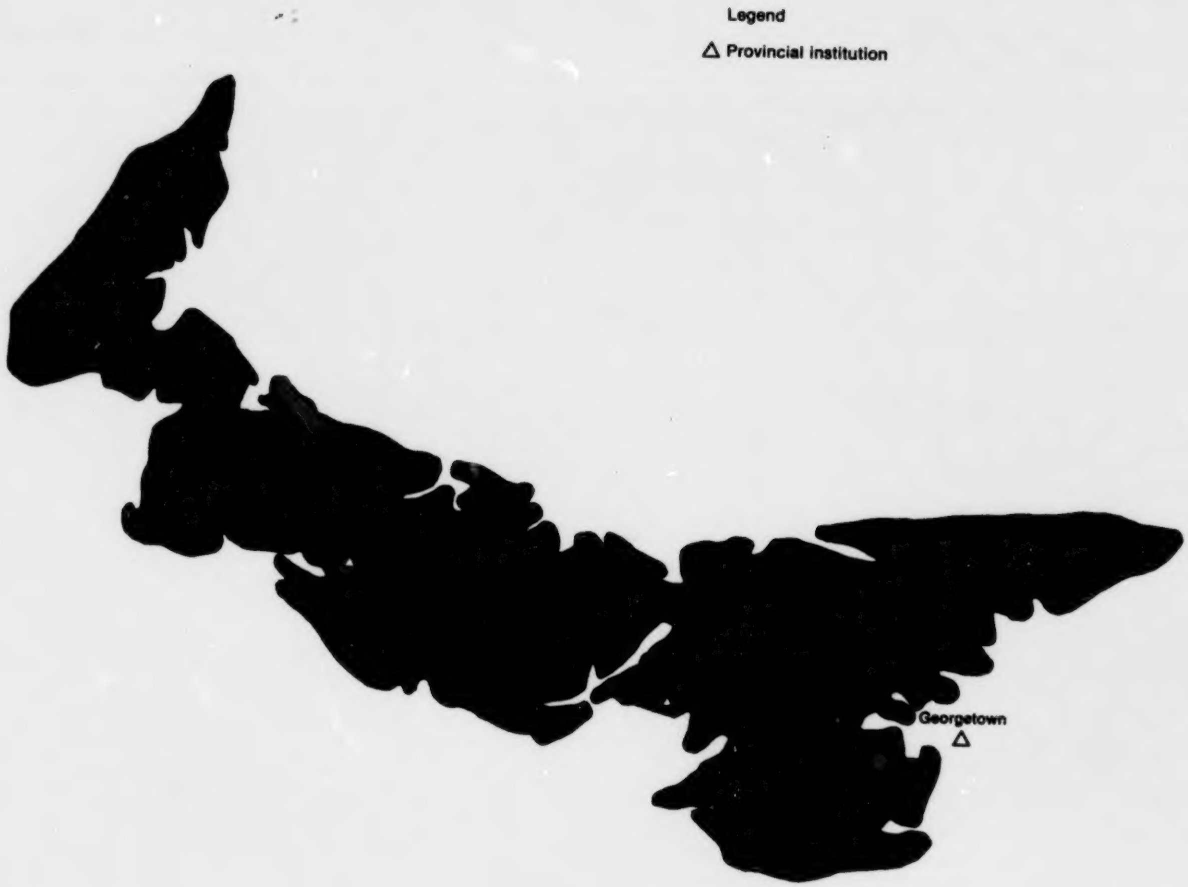
Charlottetown

Summary Facts

Responsible Agency - Corrections Division, Probation and Family Court Services Division; Department of Justice

	1978	1979	1980
No. of correctional facilities - Government	3	3	3
Provincial jails	3	2	2
Correctional centre	-	1	1
Average counts			
Remanded inmates	5	7	3
Sentenced inmates	38	56	48
Probation supervision	210	260	358
Expenditures - Adult correctional services	$1.3M	$1.6M	$1.7M

Adult Correctional Institutions, Prince Edward Island, 1980/81


Legend
△ Provincial institution
Georgetown
△

INTRODUCTION

In Prince Edward Island adult correctional services are provided by the Corrections Division and the Probation and Family Court Services Division of the Department of Justice. These Divisions are responsible for institutional and community based services respectively.

Services for juveniles (persons under 16 years of age), are provided as an ongoing part of a comprehensive social services program delivered by the Social Services Branch of the Department of Health and Social Services. There are no juvenile correctional or short-term facilities in the province. Short-term holding is usually carried out in a separate part of an adult facility whenever authorized by a Family Court Judge. In terms of post-dispositional facilities for juveniles, the province has an agreement with the province of Nova Scotia with compensation being based on a per diem rate. Legal Services in relation to juvenile delinquency are provided by or through the Department of Justice.

Offenders sentenced to federal terms in Prince Edward Island are usually admitted to federal institutions in either Dorchester, New Brunswick or Springhill, Nova Scotia. The Correctional Service of Canada has a parole officer attached to its Moncton District Office who serves the province from a Charlottetown office. The John Howard Society of Prince Edward Island also provides parole services under contract with the Correctional Service of Canada.

Municipalities have no involvement in or responsibility for correctional programs in the province and in fact, police lock-up facilities are essentially non-existent. The various police departments use provincial facilities for lock-up purposes.

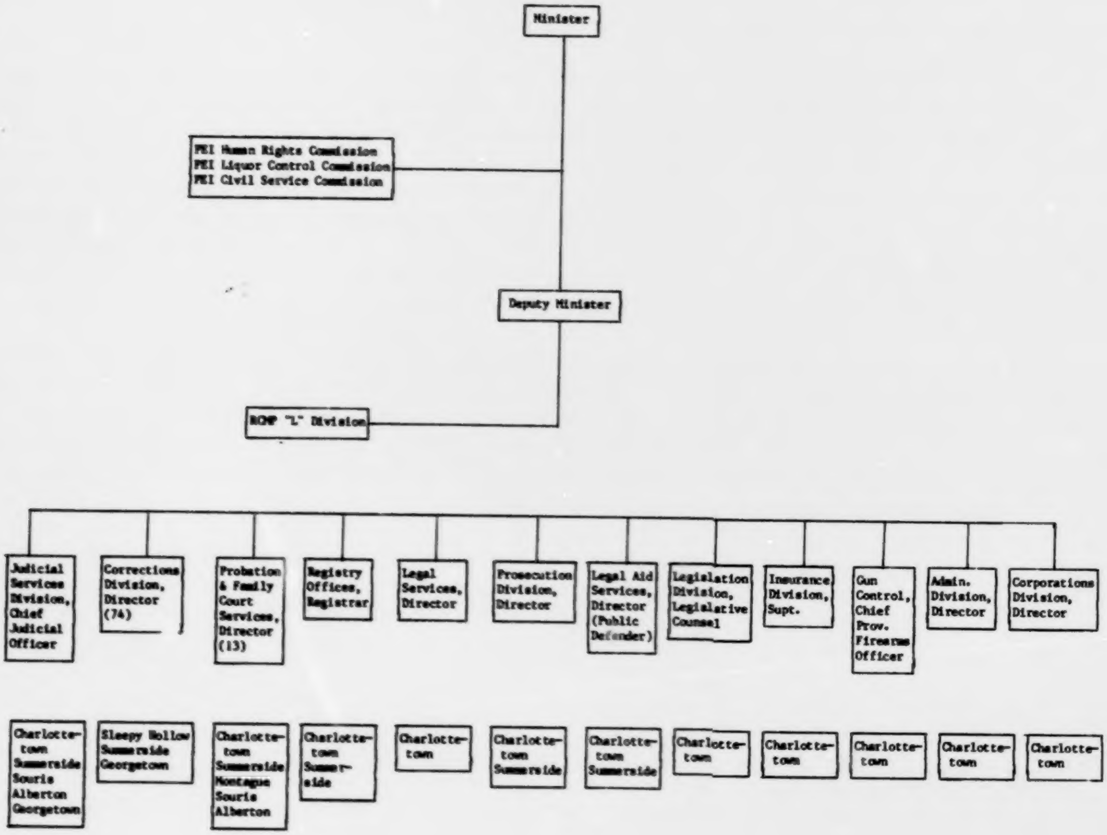
Administration

The administration of adult correctional services in Prince Edward Island is unique, due to the delineation of responsibility for custodial and non-custodial between two separate divisions. Both divisions are headed by a director who reports to the Deputy Minister of Justice.

The Corrections Division is responsible for the general administration of the province's three institutions including Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre, a multi-purpose correctional facility which opened in February, 1979. The Probation and Family Court Services Division is responsible for the general administration of traditional probation functions as well as the development, implementation and administration of new community correctional programs (e.g. community service orders, restitution, victim services, public legal education and justice information programs). This division is also responsible for the general administration of the province's Temporary Absence Program.

The following organizational chart shows the reporting structure of all divisions within the Department of Justice. In January of 1982, there were 74 person-years associated with the Corrections Division and 13 person-years associated with the Probation and Family Court Services Division.

Organisational Structure of the Department of Justice and Attorney General, 1981


Minister
PEI Human Rights Commission
PEI Liquor Control Commission
PEI Civil Service Commission
Deputy Minister
RCMP "L" Division
Judicial Services Division, Chief Judicial Officer
Corrections Division, Director (74)
Probation & Family Court Services, Director (13)
Registry Offices, Registrar
Legal Services, Director
Prosecution Division, Director
Legal Aid Services, Director (Public Defender)
Legislation Division, Legislative Counsel
Insurance Division, Supt.
Gun Control, Chief Prov. Firearms Officer
Admin. Division, Director
Corporations Division, Director
Charlottetown Summerside Souris Alberton Georgetown
Sleepy Hollow Summerside Georgetown
Charlottetown Summerside Montague Souris Alberton
Charlottetown Summerside
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Charlottetown

All Divisions of the Department of Justice utilize general administration, personnel, financial, payroll, accounting and other services of the Administration Division of the Department of Justice. As well, central government agencies such as Computer Services, Treasury Board, Public Works, Civil Service Commission (Staffing and Staff Development Branches), and Financial Services of the Department of Finance, are utilized.

Recent Developments

During the years 1978 to 1981 no new legislation or policies were introduced that significantly impacted on the operations of adult correctional services in the province. As indicated, Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre, a multi-purpose facility, was opened in February, 1979. As well, in 1979 there was a change in responsibilities with respect to the transport of persons in custody. Correctional staff rather than the police are now responsible for transporting inmates to court and to other institutions.

In 1980, services to victims of crime, particularly by way of improved information services to victims, and restitution as ordered by the courts, began to have a higher profile. Currently 70% of all probation orders have a requirement for the payment of restitution while 40% of the orders have a requirement for the performance of community service work.

CUSTODIAL SERVICES

Government Facilities

Operational Data

In 1978, 1979, and 1980 there were three institutions operating in Prince Edward Island. In 1978, three jails were in operation. In February 1979, Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre, a multi-purpose facility, was opened in conjunction with the simultaneous closing of the Queen's County Jail in Charlottetown. All institutions accommodate sentenced and remanded persons, and serve as holding facilities for juveniles in conflict with the law as well as for adults under police arrest. Due to the opening of Sleepy Hollow, the two remaining jails now function primarily as short-term custodial facilities.

All inmates serving more than three days are transferred, whenever possible, to the central Sleepy Hollow facility. On occasion, transfers out of Sleepy Hollow go to Prince County Jail for reasons of overcrowding, protection, community release, family reasons, etc. In Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre, inmates are classified by considering a variety of factors including security risk, previous criminal record, previous institutional record, length of sentence, nature of offence, program possibilities, personal needs of the inmate, available community resources, etc.

Intermittent sentences are served in all three provincial institutions. Generally, intermittent sentences are served on weekends from 9:00 p.m. Friday to 6:00 a.m. on Monday, a period considered as three days, and for which earned remission can be granted. In 1979, 130 intermittent sentences were served in Prince Edward Island. In 1980 there were 74 such sentences.

There are no community based correctional centres or purchased/contracted facilities in Prince Edward Island. Police services in the province do not provide lock-up facilities or supervision. All persons held prior to their first court appearance or for their own safety are held in provincial institutions.

Due to the short-term incarceration of prisoners in provincial jails, programs and activities are limited and consist only of building and ground maintenance, clothes laundering, television, card playing, and reading.

At Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre, there are a number of services and programs offered to inmates, which are briefly described below.

Work - The Correctional Centre has continued to provide the opportunity for many prisoners to be occupied in purposeful work. They work in the kitchen, laundry, and general cleaning of the Centre. On the grounds, they are involved in landscaping, grounds maintenance, and in extensive bush clearing and tree planting with the Department of Agriculture and Forestry. The Centre's garden is worked by prisoners under staff supervision. Although not yet self-sufficient, the garden supplies the Centre with an abundance of fresh vegetables in season, and some are given to other government institutions. Prisoner labour was used in restoring and maintaining a historical Protestant cemetery, and installing school playground equipment in the city of Charlottetown.

For the past year, the Centre has operated a woods crew of eight prisoners employed by the Woods Corporation, Summerside. This project is self-sustaining financially, including the purchase of a used van for transportation. Monies left after expenses are deposited in the prisoner's individual trust account at the Centre.

Sports - Programs and facilities are offered for floor hockey, softball, and weight lifting. All prisoners, including those in dissociation, are required to indulge in some form of daily exercise, if nothing more than walking.

Visiting - Visiting access has been reduced to four evenings per week from seven, plus Saturday and Sunday afternoons. Visiting privileges are still considered quite liberal, in keeping with a philosophy that prisoners should be allowed as much contact as possible with family and friends on the outside.

Community Involvement - The community, through various organizations, associations, and groups, is involved in the lives of prisoners, both inside and outside the Centre. Active community groups include Alcoholics Anonymous, the Salvation Army, Community Mental Health Services, the Alcohol and Drug Problems Institute, the National Parole Service, and others.

Community Service Work - In May of 1979, the Prince Edward Island St. John's Ambulance applied for and received a $25,000 grant from the Donner Canadian Foundation to commence a program unique to Canadian prisons. The intent of the program, conceived by the Prince Edward Island St. John's Ambulance, is for qualified instructors to go into the Centre and teach first aid to prisoners who volunteer for such training. Upon successful completion of training and the obtaining of a certificate of competency, prisoners, through the issuance of temporary leave of absence by the Department, would accompany trained St. John's Ambulance personnel into the community on a one-to-one basis to serve at public functions. During 1980, prisoners performed 321 hours of community service with St. John's Ambulance. They were on duty at baseball games, football games, hockey games, horse shows, parades, and other public functions, assisting the handicapped.

Table 1 presents operational data on each correctional facility during 1978, 1979, and 1980. The following highlights can be observed from this table:

- due to the opening of Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre, the total rated capacity increased from 82 in 1978, to 126 in 1979 and 1980;
- the average count rose from 55 in 1978 to 70 in 1979, and decreased to 62 in 1980;
- the total number of admissions declined in 1980 from 3,569 to 3,387;
- total days stay increased to 24,028 in 1980 from 22,374 in the previous year;
- total institutional operating costs have increased over the three year period, from $1.0 million in 1978 to $1.4 million in 1980;
- the gross per diem cost per inmate was $44.81 in 1978 and $59.06 in 1980; and,
- the number of person-years expended increased from 44 in 1978, to 59 in 1979, and to 72 in 1980.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Prince Edward Island, 1978, 1979, 1980,

Facility description				Year	Counts			
Name	Year opened	Population held	Security level(s)		Rated capacity	High	Low	Average[1]
Prince County Jail*	1908	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male/female	Secure	1978	32	28	10	18
				1979	32	35	–	9
				1980	32	19	1	7
Kings County Jail*	1910	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male/female	Secure	1978	14	16	3	8
				1979	14	14	–	6
				1980	14	15	–	4
Queen's County Jail[5]	1911	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male/female	Secure	1978	36	39	19	29
				1979	...	...	...	...
Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre[6]	1979	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male/female	Secure	1979	80	74	35	55
				1980	80	75	29	51
		PROVINCIAL TOTAL		1978	82	...	...	55
				1979	126	...	...	70
				1980	126	...	...	62

[1] Based on weekly counts.
[2] Refers to fiscal years.
[3] Refers to person-years expended. One person-year = 221 days.
[4] Included in the 1980 data were 2,384 lock-ups, 23 of which were juveniles. Transfers are not included.
[5] Closed in February 1979 - figures pertain to January and February, 1979.
[6] Opened in February 1979 - figures pertain to February through to December 1979.

Caseload Data

The following four tables characterize various aspects of the custodial caseload in Prince Edward Island.

Table 2 provides the high, low, and average inmate counts experienced in the province for the years under study. In 1980, there were an average of three inmates on remand status each day, and 48 sentenced to custody. The average sentenced count represents a 14% decrease from the previous year. The total average count increased to 63 in 1979 from 43 in the previous year, then decreased in 1980 to 51.

A length of sentence distribution for all sentenced admissions is given in **Table 3.** Excluding transfers, there were 839 sentenced admissions in 1978, 901 in 1979, and 876 in 1980. There was little change in 1979 and 1980 sentence length distributions. During both years approximately 85% of all admissions were for periods of less than one month.

Table 4 shows the same sentenced admission population by two selected categories. In 1979, 79% of all sentenced admissions were in violation of a drinking/driving offence, compared to 71% in the following year. In 1978, 16% of all sentenced admissions were serving intermittent sentences. This proportion declined to 14% of the 1979 sentenced admission population and 8% of the comparable 1980 population.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Prince Edward Island, 1978, 1979, 1980

Name	Year	Case flow		Operating costs[2]		Person-years[3]		
		Admissions[4]	Total days stay	Total ($000's)	Per diem per inmate($)	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Prince	1978	1,483	..	..	..	17	-	17
	1979	1,235	1,574	126	80.05	6	-	6
	1980	1,066	1,469	136	92.58	9	-	9
Kings	1978	549	..	..	..	10	-	10
	1979	424	722	57	78.95	3	-	3
	1980	379	938	67	71.43	4	-	4
Queen's	1978	1,548	..	..	..	17	-	17
	1979	153	176	...	..	...	...	...
Sleepy Hollow	1979	1,757	19,902	1,137	57.13	50	-	50
	1980	1,942	21,621	1,216	56.24	59	-	59
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	**1978**	**3,380[7]**	**22,228**	**996**	**44.81**	**44**	-	**44**
	1979	**3,569**	**22,374**	**1,320**	**59.00**	**59**	-	**59**
	1980	**3,387**	**24,028**	**1,419**	**59.06[8]**	**72**	-	**72**

[7] Includes 61 admissions of inmates transferred from other facilities to Sleepy Hollow CC.

[8] The net per diem cost for 1980 is actually $55.19 due to various sources of revenue and external funding of some expenses (e.g. staff uniforms, inmate transportation). Also, the per diem costs are high in all years due to the expenses related to the detainment of a low number of female prisoners.

* Since February 1979 these institutions have held police lock-ups, remand, intermittent, and other sentenced inmates for periods of up to three days.

TABLE 2 - Remand and Sentenced Inmate Counts, Prince Edward Island, 1978, 1979, 1980

Type of admission	Type of count	Year		
		1978	1979	1980
Remand	Average	5	7	3
	High	15	21	10
	Low	1	2	-
Sentenced	Average	38	56	48
	High*	83	123	125
	Low*	32	35	30
TOTAL AVERAGE		**43**	**63**	**51**
OVERALL HIGH		**39**	**74**	**73**
OVERALL LOW		**-**	**-**	**-**

* Includes lock-ups.

TABLE 3 - Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Length of Sentence in Months, Prince Edward Island, 1978, 1979, 1980

Length of sentence (months)	Sentenced admissions 1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Under 1	..	..	825	87	746	85
1-3	..	..	86	9	72	8
4-6	..	..	25	2	22	3
7-12	..	..	7	1	23	3
13-24	..	..	7	1	12	1
Over 24	..	..	1	—	1	—
TOTAL	**839**	**100**	**951**[1]	**100**	**876**	**100**

[1] Includes 50 admissions transferred to Sleepy Hollow at the time of its opening.

TABLE 4 - Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Selected Categories, Prince Edward Island, 1978, 1979, 1980

Category	Sentenced admissions 1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Total sentenced admissions	839	100	901	100	876	100
Defaulting on fines	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drinking/driving offences[1]	..	..	708	79	619	71
Intermittent sentences	134	16	130	14	74	8

[1] Includes all Liquor Control Act violations and criminal code offences related to drinking/driving.

Remand releases by length of time held prior to release are shown in **Table 5** for 1979 and 1980. During both years, approximately 50% of all remand releases were in custody for more than four days prior to release or sentenced to a prison term. In 1979, 32% of the releases were detained for 4 to 14 days, compared to 45% of 1980 releases.

TABLE 5 - Remand Releases by Length of Stay in Days, Prince Edward Island, 1979, 1980[1]

Length of stay (days)	Remand releases 1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Under 4	98	49	38	50
4-14	65	32	34	45
15-30	13	7	3	4
31-60	12	6	-	-
61-90	-	-	-	-
Over 90	11	5	1	1
Not known	2	1	-	-
TOTAL	**201**	**100**	**76**	**100**

[1] Includes inmates remanded, and later sentenced to custody as well as those released.

Population Data

The following two tables display data on the characteristics of the remand and sentenced inmate population over the three year period. This population increased in 1979 to 1,113 from 1,008, and decreased in 1980 to 1,003.

Table 6 shows remand and sentenced admissions by age on admission. A greater proportion of the 1980 admissions were less than 18 years of age (10%) as compared to previous years (6%). In 1978, inmates aged 24 and under comprised 40% of the admissions, compared to 45% in 1979, and 48% in 1980.

TABLE 6 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Age on Admission, Prince Edward Island, 1978, 1979, 1980

Age	Remand and sentenced admissions 1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Under 18	60	6	65	6	105	10
18-20	172	17	228	20	204	20
21-24	171	17	217	19	185	18
25-29	121	12	141	13	118	12
30-34	101	10	115	10	108	11
35-39	121	12	85	8	86	9
40-49	131	13	155	14	78	8
Over 49	131	13	107	10	117	12
Not known	-	-	-	-	2	—
TOTAL	**1,008**	**100**	**1,113**	**100**	**1,003**	**100**

The remand and sentenced admission populations are shown by sex in **Table 7.** Females comprised 4% of the 1978 remand admissions, 5% of the 1979 remand admissions, and 3% of the 1980 remand admissions. Two percent of the sentenced admissions were female in 1978 and 1979, compared to 3% in 1980.

TABLE 7 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Sex, Prince Edward Island, 1978, 1979, 1980

	Remand and sentenced admissions			
Sex	Remand No.	%	Sentenced No.	%
1978				
Male	162	96	824	98
Female	7	4	15	2
TOTAL	**169**	**100**	**839**	**100**
1979				
Male	175	95	883	98
Female	9	5	18	2
TOTAL	**184**	**100**	**901**	**100**
1980				
Male	123	97	847	97
Female	4	3	29	3
TOTAL	**127**	**100**	**876**	**100**

Escapes and Deaths

As shown in **Table 8,** there were nine escapes in 1978/79 and nine in 1980/81, while there were six in 1979/80.

There were no inmate deaths in the province during the three year period.

TABLE 8 - Inmate Escapes, Prince Edward Island, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Number of escapes		
Type of escape	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Prison break	7	4	2
From escorted TA	-	1	-
From unescorted TA	1	-	-
Other	1	1	7
TOTAL	**9**	**6**	**9**

NON-CUSTODIAL SERVICES

Probation

Operational Data

In Prince Edward Island, probation services are provided by the Probation and Family Court Services Division. **Table 9** shows the distribution of adult probation service resources in the province as of December 31, 1981. Seven officers carry out the programs of the Division. One probation officer working out of Summerside acts as a family counsellor, in addition to traditional probation related duties. Probation services are provided through full-time offices in Charlottetown, Summerside, and Montague, with part-time offices being maintained in Souris and Alberton.

TABLE 9 - Probation Service Resources, Prince Edward Island[1] as of December 31, 1981

Region	Number of offices	Number of probation officers		Number of clerical & support staff[2]	
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Charlottetown (Central PEI)	1	4	-	1	.5
Summerside (Western PEI)	2*	2	-	1	-
Montague (Eastern PEI)	2*	1	-	-	-2
TOTAL	**5**	**7**	**-**	**2**	**.5**

[1] Parole services are provided by the Correctional Service of Canada from Charlottetown sub-office of Moncton, NB district office. Also PEI, John Howard Society assists CSC with parole functions under contract.

[2] Part-time secretarial/clerical resources provided by another government department.

* One of these two offices is operated on a permanent part-time basis.

Caseload Data

On January 1, 1980, there were 285 adults under the supervision of probation officers with 528 new cases added during the year. This compares with 340 new cases added during 1979. On December 31, 1980, 414 individuals remained under active supervision of probation officers. This reflects an increase of 129 individuals over December 31, 1979.

The following three tables illustrate further aspects of the probation supervision caseload in Prince Edward Island over the three year period.

Table 10 shows high, low, and average month end counts for both probation and temporary absence cases. The average number of probation cases has increased over the three year period from 210 in 1978 to 358 in 1980. The average number of temporary absence cases at month end has remained steady at about eight, for all three years.

TABLE 10 - Community Supervision - Annual Caseload Counts by Type of Supervision, Prince Edward Island, 1978, 1979, 1980

	Annual caseload counts[1]		
Type of supervision	High	Low	Average
1978			
Probation	267	178	210
Temporary absences*	11	2	7
1979			
Probation	285	242	260
Temporary absences*	14	4	8
1980			
Probation	423	274	358
Temporary absences*	11	3	8

[1] Refers to caseload figures at month end.

* Excludes Christmas TA's.

The sentence length distribution for probation orders is given in **Table 11.** The number of probation supervision admissions increased by 55% in 1980 from 340 in 1979 to 528 in the following year. During each year, the majority of probation orders were for a 6 to 12 month period. In 1978, 58% of the admissions fell into this category, compared to 49% in 1979 and 65% in 1980. Only 12% of the 1980 probation supervision admissions were for more than a year and 23% were for less than a six month period.

TABLE 11 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Length of Supervision Order, Prince Edward Island, 1978, 1979, 1980

Length of supervision order (months)	Probation supervision admissions 1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Under 6	97	29	108	32	121	23
6-12	194	58	168	49	343	65
13-24	27	8	56	17	58	11
Over 24	4	1	1	—	4	1
Not known	15	4	7	2	2	—
TOTAL	**337**	**100**	**340**	**100**	**528**	**100**

Table 12 shows the number of written reports prepared by probation officers during 1978, 1979, and 1980. Temporary absence reports accounted for over half of all reports prepared during each year; 56% in 1980, 64% in 1979, and 57% in 1978. The remaining reports prepared were for pre-sentênce purposes.

TABLE 12 - Written Probation Reports by Type, Prince Edward Island, 1978, 1979, 1980

Type of report	Written probation reports 1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Pre-sentence	133	43	111	36	124	44
Temporary absence(e)[1]	179	57	194	64	160	56
TOTAL	**312**	**100**	**305**	**100**	**284**	**100**

[1] Includes reports/assessments compiled in relation to Christmas temporary absences.

(e) Estimate.

Population Data

The following two tables display characteristics of the population admitted to probation supervision during the three year period.

Table 13 shows probation supervision admissions by age on admission. Over one half of all admissions were less than 22 years of age in each year. In 1980, 40% of all probation supervision admissions were under 19, compared to 43% in 1979 and 46% in 1978. The proportion of the population aged 19 to 21 has risen steadily from 18% in 1978, to 22% in 1979, and to 26% in 1980.

Table 14 shows probation supervision admissions by sex. In 1980, 10% of these admissions were female, compared to 11% in 1978 and 1979.

TABLE 13 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Age on Admission, Prince Edward Island, 1978, 1979, 1980

	Probation supervision admissions					
Age	1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980[1] No.	%
Under 19	154	46	147	43	211	40
19-21	60	18	74	22	136	26
22-24	34	10	30	9	58	11
25-29	28	8	41	12	54	10
30-34	16	5	16	5	18	3
35-39	15	4	7	2	13	3
40-49	9	3	11	3	10	2
Over 49	12	3	5	1	11	2
Not known	9	3	9	3	17	3
TOTAL	**337**	**100**	**340**	**100**	**528**	**100**

[1] Age 16 - 35
Age 17 - 88
Age 18 - 88

TABLE 14 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Sex, Prince Edward Island, 1978, 1979, 1980

	Probation supervision admissions					
Sex	1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Male	300	89	303	89	475	90
Female	37	11	37	11	53	10
TOTAL	**337**	**100**	**340**	**100**	**528**	**100**

Other Community Correctional Services

In addition to the traditional probation services offered, the Probation and Family Court Services Division administers the following community correctional programs.

TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM

The Temporary Absence Program operates under the authority of Section 8 of the Prison and Reformatories Act. Sentenced inmates can apply at any time for temporary absence; however, they are not usually granted leave until one third of their full sentence has been served. Each application is investigated by a probation officer who normally contacts the sentencing judge, the police, and other community sources.

An inmate on temporary absence is usually required to return to the institution each night. Inmates generally excluded from temporary absence privileges include: those with outstanding charges; those on intermittent sentences; and, those convicted for obstructing justice, assaulting peace officers, or repeated drinking/driving offences. Temporary absence applications are assessed by the Director of Probation Services and/or the Director of Corrections with final authority resting with the Deputy Minister of Justice.

Special temporary absences are given for religious activities, addiction treatment, St. John's Ambulance Programs, etc. Special consideration is also given to sentenced inmates for temporary absence at Christmas. Copies of temporary absence release permits are given to the police in the area where the inmate is released.

Table 15 gives a breakdown of the temporary absence grants, success rates, and applications from 1978 through to 1980. As can be seen, the number of TA's granted increased to 144 in 1979 and decreased in 1980 to 110. The grant rate also decreased in 1980 to 69% from 75% in the previous year. In all years, at least one half of all absences were granted for humanitarian reasons.

TABLE 15 - Temporary Absence Grants, Success Rates, and Applications, Prince Edward Island, 1978, 1979, 1980

	Granted applications[1]					
Granted applications by type	1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Educational	3	2	13	9	3	3
Employment/training	26	19	35	24	21	19
Humanitarian	69	50	66	46	56	51
Medical	39	29	30	21	24	22
Other	-	-	-	-	6	5
TOTAL GRANTED	**137**	**100**	**144**	**100**	**110**	**100**
TOTAL SUCESSFULLY COMPLETED(e)	**134**	**98**	**140**	**97**	**107**	**97**
TOTAL NO. OF APPLICATIONS(e)	**179**	**...**	**191**	**...**	**160**	**...**

[1] Includes Christmas TA's. For the years under review the following number of Christmas TA's were granted: 1978 (44), 1979 (35), 1980 (22). Excludes unescorted releases called community passes and escorted releases to perform community service work or attend appointments.

e) Estimate.

COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS

Provincial and on occasion Supreme Court Judges use, as an integral part of their sentencing practices, the concept of community service work. Usage of this sentence has been expanded since its initiation in 1977. Approximately 34% of all offenders placed under probation are required to perform some level of community service work.

The court requires an offender, whether in lieu of or in addition to some other penalty, to voluntarily perform some form of community service or work as a condition of a probation order. Probation officers arrange appropriate service taking into consideration any strengths or talents an offender may have and then supervise the activity. A prime consideration in the community service concept is to place responsibility on the offender to restore, at least in part, the harm done to the victim or the community at large. Wherever possible, attempts are made to have offenders perform the community service work for the victim(s) of their criminal behaviour.

During 1980, 162 individuals were ordered to perform community service. This compared with 124 such orders in 1979. These orders ranged from 8 to 200 hours. Frequently restitution is coupled with these orders. In the past year the courts have made it possible in appropriate situations to have community service work converted to a monetary payment. This payment is based on the provincial minimum wage. Such payments go toward the purchase of supplies and goods that are used by other offenders in carrying out their community service. For example blank cassete tapes may be purchased which are used by offenders reading best seller books onto tapes for distribution to visually impaired individuals.

During the past year approximately 66 agencies and organizations across the province were recipients of community service. Activities performed included services for senior citizens, handicapped individuals, and community and youth groups. Agencies and organizations that could benefit from this form of service are encouraged to contact Probation Services to explore their interests.

RESTITUTION

Following an extensive examination of the use of restitution in the province during the summer of 1978, it was discovered that approximately 65% of all probation orders given by both provincial and supreme courts require the payment of restitution. This disposition is frequently accompanied by a community service work order.

FAMILY COURT SERVICES

The Probation and Family Court Services Division is responsible for providing support services to the Family Division of the Prince Edward Island Supreme Court. These services are usually of an assessment, referral, counselling, or investigative nature.

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

The Probation and Family Court Services Division is actively involved in a range of efforts aimed at promoting public legal justice information, youth resource development programs, and youth and student employment efforts, etc. In effect, this Division can be considered the community arm of the Prince Edward Island Department of Justice.

EXPENDITURES

Services

The following two tables display expenditure data on adult correctional services in Prince Edward Island over the period under study. Only the expenditures of the Corrections and Probation Divisions of the Department of Justice are included. Services provided centrally by various other government agencies including the Department of Justice, the Department of Finance, the Department of Public Works and the Civil Service Commission, are not reflected in these data. Also excluded is a $3,000 grant to the John Howard Society.

Table 16 provides a breakdown of expenditures by type of service and **Table 17** summarizes these data. The following highlights can be observed or calculated from these tables:

- total expenditures on adult correctional services increased from $1.3 million in 1978/79, to $1.6 million in 1979/80, and to $1.7 million in 1980/81;
- expenditures on institutional services comprised 78% of total expenditures in 1978/79, 81% in 1979/80, and 83% in 1980/81;
- probation services comprised 15% of total corrections expenditures in 1978/79, 12% in 1979/80, and 13% in 1980/81; and,
- personnel costs comprised 79% of the total 1978/79 expenditures, 87% of the total 1979/80 expenditures, and 87% of the 1980/81 expenditures.

TABLE 16 - Cost of Correctional Services by Type, Prince Edward Island, 1978/79, 1979/80[1], 1980/81

Type of service	Year	Personnel costs ($000's) Regular[2]	Over-time[3]	Total personnel costs	Other direct operating costs ($000's)	Other costs ($000's)	TOTAL ($000's)
Institutions	1978/79	749	..	749	247	..	996
	1979/80	1,122	..	1,122	199	..	1,321
	1980/81	1,224	..	1,224	196	..	1,420
Probation services[4]	1978/79	176	..	176	16	..	192
	1979/80	175	..	175	13	..	188
	1980/81	204	..	204	13	..	217
Administration[5]	1978/79	70	..	70	6	..	76
	1979/80	80	..	80	6	..	86
	1980/81	67	..	67	9	..	76
Outside services[6]	1978/79	11	..	11	-	..	11
	1979/80	31	..	31	-	..	31
	1980/81	-	..	-	-	..	-
TOTAL	**1978/79**	**1,006**	..	1,006	**269**	..	1,275
	1979/80	**1,408**	..	1,408	**218**	..	1,626
	1980/81	**1,495**	..	1,495	**218**	..	1,713

[1] Costs displayed in this table refer to those of the Corrections and Probation Divisions only. Not included are the costs of outside services and administration provided by the Department of Justice, the Department of Finance, the Department of Public Works, and the Civil Service Commission.

[2] Outside contributions to employee benefits are included in regular personnel costs. They are estimated to be approximately 3.5% of total cost.

[3] Included in regular personnel costs.

[4] Includes efforts relating to community service orders, restitution, justice information, etc.

[5] Includes headquarter costs of Corrections ($45,000) and Probation Division ($31,000) only.

[6] Summer students.

TABLE 17 - Summary Costs of Correctional Services, Prince Edward Island, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Cost of correctional services					
Type of service	1978/79 $000's	%	1979/80 $000's	%	1980/81 $000's	%
Institutions	996	78	1,321	81	1,420	83
Probation services	192	15	188	12	217	13
Administration	76	6	86	5	76	4
Outside services	11	1	31	2	-	-
TOTAL	**1,275**	**100**	**1,626**	**100**	**1,713**	**100**

Major Capital Projects

Construction of the Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre commenced in September 1977 and was completed in January 1979. The total cost of the project was $2.9 million.

Following the construction of Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre, Queen's County Jail was closed and the two remaining jails are now used for short-term holding purposes. The capacity of the Sleepy Hollow facility is 80. Adjusting for the simultaneous closure of Queen's County Jail, the institutional capacity in the province has experienced a net increase of 44.

Contributions/Grants

The only non-governmental criminal justice agency which is a recipient of a grant from the Prince Edward Island Government is the John Howard Society, which receives an annual grant of $3,000.

Nova Scotia

Summary Facts

Responsible Agency - Correctional Services Division, Department of Attorney General

	1978	1979	1980
No. of correctional facilities - Government	17	17	17
County jails	12	12	12
County correction centres	5	5	5
Average counts			
Remanded inmates	55	62	59
Sentenced inmates	319	351	323
Average count - Probation supervision	2,525	2,623	2,946
Expenditures - Adult correctional services	$6.4M	$8.1M	$9.2M

Adult Correctional Institutions, Nova Scotia, 1980

Legend
△ Provincial institution
▲ Federal institution
Arichat

INTRODUCTION

The provincial government of Nova Scotia coordinates the delivery of correctional services through the Correctional Services Division of the Department of Attorney General. Juvenile correctional services (for persons less than 16 years of age) are provided by the Department of Social Services. As the mandates of the two departments do not overlap, there is little interaction between the delivery of adult and juvenile services in the province.

Nova Scotia is unique among all jurisdictions in that the municipalities have exclusive ownership and operating responsibilities over all institutions housing lock-ups, remanded prisoners, and all prisoners sentenced to up to two years less a day.

The Correctional Services Division is responsible for the setting of institutional standards and procedures, the inspection of institutions, the operation of the Temporary Absence Program, the Remission Program, the approval of per diem institutional rates, and the authorization of transfers between institutions. The province is also responsible for operating a probation service which offers: pre-sentence report preparation, services to courts, supervision of probation cases, operation of the Community Service Order Program, temporary absence investigations, and supervision of those released on temporary absence. The supervision of inmates released on parole from municipal facilities is a federal responsibility.

Administration

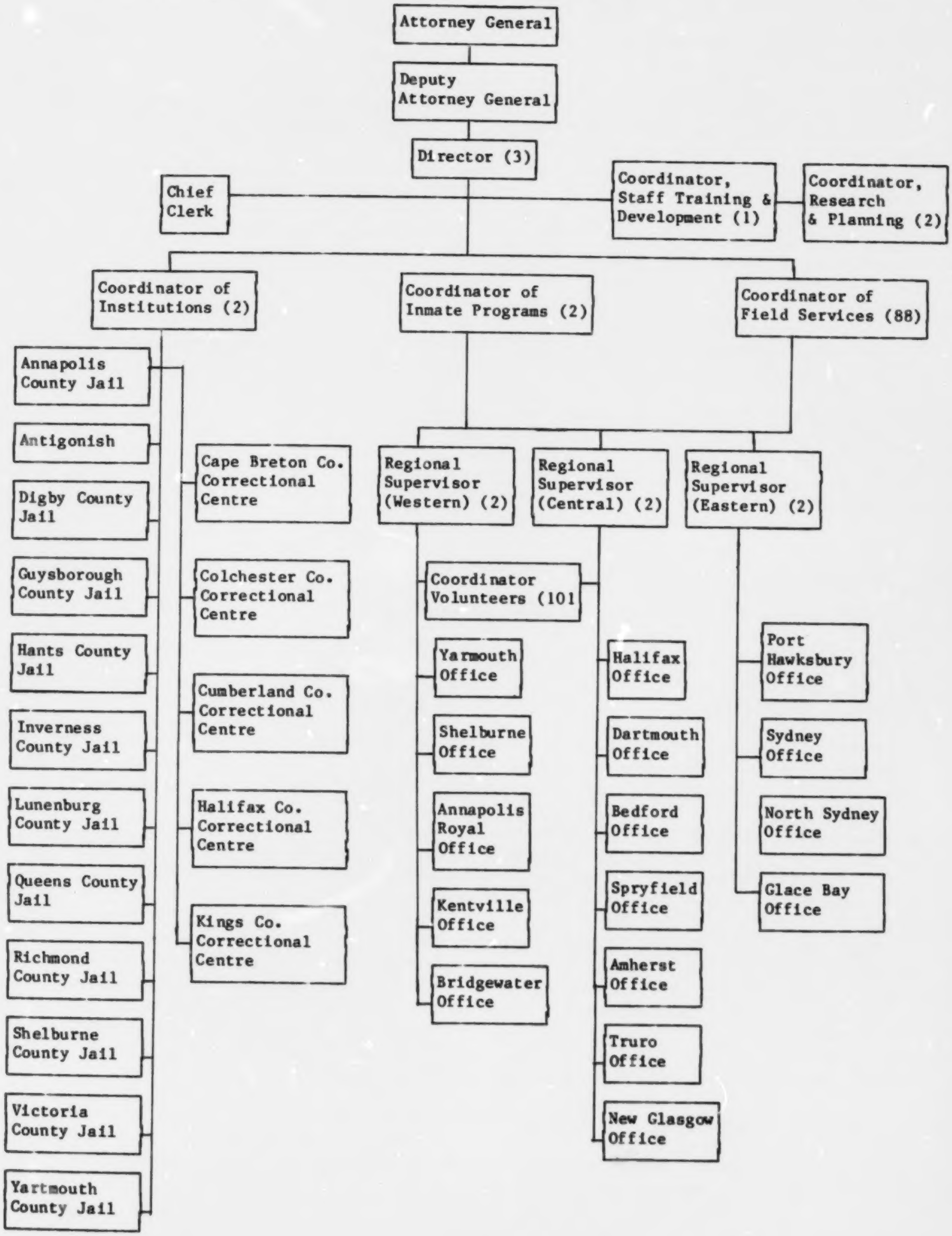
Correctional Services in Nova Scotia is a division of the Department of Attorney General. The Deputy Attorney General is directly responsible to the Attorney General and oversees four divisions, including Correctional Services, Civil/Solicitor Services, Program Administration, and Criminal Prosecutions. The organizational chart on the following page illustrates the structure of the Correctional Services Division.

As previously mentioned, correctional facilities in Nova Scotia are municipally owned and operated. Institutional services provided by the Correctional Services Division are, for the most part, non-capital in nature and are restricted to the Temporary Leave of Absence Program, institutional inspections, the granting of earned remission, and functions such as standards development which are outlined in the Court and Penal Institutions Act. The Department of Attorney General provides annual grants to municipalities to assist in defraying institutional operating costs and cost shares certain capital projects.

The Director of Corrections is also the Inspector of Penal Institutions. The Director provides overall direction to Division activities and is responsible for all legislated correctional service matters identified in the Court and Penal Institutions Act, and matters of a provincial nature identified in the Prison and Reformatories Act, the Criminal Code, and the Penitentiaries Act.

The three main areas reporting to the Director are the Institutions Branch, the Inmate Programs Branch, and the Field Services Branch. The Coordinator of Institutions is responsible for all inspections, standards development, and operational matters as delegated by the Director and as contained in legislation. The Coordinator of Inmate Programs is responsible for coordinating temporary leaves of absence, remission, community inmate volunteer work, in-house program development

Organizational Structure of the Correctional Services Division, Nova Scotia, 1980


Attorney General
Deputy Attorney General
Director (3)
Chief Clerk
Coordinator, Staff Training & Development (1)
Coordinator, Research & Planning (2)
Coordinator of Institutions (2)
Coordinator of Inmate Programs (2)
Coordinator of Field Services (88)
Annapolis County Jail
Antigonish
Digby County Jail
Guysborough County Jail
Hants County Jail
Inverness County Jail
Lunenburg County Jail
Queens County Jail
Richmond County Jail
Shelburne County Jail
Victoria County Jail
Yartmouth County Jail
Cape Breton Co. Correctional Centre
Colchester Co. Correctional Centre
Cumberland Co. Correctional Centre
Halifax Co. Correctional Centre
Kings Co. Correctional Centre
Regional Supervisor (Western) (2)
Regional Supervisor (Central) (2)
Regional Supervisor (Eastern) (2)
Coordinator Volunteers (101
Yarmouth Office
Shelburne Office
Annapolis Royal Office
Kentville Office
Bridgewater Office
Halifax Office
Dartmouth Office
Bedford Office
Spryfield Office
Amherst Office
Truro Office
New Glasgow Office
Port Hawksbury Office
Sydney Office
North Sydney Office
Glace Bay Office

within municipally operated correctional facilities, and all other existing and proposed programs of a non-security nature which are not being provided by the municipalities. Lastly, the Coordinator of Field Services is responsible for coordinating all programs of a non-institutional nature which have not been identified as responsibilities of the coordinators of Inmate Programs or Institutions. Also this coordinator is responsible for personnel matters pertaining to the hiring, staffing, and employment of probation officers, assistant probation officers, secretaries, and volunteers within the regions.

Three regional supervisors are responsible for all matters pertaining to community and inmate programs at the regional level. These supervisors report to the coordinators of Inmate Programs and Field Services.

Services provided to the Correctional Services Division, either through other divisions of the Department of Attorney General or other agencies include the following:

- accounting services through the Programs and Administrative Services Division of the Department of Attorney General;
- financial services, through both the Programs and Administrative Services Division and the Department of Finance;
- personnel record services through the Programs and Administrative Services Division;
- personnel classification services and certain personnel training programs through the Civil Service Commission;
- computing services through local universities; and,
- matters pertaining to office space through the Department of Public Works.

Recent Developments

Numerous new policy directives relating to standards and programs in both the community and institutional corrections sectors have been issued over the past three years. The general thrust of these directives has been to increase staff accountability, to increase monitoring of correctional functions, to streamline documentation, and to redefine policies and procedures to improve cost effectiveness and efficiency (e.g., caseload classification, use of para-professionals/volunteers, institutional release for programming purposes, etc.). Specifically, some of the new regulations which have recently come into effect follow.

Fire and Life Safety Requirements - New regulations developed by the Fire Marshall have necessitated increased expenditures in both the capital and operational aspects of jail budgeting. Security inspections have been formalized and have increased in frequency. The increased financial burden precipitated by these upgrading regulations has resulted in requests to the provincial government by the municipalities for cost sharing, and a formal request by the Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities for the take over of jails by the province.

Remission Regulations - Due to the jurisdictional split and the resulting variation in training and educational standards of the municipal jail staff, the authority to grant remission has been retained by the Inspector of Penal Institutions or delegates.

Regulations Pursuant to the Court and Institutions Act - New regulations identify the responsibilities of jail superintendents with respect to: admission procedures, personal effects, medical examinations, temporary leave of absence authorization, prisoner maintenance charges, inmate discipline, visitation, correspondence, contraband, and access to institutional grounds.

Policy Directive on Public Inebriates - This directive by the Attorney General specifies that public inebriates should no longer be charged but rather should be held in police lock-ups until sober. As a result of this directive, sentenced admissions for Liquor Control Act violations have declined markedly from 1,533 in 1976 to 303 in 1979.

Proposal to Transfer Institutional Responsibilities - Over the past year the Municipal-Provincial Committee on Nova Scotia Correctional Services has prepared and submitted to the Cabinet a master plan recommending a full transfer of the responsibility for correctional services to the provinces. A further study analyzing the cost implications of this proposed change in responsibility has recently been completed, and is now before Cabinet.

Reorganization of Department of Attorney General - A review of the organizational structure of the Department was undertaken by a consulting firm in 1980/81. The organizational changes which come into effect in October, 1981 will be reported in the next national report on correctional services.

CUSTODIAL SERVICES

Government Facilities

Operational Data

During the years 1978 through to 1980, there were 12 municipal jails and five municipal correctional centres operating in the province. There is one correctional facility located in each county (with the exception of Pictou County). As well, the municipalities maintained 19 lock-ups and the RCMP maintained nine lock-ups. There are no community based correctional facilities in the province. The Howard House Association of Cape Breton does, however, provide halfway house accommodation at a per diem rate of $22.00. Correctional Services provides an annual grant to the Howard House Association. The remainder of the funding is provided through the Ministry of the Solicitor General, Childrens Aid, and the United Way.

Generally, no special policies or programs exist with respect to inmates serving intermittent sentences. In order to address the administrative difficulties which are inherent in intermittent sentences (specifically, the influx of inmates during weekends) a pilot project has been initiated whereby an individual who would otherwise be considered for an intermittent sentence is sentenced to serve straight time with the condition that the inmate receives consideration for a temporary leave of absence within 24 hours of sentencing. The conditions of the temporary leave of absence are determined by the Correctional Services Division in keeping with the intent of the court. During the past two years a number of institutions have experienced a severe overcrowding problem from time to time. During these peak periods, it has been necessary to consider selected minimum security inmates and fine defaulters for early release under the Temporary Absence Program.

Classification committees composed of institution personnel, Correctional Service of Canada representatives, and provincial correctional service staff, are established in the four largest institutions. The functions of the committees are to make recommendations regarding inmate participation in programs and to recommend the award or loss of remission. In the remaining institutions, classification is performed on an informal basis by the superintendent/jailer with the assistance of a probation officer.

It is not feasible to permit those inmates serving lengthy sentences or posing a severe security risk to remain for an extended period in some of the smaller institutions. The Inspector of Penal Institutions (who is also the Director of Corrections) has the authority to transfer inmates for security or program reasons. Transfers between institutions are performed by institutional personnel or sheriffs.

A number of programs are available to inmates in municipal institutions, which are briefly described below.

Remission Boards - Remission Boards are established in each institution and meet monthly in order to award earned remission. Regional supervisors and probation officers attend to monitor the accuracy and consistency of remission awards. Nova Scotia has adopted a positive approach in the calculation of earned remission, awarding it as it is earned and making appropriate adjustments to the inmate's release date on a monthly basis. An inmate fails to earn three days automatically for each misconduct and one day for each minor infraction.

Educational/Vocational - In the five largest institutions general educational instruction (high school graduation equivalency) is provided by volunteers from the community. There are no in-house vocational programs available to inmates.

Mental Health - An agreement has been established with the Department of Social Services to accept inmates for admission to rehabilitation centres under the Temporary Absence Program. The admission criteria are that the individual must demonstrate no violent tendencies, have no concurrent alcohol/drug problem, and must express a desire to attend the rehabilitation centre.

Local psychiatrists visit the institutions on a periodic basis and are available on call for emergencies.

Medical Services - Full-time nurses are on staff in the two largest institutions. Local physicians visit all institutions on a regular basis and are on call for emergencies.

Volunteers - Various community services and church organizations provide visitation and counselling services.

Community Volunteer Work Program - Community projects are identified by a Project Selection Committee within the community. Inmates selected by the Classification Committee participate on a voluntary basis in projects which would not otherwise be completed. This program is currently operating in 14 institutions. Projects completed include the maintenance of local arenas, cemeteries, and churches. Volunteers have also worked in homes for the mentally retarded.

Table 1 displays operational data for all correctional facilities in Nova Scotia used during the calender years 1978, 1979, and 1980. The following highlights can be observed from this table:

- from 1978 to 1980 the rated capacity increased from 531 to 592;
- the average inmate count increased from 374 in 1978 to 408 in 1979, then decreased in 1980 to 382;
- there were an estimated 9,705 admissions in 1978, 9,887 in 1979, and 10,148 in 1980;
- total days stay increased from 139,683 in 1978 to 165,340 in 1980;
- total institutional operating costs increased from $5.0 million to $7.3 million from 1978 to 1980;
- average institutional operating costs per inmate per day was $35.92 in 1978, $42.64 in 1979, and $44.26 in 1980; and,
- the total staff complement in 1978 was 314 and increased to 333 in 1980.

TABLE I - Adult Correctional Facilities, Nova Scotia, 1978, 1979, 1980

Facility description				Year	Counts			
Name	Year opened	Population held	Security level(s)		Rated capacity[1]	High	Low	Average[2]
Annapolis County Jail (Annapolis Royal)	1921	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male	Secure	1978	8	7	–	3
				1979	8	9	1	5
				1980	7(1)	7	1	4
Antigonish County Jail	1948	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male	Secure	1978	14	9	1	5
				1979	14	11	–	5
				1980	10(4)	11	–	5
Cape Breton County Correction Centre (Sydney)	1975	Sentence Remand Male	Secure	1978	94	110	64	81
				1979	94	102	65	83
				1980	100(10)	100	49	69
Colchester County Correction Centre (Truro)	1930	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male	Secure	1978	47	50	19	36
				1979	47	58	22	41
				1980	43(5)	41	19	31
Cumberland County Correction Centre (Amherst)[7]	1878	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male	Secure	1978	20	16	–	7
				1979	34	15	–	...
				1980	27(6)	25	9	16
Digby County Jail	1898	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male	Secure	1978	7	10	–	4
				1979	7	7	–	4
				1980	5(4)	7	–	3
Guysborough County Jail	1973	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male	Secure	1978	7	4	–	1
				1979	7	4	–	–
				1980	5(2)	3	–	–
Halifax County Correction Centre[8]	1969	Sentenced Remand Male/female	Secure	1978	179	184	120	164
				1979	179	203	142	170
				1980	179(10)	180	126	155
Hants County Jail (Windsor)	1952	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male	Secure	1978	17	8	1	4
				1979	17	10	2	5
				1980	15(4)	15	2	7
Inverness County Jail (Port Hood)	1850	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male	Secure	1978	10	12	1	6
				1979	10	10	–	6
				1980	8(2)	8	1	5
Kings County Correction Centre (Waterville)	1973	Sentenced Remand Male	Secure	1978	50	43	20	30
				1979	50	64	29	49
				1980	50(5)	57	35	48
Lunenburg County Jail	1950	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male	Secure	1978	24	18	3	10
				1979	24	24	9	14
				1980	20(4)	23	3	14
Queens County Jail (Liverpool)	1906	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male	Secure	1978	10	4	0	1
				1979	10	12	2	6
				1980	8(4)	14	2	6
Richmond County Jail (Arichat)	1848	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male	Secure	1978	5	3	–	1
				1979	5	4	–	1
				1980	4(2)	4	–	–
Shelburne County Jail	1902	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male	Secure	1978	12	14	–	4
				1979	12	8	1	4
				1980	10(6)	9	–	4
Victoria County Jail (Baddeck)	1890	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male	Secure	1978	9	9	3	6
				1979	9	11	2	5
				1980	8(1)	7	–	3
Yarmouth County Jail	1866	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male	Secure	1978	18	18	5	11
				1979	16	19	3	10
				1980	19(4)	20	5	12
		PROVINCIAL TOTAL		**1978**	**531**	...	...	**374**
				1979	**509***	...	...	**408**
				1980	**518(74)**	...	...	**382**

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[1] Figures in brackets represent lock-up, infirmary, and dissociation beds and are not included in the accompanying figure which refers to beds used for remanded and sentenced inmates only.

[2] High, low, and average counts do not include lock-ups. In 1978 and 1979, average annual counts were calculated on the basis of 156 counts taken three times weekly. Average counts for 1980 are calculated on the basis of 365 daily midnight counts.

[3] Included in the admission data are lock-ups and transfers. There were 4,915 lock-up admissions in 1978, 4,745 in 1979, and 5,139 in 1980. Additionally, there were 293 transfers in 1979 and 279 in 1980. The number of transfers in the 1978 data is unknown. Also, a small percentage of the admissions, (1% in 1979 and 2% in 1980) were admitted for other reasons (e.g. immigration detainees, held for transfer to other jurisdictions, etc.).

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Nova Scotia, 1978, 1979, 1980

Name	Year	Case flow Admissions[3]	Total days stay[4]	Operating costs Total ($000's)	Per diem per inmate($)[5]	Person-years[6] Full-time	Part-time	Total
Annapolis	1978	195	1,234	39	31.60	1	4	5
	1979	233	1,337	71	53.10	5	2	7
	1980	220	1,748	82	46.91	5	2	7
Antigonish	1978	532	2,147	60	27.95	2	3	5
	1979	517	2,419	110	45.47	5	2	7
	1980	635	2,048	118	57.62	5	2	7
Cape Breton	1978	1,141	29,997	1,147	38.24	54	18	72
	1979	1,211	29,936	1,408	47.03	54	18	72
	1980	965	29,365	1,614	54.96	54	18	72
Colchester	1978	1,594	11,189	327	29.23	17	4	21
	1979	1,366	13,162	375	28.49	18	4	22
	1980	1,441	11,881	441	37.12	18	4	22
Cumberland	1978	433	2,959	107	36.16	5	4	9
	1979	244	2,122	89	41.94	10	6	16
	1980	506	6,551	285	43.50	10	6	16
Digby	1978	441	1,583	33	20.85	2	3	5
	1979	430	1,798	51	28.36	4	4	8
	1980	395	1,716	58	33.80	4	4	8
Guysborough	1978	62	331	28	84.59	-	3	3
	1979	88	224	30	133.93	-	3	3
	1980	166	106	21	198.11	-	3	3
Halifax	1978	1,644	60,788	2,299	37.82	112	1	113
	1979	1,755	63,712	2,914	45.74	112	1	113
	1980	1,797	67,629	3,074	45.45	114	1	115
Hants	1978	565	2,817	46	16.33	3	3	6
	1979	411	2,666	119	44.64	6	-	6
	1980	695	3,777	95	25.15	6	-	6
Inverness	1978	150	1,952	65	33.30	4	1	5
	1979	163	2,086	94	45.06	4	1	5
	1980	145	3,629	101	27.83	4	1	5
Kings	1978	222	10,739	463	43.11	29	-	29
	1979	432	16,288	625	38.37	29	-	29
	1980	349	18,022	777	43.11	28	-	28
Lunenburg	1978	887	3,289	89	27.06	3	4	7
	1979	1,101	5,428	133	24.50	7	2	9
	1980	994	6,924	158	22.82	7	2	9
Queens	1978	312	777	44	56.63	3	4	7
	1979	363	2,997	76	25.36	5	-	5
	1980	378	2,261	74	32.73	5	-	5
Richmond	1978	83	365	24	65.75	1	2	3
	1979	110	440	31	70.45	1	2	3
	1980	140	384	30	78.13	1	2	3
Shelburne	1978	363	1,212	43	35.48	4	1	5
	1979	349	1,674	60	35.84	4	1	5
	1980	362	2,063	73	35.39	4	1	5
Victoria	1978	194	2,470	57	23.08	4	1	5
	1979	282	2,164	73	33.73	4	1	5
	1980	271	1,560	70	44.87	4	1	5
Yarmouth	1978	887	5,834	147	25.20	9	5	14
	1979	832	3,635	226	62.17	11	6	17
	1980	689	5,676	247	43.52	11	6	17
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	**1978**	**9,705**	**139,683**	**5,018**	**35.92**	**253**	**61**	**314**
	1979	**9,887**	**152,088**	**6,485**	**42.64**	**279**	**53**	**332**
	1980	**10,148**	**165,340**	**7,318**	**44.26**	**280**	**53**	**333**

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[4] Calculated by summing all daily midnight counts for the year and adding in all releases during the day, regardless of length of stay.
Includes lock-up admissions. Previous figures adjusted to reflect actual rather than estimated lock-up admissions.
[5] Per diem: Gross institutional expenditures - days stay.
[6] Refers to staff complement at year end. All positions are staffed.
[7] The Cumberland County Correction Centre was closed for renovations for six months in 1979.
[8] The Halifax County Correction Centre contains a female unit of 25 beds. Although females are sometimes accommodated in other facilities, they are normally transferred to Halifax.
* Excludes the capacity of Cumberland County Correction Centre for which average count was not applicable.

Caseload Data

The following four tables present various aspects of the caseload experienced in Nova Scotia during 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Table 2 displays high, low, and average counts over the three year period, for both remanded and sentenced inmates. For each group of inmates, the average counts increased in 1979, then decreased in 1980. The total average count in 1980 was 382, 59 of which were remanded inmates, and 323 of which were sentenced inmates.

TABLE 2 - Remand and Sentenced Inmate Counts, Nova Scotia, 1978, 1979, 1980

		Year		
Type of admission	**Type of count**	1978	1979	1980
Remand	Average	55	62	59
	High	76	82	89
	Low	36	41	41
Sentenced	Average	319	351	323
	High	360	403	396
	Low	275	277	266
TOTAL AVERAGE		**374**	**413**	**382**
OVERALL HIGH		**410**	**464**	**485**
OVERALL LOW		**325**	**342**	**318**

A distribution of sentence length for sentenced admissions is shown in **Table 3.** As can be observed from this table, the number of sentenced admissions has declined to a level lower than that experienced in either 1978 or 1979. The proportion and number of sentenced admissions serving less than one month shows a steady decrease over the three year period, from a high of 50% of total admissions in 1978 to a low of 38% in 1980. Additionally, sentence lengths of less than three months comprised 75% of the 1979 admission group, compared to 68% in 1980. The decline in the number of admissions for sentences of under one month is attributable to a decrease in admissions for default of fine payment. There was a significant increase in the 7 to 12 month category in 1980, which comprised 7% of the admissions compared to 4% in the previous year.

Sentenced admissions are displayed in **Table 4** by three selected categories. The proportion of admissions sentenced to custody for fine defaults has decreased considerably over the three year period, from 42% in 1978 to 26% in 1980. This is largely attributable to different administrative procedures introduced in regard to public inebriates. The proportion of admissions in violation of drinking/driving offences also decreased to 8% of the admission group in 1980, from about 14% in the previous two years. During each year, approximately 10% of sentenced admissions were serving sentences intermittently.

TABLE 3 - Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Length of Sentence in Months, Nova Scotia, 1978, 1979, 1980

Length of sentence (months)	Sentenced admissions 1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Under 1	1,437	50	1,290	44	1,016	38
1-3	756	26	897	31	827	30
4-6	236	8	301	10	288	11
7-12	147	5	132	4	198	7
13-24	69	3	54	2	113	4
Over 24	143	5	173	6	156	6
Not known[1]	75	3	87	3	106	4
TOTAL	**2,863**	**100**	**2,934**	**100**	**2,704**	**100**

[1] Parole violations.

TABLE 4 - Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Selected Categories, Nova Scotia, 1978, 1979, 1980

Category	Sentenced admissions 1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Total sentenced admissions	2,863	100	2,934	100	2,704	100
Defaulting on fines	1,215	42	1,118	38	708	26
Drinking/driving offences	374	13	397	14	208	8
Intermittent sentences	232	8	288	10	243	9

Time served by all inmates released from remand is presented in the **Table 5** display. As is indicated in this table, the number of releases has increased over the three year period from 1,652 in 1978 to 1,855 in 1980. During each year, approximately three quarters of all those released from remand status had been in custody for less than nine days while 15% had served over two weeks in custody.

TABLE 5 - Remand Releases by Length of Stay in Days, Nova Scotia, 1978, 1979, 1980

Length of stay (days)	Remand releases[1] 1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
1-8	1,183	72	1,291	72	1,393	75
9-15	215	13	230	13	182	10
Over 15	254	15	261	15	280	15
TOTAL	**1,652**	**100**	**1,782**	**100**	**1,855**	**100**

[1] Includes inmates released at court as well as those sentenced to custody.

Population Data

The following tables display data on the age of remand and sentenced admissions as well as male/female distributions in each admission group. As is observable from these tables, the remand admissions increased from 1,652 in 1978 to 1,855 in 1980, while the sentenced admissions increased in 1979 to 2,934 then dropped to 2,704 in 1980.

Table 6 displays remand and sentenced admissions by age breakdowns. In 1980, 60% of these admissions were less than 25 years of age compared to 56% in the previous two years. The proportion of admissions over 50 years of age has declined from 6% in 1978 to 3% in 1980.

TABLE 6 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Age on Admission, Nova Scotia, 1978, 1979, 1980

Age	Remand and sentenced admissions 1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Under 18	497	11	660	14	638	14
18-24	2,032	45	1,981	42	2,097	46
25-30	813	18	849	18	821	18
31-40	587	13	660	14	593	13
41-50	316	7	330	7	273	6
Over 50	270	6	236	5	137	3
TOTAL	**4,515**	**100**	**4,716**	**100**	**4,559**	**100**

A distribution by sex for remand admissions and sentenced admissions is shown in **Table 7.** There has been little change in distribution over the three year period, with only a slightly lower proportion of females comprising the remand group as compared to the sentenced group. Generally, close to 5% of the admissions are female.

TABLE 7 – Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Sex, Nova Scotia, 1978, 1979, 1980

	Remand and sentenced admissions			
Sex	Remand No.	%	Sentenced No.	%
1978				
Male	1,587	96	2,733	95
Female	65	4	130	5
TOTAL	**1,652**	**100**	**2,863**	**100**
1979				
Male	1,721	97	2,828	96
Female	61	3	106	4
TOTAL	**1,782**	**100**	**2,934**	**100**
1980				
Male	1,787	96	2,569	95
Female	68	4	135	5
TOTAL	**1,855**	**100**	**2,704**	**100**

Escapes and Deaths

Over the three years there have been 76 escapes for which type is known. Available data for each year is shown in **Table 8.** The majority of escapes are prison breaks.

There were two inmate deaths over the three year period, one of which occurred in 1978 and the other, in 1979. In both cases, suicide was the cause of death.

TABLE 8 – Inmate Escapes, Nova Scotia, 1978, 1979, 1980

	Number of escapes		
Type of escape	1978	1979	1980
Prison break	12	33	..
From escorted TA	..	..	..
From unescorted TA	..	..	..
Other[1]	7	2	..
TOTAL	**19**	**35**	**22**

[1] Includes escape from sheriff and failure to return to institution while on intermittent sentence.

NON-CUSTODIAL SERVICES

Probation

Operational Data

In Nova Scotia, there are four senior probation officers who are responsible for office administration, staff training, and caseload reduction in probation offices which employ at least three officers. In addition to full-time probation officers, probation services in Nova Scotia make extensive use of assistant and volunteer probation officers.

Since 1973, assistant probation officers have been employed on a part-time basis to supervise caseloads of approximately 15 in densely populated areas, provide probation supervision in remote communities and Indian Reserves, and to assist in program development at municipal jails. Assistant probation officers receive a stipend of $100.00 per month and are entitled to claim travel expenses. There are currently 36 assistant probation officers throughout the province. It is anticipated that this program will expand considerably in the future, consistent with the intentions of the Correctional Services Division to limit the complement of full-time staff and promote the use of para-professionals, volunteers, and contractors.

The province has approximately 100 volunteers who work under the supervision of probation officers and provide one-to-one counselling to probationers. The Coordinator of Volunteers is responsible for the development and maintenance of the Volunteer Probation Officer Program in the Central Region, as well as the development of other programs as may be required by the supervisor of the Central Region.

Table 9 shows the distribution of probation service resources throughout the province as of December, 1981. At that time, there were a total of 19 probation offices in the province employing a total of three regional supervisors, four senior probation officers, 34 full-time probation officers, 36 assistant probation officers, and 24 support staff.

TABLE 9 - Probation Service Resources, Nova Scotia, as of December, 1981

Region	Number of offices	Number of supervisors & senior officers		Number of probation officers		Number of clerical & support staff	
		With caseload	Without caseload	Full-time	Part-time[1]	Full-time	Part-time
Central Region							
Halifax	2	1	1	4	4	3	1
Dartmouth	1	1	-	3	4	2	-
Bedford	1	-	-	2	1	1	-
Spryfield	1	-	-	2	-	1	-
Truro	1	-	-	2	2	1	-
New Glasgow	1	-	-	2	3	1	-
Amherst	1	-	-	1	2	1	-
Eastern Region							
Sydney	2	1	1	4	4	3	-
North Sydney	1	-	-	2	1	1	-
Glace Bay	1	-	-	2	1	1	-
Port Hawkesbury	1	-	-	2	3	1	-
Western Region							
Yartmouth	2	-	1	2	2	2	-
Shelburne	1	-	-	1	1	1	-
Bridgewater	1	-	-	2	2	1	-
Annapolis	1	-	-	1	2	1	-
Kentville	1	1	-	2	4	2	-
TOTAL	**19**	**4**	**3**	**34**	**36**	**23**	**1**

[1] Refers to assistant probation officers as para-professionals who work under the supervision of full-time officers. These officers are paid $100 monthly.

Caseload Data

Probation services in Nova Scotia include a range of traditional functions such as the preparation of pre-sentence reports, caseload supervision, court attendance, and community education. With respect to caseload supervision, Nova Scotia is currently refining case classification methods through the use of a need and risk model originally developed in Wisconsin. A pilot project was initiated on the basis of the results of an extensive study of caseload supervision in the province.

Due to the jurisdictional split between provincial and municipal responsibilities, probation services in Nova Scotia carry a somewhat broader mandate than is generally found in other jurisdictions. The courts rely heavily on probation services for both pre-sentence and sentencing purposes. Within correctional facilities probation officers attend all classification meetings and provide input on establishing appropriate programs for inmates. In smaller facilities probation officers provide advice to jailers on a wide range of issues including sentence computation, warrant interpretation, internal classification, and general administration. Probation officers also take an active part in contacting community resources in preparation for inmate releases and in supervision of all inmates released on temporary absence.

The following three tables show some aspects of the community supervision caseload experienced in Nova Scotia during 1978, 1979, and 1980. It should be noted that these figures are slightly inflated due to the inclusion of all open cases for which a pre-sentence report has been ordered.

Table 10 shows probation and temporary absence (TA) caseload counts over the three year period. The average month end probation count increased from 2,525 in 1978 to 2,946 in 1980. The average TA count has remained at under 30 cases in each of the three years.

TABLE 10 - Community Supervision - Annual Caseload Counts by Type of Supervision, Nova Scotia, 1978, 1979, 1980

	Annual caseload counts		
Type of supervision	High	Low	Average[1]
1978			
Probation	2,635	2,461	2,525
Temporary absence	39	9	21
1979			
Probation	2,826	2,513	2,623
Temporary absence	36	9	23
1980			
Probation	3,066	2,845	2,946
Temporary absence	64	3	27

[1] Probation averages are based on the total cases supervised by all officers at month end, and averaged over 12 months. In 1978 and 1979, temporary absence averages are based on the total number of inmates supervised by all officers taken at two time points each week and divided by 104. In 1980 total daily cases supervised was divided by 366.

Probation supervision admissions are distributed by length of supervision order in **Table 11**. The number of admissions increased by 14% over the three year period, from 2,846 in 1978 to 3,247 in 1980. In 1980, there was a considerable decrease in the percentage of probationers serving less than a six month term. In 1979, 13% of admissions fell into this category compared to 8% in 1980. Conversely, there was a shift in the proportion of probationers serving 6 to 12 months on probation, from 41% in 1979 to 49% in 1980. There was also a decrease in the latter two years of probationers sentenced to over two years. In 1978, 10% of the admissions fell into this group, compared to 4% in 1979 and 1980.

TABLE 11 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Length of Supervision Order, Nova Scotia, 1978, 1979, 1980

Length of supervision order (months)	Probation supervision admissions 1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Under 6	172	6	419	13	272	8
6-12	1,242	44	1,320	41	1,603	49
13-24	1,156	40	1,334	42	1,250	39
Over 24	276	10	125	4	122	4
TOTAL	**2,846**	**100**	**3,198**	**100**	**3,247**	**100**

In Nova Scotia, probation officers prepare three types of written reports; pre-sentence reports, community service order (CSO) reports, and temporary absence reports. **Table 12** shows the number of pre-sentence and CSO reports, and the number of TA reports prepared over the three years. As is shown, the number of pre-sentence and CSO reports have increased steadily over each year, and comprised 90% of all reports in 1980 compared to 75% in the previous year. The number of TA reports prepared shows a decline in 1980; however, this is due to the exclusion of follow-up reports in 1980, unlike previous years.

TABLE 12 - Written Probation Reports by Type, Nova Scotia, 1978, 1979, 1980

Type of report	Written probation reports 1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Pre-sentence[1]	2,409	78	2,516	75	2,735	90
Temporary absence[2]	664	22	848	25	302	10
TOTAL	**3,073**	**100**	**3,364**	**100**	**3,037**	**100**

[1] Includes Community Service Order Reports.

[2] 1980 figure represents TA assessments completed by field service staff which accompany requests for TA which have been approved by the classification committee. Certain types of applications (e.g. medical, administrative) are not routinely supported by a written report. 1978 and 1979 figures are high due to the inclusion of follow-up reports.

Population Data

The following two tables display characteristics of the probation supervision population.

Table 13 presents admissions to probation, distributed by age categories. 1980 admissions show an increase in the proportion of probation admissions under 19 years of age which was 45% compared to 38% in 1979. Probationers aged 19 to 24 show a decrease in proportion, to 33% in 1980 from 41% in 1979.

TABLE 13 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Age on Admission, Nova Scotia, 1978, 1979, 1980

	Probation supervision admissions					
Age	1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Under 19	1,056	37	1,212	38	1,449	45
19-21	842	30	883	28	740	23
22-24	270	9	409	13	317	10
25-29	303	11	286	9	275	8
30-34	176	6	169	5	211	6
35-39	60	2	112	3	106	3
40-49	88	3	81	3	95	3
Over 49	51	2	46	1	54	2
TOTAL	**2,846**	**100**	**3,198**	**100**	**3,247**	**100**

A male/female distribution of probation admissions is shown below in **Table 14.** During 1978 and 1980, females comprised 10% of the admission groups, compared to 12% in 1979.

TABLE 14 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Sex, Nova Scotia, 1978, 1979, 1980

	Probation supervision admissions					
Sex	1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Male	2,553	90	2,814	88	2,926	90
Female	293	10	384	12	321	10
TOTAL	**2,846**	**100**	**3,198**	**100**	**3,247**	**100**

Other Community Correctional Services

Two programs are offered within the community, apart from traditional probation services - the Temporary Absence Program and the Community Service Order Program. A description of each program follows.

TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM

The Temporary Leave of Absence Program is available to inmates in all institutions throughout the province of Nova Scotia. There are no eligibility requirements with respect to time served, and individuals on remand are not eligible to participate in the program. Community investigation and supervision are the responsibility of probation officers throughout the province. While there are no designated aftercare officers, an attempt has been made to assign a specific probation officer to work at a particular institution. Most of these probation officers carry a probation caseload in addition to providing temporary leave of absence supervision.

The authority to release an inmate is specified under the Court and Penal Institutions Act for Provincial Statute offences and under the Prisons and Reformatories Act for Criminal Code offences. Signing authority for Temporary Leave of Absence is delegated to four persons in the province of Nova Scotia: the Director of Corrections, the Coordinator of Institutions, the Coordinator of Field Services, and the Coordinator of Inmate Programs, all of whom are senior officials in the Central Office of the Correctional Services Division.

Applications for temporary absence are first reviewed by the institution classification board. Positive and negative recommendations are forwarded to the central office for a decision. Inmates who are denied temporary absence are given the reasons for denial in writing. Inmates can appeal to the Coordinator of Inmate Programs for a review of an unsuccessful application.

All temporary leaves (escorted and unescorted) from the institution, with the exception of those for emergency medical treatment, must be covered by a temporary absence or parole certificate.

Any inmate released on temporary absence for employment purposes and earning a wage must pay $5.00 room and board for each night spent in the institution.

Table 15 shows the total number of TA applications, the number granted by type, and rates of successful completion for 1980. There were 1,094 TA applications submitted in 1980, however, some types of absences do not warrant formal application procedures and, therefore, are not included in this figure. Of the 1,136 absences granted in 1980, 98% were considered successfully completed.

TABLE 15 - Temporary Absence Grants, Success Rates, and Applications, Nova Scotia, 1980

Granted applications by type	Granted applications	
	No.	%
Educational	37	3
Employment	150	13
Humanitarian	192	17
Medical	298	26
Other	459	41
TOTAL GRANTED[1]	**1,136**	**100**
TOTAL SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED	**1,110**	**98**
TOTAL NO. OF APPLICATIONS[2]	**1,094**	**...**

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[1] Includes Christmas and unescorted/escorted TA's with the exception of group escorted releases for recreational purposes.

[2] Certain types of releases are made without an application being submitted (e.g. medical).

COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER PROGRAM

Probation officers are responsible for the development of CSO placements, preparing CSO assessments, and supervising CSO work. A CSO placement bank is maintained. Thus far, CSO supervision has not been contracted out; however, this option is being examined and was included in the 1981/82 budget submission.

EXPENDITURES

Services

The following two tables present the distribution of correctional expenditures in Nova Scotia for the years 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Table 16 shows correctional expenditures by type and **Table 17** summarizes these data. The following highlights can be observed from these tables:

- total correctional expenditures in 1980 totalled $9.2 million, compared to $8.1 million in 1979 and $6.4 million in 1978;
- institutional costs comprised approximately 80% of the total costs in each year;
- probation services comprised 14% of the 1980 costs, compared to 12% in 1979; and,
- excluding private facilities, personnel costs comprised 78% of total correctional expenditures in 1978, 71% in 1979, and 73% in 1980.

TABLE 16 - Cost of Correctional Services by Type, Nova Scotia, 1978, 1979, 1980

Type of service	Year	Personnel costs ($000's) Regular[1]	Over-time	Employee benefits[2]	Total personnel costs	Other direct operating costs[3] ($000's)	Other costs[4] ($000's)	TOTAL ($000's)
Institutions[5]	1978	3,800	..	..	3,800	1,218	...	5,018
	1979	4,059	293	..	4,352	2,133	...	6,485
	1980	5,123	..	..	5,123	2,195	...	7,318
Private correctional facilities[6]	1978	..	..	..	..	..	...	10
	1979	..	..	..	..	..	...	5
	1980	..	..	..	..	..	...	5
Probation services	1978	633	..	76	709	72	65	846
	1979	754	..	90	844	80	68	992
	1980	1,006	..	121	1,127	97	67	1,291
Administration	1978	422	..	51	473	48	43	564
	1979	503	..	60	563	53	46	662
	1980	405	..	49	454	74	58	586
TOTAL	**1978**	**4,855**	..	**127**	**4,982**	**1,338**	**108**	**6,438**
	1979	**5,316**	**293**	**150**	**5,759**	**2,266**	**114**	**8,144**
	1980	**6,534**	..	**170**	**6,704**	**2,366**	**125**	**9,200**

[1] Unless otherwise specified, overtime and outside contributions to employee benefits are included.
[2] Employee benefits were estimated to be 12% of the gross salary costs.
[3] For probation services and administration, other direct costs refer to transportation costs.
[4] For probation and administration "other costs" refer to equipment, maintenance, rentals, supplies, and service costs.
[5] Institutional costs are based on the calendar year due to the municipal accounting system.
[6] Howard House.

TABLE 17 - Summary Costs of Correctional Services, Nova Scotia, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Cost of correctional services					
Type of service	1978/79 $000's	%	1979/80 $000's	%	1980/81 $000's	%
Institutions[1]	5,018	78	6,485	80	7,318	80
Private correctional facilities	10	—	5	--	5	—
Probation services	846	13	992	12	1,291	14
Administration	564	9	662	8	586	6
TOTAL	**6,438**	**100**	**8,144**	**100**	**9,200**	**100**

[1] Institutional expenditures are based on the calendar year.

Major Capital Projects

Table 18 lists the major capital projects undertaken in Nova Scotia during the three year period.

TABLE 18 - Major Capital Projects, Nova Scotia, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

		Cost			
Name of facility	Type of project	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	Capacity increase
Cumberland	Complete renovation to increase bed space and upgrade security	400,000	...	...	14
Lunenberg	Upgrade fire safety and security	7,305	...	...	...
Inverness	Upgrade fire safety and security	60,000	...	...	...
Yarmouth	Upgrade fire safety and security	...	100,000	...	...
Hants	Upgrade fire safety and security	...	70,000	...	...
Halifax	Upgrade fire safety and security	...	125,000	367,918	...
Kings	Upgrade fire safety and security	...	30,000	35,488	...
TOTAL		**467,305**	**325,000**	**403,406**	14

Contribution/Grants

Table 19 provides a listing of contributions and grants made to the private sector by Correctional Services, which came to approximately $1.1 million in 1980/81. The prisoner maintenance grant, provided to the municipalities comprised the bulk of granted funds during each of the three years under study.

TABLE 19 - Contributions/Grants Listing, Nova Scotia, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Name of agency/ project	**Contributions/grants ($)** 1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
John Howard Society	30,000	31,500	35,000
NS Criminology & Corrections Association	...	1,000	...
National Advisory Network	...	3,465	...
Prisoner Maintenance Grant[1]	944,000	939,709	945,000
Penal Reform Grant[2]	224,235	144,498	135,488
TOTAL	**1,198,235**	**1,120,172**	**1,115,488**

[1] The purpose of this grant is to assist municipalities in defraying costs of operating correctional institutions. Grants given to institutions are proportional to the net operating cost of the institution.

[2] Grants to municipalities to assist with capital improvement to correctional institutions.

New Brunswick

Fredericton

Summary Facts

Responsible Agency - Correctional Services Division, Ministry of Justice

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
No. of correctional facilities - Government	14	14	16
Provincial jails	5	5	4
Detention centres	5	5	2
Day detention centres	-	-	4
Regional correctional centres	1	1	2
Community residential centres	2	2	3
Central reformatory	1	1	1
Average counts			
Sentenced inmates	301	336	359
Remanded inmates	28	25	29
Probation supervision	1,449	1,573	1,421
Expenditures - Adult correctional services	$5.9M	$6.4M	$8.2M

Adult Correctional Institutions, New Brunswick, 1980/81

Legend

△ Provincial institution

▲ Federal institution

INTRODUCTION

In New Brunswick, the Correctional Services Division of the Ministry of Justice is responsible for the provision of correctional services, programs, and facilities for both adults and juveniles. A wide range of services are provided, including probation supervision, community program development, preparation of offender assessment reports, and the operation of custodial institutions. In the near future, the position of Director of Juvenile Services will be staffed, and this service will operate independently of Adult Corrections.

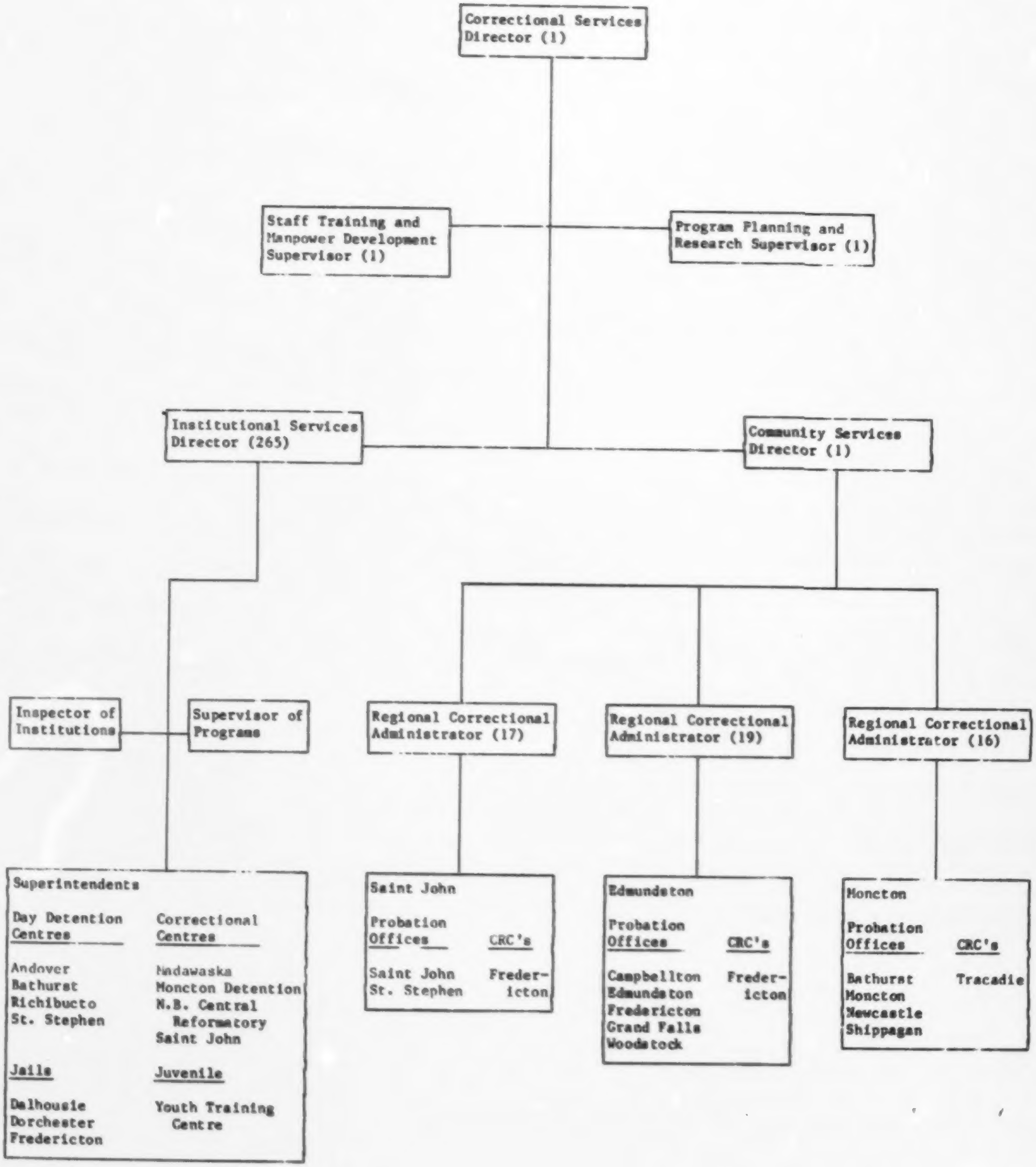
During the fiscal year 1980/81, three new custodial facilities commenced operations. They are located in Edmundston, Saint John, and Tracadie. Custodial services offered through the Richibucto, Bathurst, Andover, and St. Stephen Detention Centres were reduced with the adoption of a day detention system in April of 1981. These centres now operate eight hours daily and are used to accommodate only those individuals awaiting trial.

New initiatives have also recently been taken with respect to non-custodial services. The role of the group worker has been further professionalized and is now defined as serving two distinct purposes. First, the group worker is expected to provide institutional staff with new program directions which lead to inmate integration within the community. Second, the group worker is responsible for counselling inmates in response to identified needs. As a result, group worker involvement with community agencies has increased as has the involvement of community agency staff in offender classification meetings.

The multi-phasic approach taken in the development of community based programs has considerably broadened the scope of services offered in New Brunswick and consequently, existing resources have felt some developmental strain. In order to systematically assess service delivery and give direction to community programming, a comprehensive review of field and community services was undertaken. As a result of this review, a new classification system will be developed, intake officers will be trained, and a new programming focus for juveniles will be adopted. The findings are contained in a report entitled Planning Guide, 1981.

An illustration of the organizational structure of the Correctional Services Division follows, which shows staff complements for each main Branch. Within the Division, there was a total staff complement of 321, excluding support staff.

Organizational Structure of the Correctional Services Division, New Brunswick, 1981


Correctional Services Director (1)
Staff Training and Manpower Development Supervisor (1)
Program Planning and Research Supervisor (1)
Institutional Services Director (265)
Community Services Director (1)
Inspector of Institutions
Supervisor of Programs
Regional Correctional Administrator (17)
Regional Correctional Administrator (19)
Regional Correctional Administrator (16)
Superintendents
Day Detention Centres
Andover
Bathurst
Richibucto
St. Stephen
Correctional Centres
Madawaska
Moncton Detention
N.B. Central Reformatory
Saint John
Jails
Dalhousie
Dorchester
Fredericton
Juvenile
Youth Training Centre
Saint John
Probation Offices
Saint John
St. Stephen
CRC's
Fredericton
Edmundston
Probation Offices
Campbellton
Edmundston
Fredericton
Grand Falls
Woodstock
CRC's
Fredericton
Moncton
Probation Offices
Bathurst
Moncton
Newcastle
Shippagan
CRC's
Tracadie

CUSTODIAL SERVICES

Government Facilities

Operational Data

The Institutional Branch of the Corrections Division operated 16 correctional facilities in 1980/81, including four day detention centres, four provincial jails, two regional correctional centres, three community residential centres, one central reformatory with a female annex, and two detention centres which operate on a 24 hour basis. All facilities in New Brunswick are government operated.

The use of day detention centres commenced in April of 1981. For the most part, these centres are intended for the accommodation of individuals awaiting court appearance. At 5:00 p.m. each day, inmates are transferred to another facility and returned at 9:00 a.m. the following day. There are virtually no programs offered to inmates in day detention centres apart from minimal medical services provided by an on-call doctor and counselling/classification services provided by institutional staff or in some cases, an on call probation officer.

There are now three community residential centres (CRC's) operating in New Brunswick, which are used exclusively for minimum-risk inmates participating in community programs. The use of CRC's began in 1978. They provide a residential setting for offenders who normally reside in the vicinity of the CRC and have been classified as appropriate for residential centre placement. Generally, these inmates are first offenders who have employment or educational opportunities, participate in volunteer activities, or can benefit from a program offered at the CRC. In some cases, there are humanitarian reasons for transfering an offender from a secure custodial setting to a CRC. Included among CRC programs are recreational activities, Alcoholics Anonymous, job search training, and discussions on such topics as family law, marital matters, and finance.

Programs offered through secure facilities are varied and in some cases institution specific. Among the services offered are recreational activities (including organized sport, woodworking, pottery, library access, etc.) church services, family visiting, counselling by group workers, Alcoholics Anonymous meetings, referrals to outside agencies (e.g., mental health clinics), and community release programs (e.g., Temporary Absence). Additionally, educational/vocational opportunities are made available through local community colleges and academic upgrading and life skills classes are offered in institutions by qualified teachers.

All institutions have a classification committee which is responsible for preparing the inmate for institutional life and eventual release. The committee engages in the preparation of individual assessments, the recommendation of release programs, and the monitoring of disciplinary action. The committee is comprised of a group worker (Chairman), the superintendent or designate, a social worker, a probation officer, and other representatives as appropriate to the case in question.

Table 1 presents the operational data for each correctional facility over the three year period from 1978/79 to 1980/81. From this table, one can observe the following highlights:

- including all facilities, the rated capacity has increased over the three years from 357 in 1978/79 to 417 in 1979/80 and 1980/81;
- the average count (on register) has increased steadily over the three year period from 336 in 1978/79, to 367 in 1979/80 to 389 in 1980/81;
- the number of remand and sentenced admissions has increased steadily from 5,806 in 1978/79, to 6,125 in 1979/80, to 6,349 in 1980/81;
- the operating cost of provincial facilities was $6.2 million in 1980/81, compared to $4.6 million in the previous year;
- the per diem cost per inmate increased by 13% to $38.52 in 1980/81 from $34.20 in 1979/80; and,
- person-years expended rose to 262.1 in 1980/81 as compared to 192.5 in the previous year.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, New Brunswick, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Facility description				Year	Counts			
Name	Year opened	Population held	Security level(s)		Rated capacity	High	Low	Average[1]
Andover Day Detention Center**	1971	Sentenced Remand Male/female	Secure	1978/79	26	38	11	20
				1979/80	26	41	18	26
				1980/81	26	30	..	21
Bathurst Day Detention Center**	1890	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male	Secure	1978/79	10*	30	8	14
				1979/80	10	21	7	9
				1980/81	10	23	..	11
Dalhousie Provincial Jail	1891	Sentenced Remand Male	Secure	1978/79	33	50	23	32
				1979/80	33	51	32	37
				1980/81	33	45	..	34
Dorchester Provincial Jail	1890	Sentenced Remand Male	Secure	1978/79	43	55	28	35
				1979/80	43	42	24	31
				1980/81	43	40	..	34
Fredericton Community Residential Center	1978	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	14	11	0	6
				1979/80	14	16	7	10
				1980/81	14	15	..	13
Fredericton Provincial Jail	1850	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male/female	Secure	1978/79	40	55	28	35
				1979/80	40	64	26	35
				1980/81	40	50	..	37
Madawaska Regional Correctional Center[5]	1981	Sentenced Remand Male/female	Secure	1980/81	66	33	..	...
Moncton Detention Center[6]	1979	Sentenced Remand Male/female	Secure	1978/79	18	40	5	...
				1979/80	50	50	37	42
				1980/81	50	48	..	45
New Brunswick Central Reformatory	1960	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	56	56	33	44
				1979/80	56	55	42	47
				1980/81	56	50	..	45
New Brunswick Female Community Correction Center[7]	1979	Sentenced Female	Open	1978/79	10	10	...	...
				1979/80	10	13	1	8
				1980/81	10	16	..	10
Richibucto Day Detention Center**	1945	Sentenced Remand Male/female	Secure	1978/79	10*	28	17	21
				1979/80	10	15	4	7
				1980/81	10	17	..	12
Saint John Community Residential Center	1978	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	20	20	-	12
				1979/80	20	19	9	14
				1980/81	20	17	..	14
Saint John Provincial Jail	1834	Sentenced Remand Male/female	Secure	1978/79	85	109	70	80
				1979/80	85	117	69	89
				1980/81	85	111	..	94
Saint John Regional Correctional Center[8]	1981	Sentenced Remand Male/female	Open	1980/81	120	..	..	...
St. Stephen Day Detention Center**	1970	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male	Secure	1978/79	10	27	7	17
				1979/80	10	11	2	4
				1980/81	10	9	..	4
Tracadie Community Residential Center[9]	1981	Sentenced Male	Open	1980/81	..	..	..	...
Woodstock Detention Center	1860	Sentenced Remand Male/female	Secure	1978/79	10	32	15	20
				1979/80	10	26	4	8
				1980/81	10	22	..	15
		PROVINCIAL TOTAL		**1978/79**	**357*****	...	...	**336*****
				1979/80	**417**	...	...	**367**
				1980/81	**417*****	...	...	**389*****

---

[1] Calculated on the basis of nine counts taken per month. Average count is on register while high and low counts are actual. The low count was discontinued in 1980. Counts are given for facilities open for the entire year only.

[2] Includes a total of 648 transfers in 1978/79, 1,125 transfers in 1979/80, and 1,414 transfers in 1980/81. Lock-ups are excluded.

[3] Based on the average count x 365 for each facility that was open for the entire year.

[4] Refers to person-years expended. One person-year = 225 days.

[5] This facility was open for only three months during 1980/81.

[6] During the ten month temporary closure of this facility, staff were retained and given other assignments. Average per diem operating costs per inmate cannot, therefore, be calculated for 1978. Figures for 1978 refer to the first two months of 1978 only.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, New Brunswick, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Name	Year	Case flow		Operating costs		Person-years[4]		
		Admissions[2]	Total days stay[3]	Total ($000's)	Per diem per inmate($)	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Andover	1978/79	575	7,300	329	45.07	..	..	12.0
	1979/80	355	9,490	348	36.67	..	..	13.6
	1980/81	341	7,665	333	43.44	12	3	14.4
Bathurst	1978/79	472	5,110	211	41.29	..	..	7.0
	1979/80	404	3,205	168	51.14	..	..	9.0
	1980/81	395	4,015	230	57.29	7	1	7.8
Dalhousie	1978/79	323	11,680	312	26.71	..	..	15.0
	1979/80	330	13,505	323	23.92	..	..	16.0
	1980/81	331	12,410	367	29.57	15	2	16.6
Dorchester	1978/79	514	12,775	328	25.67	..	..	12.0
	1979/80	300	11,315	317	28.02	..	..	11.5
	1980/81	317	12,410	356	28.69	11	1	11.8
Fredericton CRC	1978/79	103	2,172	63	29.00	..	..	2.0
	1979/80	195	3,726	111	29.79	..	..	5.0
	1980/81	210	4,935	127	25.73	6	..	6.0
Fredericton Jail	1978/79	805	12,775	359	28.10	..	..	13.0
	1979/80	817	12,775	370	28.96	..	..	15.4
	1980/81	807	13,505	531	39.32	13	3	15.3
Madawaska	1980/81	88	...	463	..	39	4	42.5
Moncton	1978/79	82	...	222	..	..	..	11.0
	1979/80	778	15,330	655	42.73	..	..	29.0
	1980/81	773	16,425	732	44.57	25	4	28.9
New Brunswick Central Reformatory	1978/79	162	16,060	838	52.18	..	..	35.0
	1979/80	146	17,155	845	49.26	..	..	35.6
	1980/81	145	16,425	933	56.80	33	2	35.6
New Brunswick Female CCC	1978/79	13	...	46	..	..	..	0.5
	1979/80	83	2,920	100	34.25	..	..	5.0
	1980/81	100	3,650	148	40.55	..	..	5.0
Richibucto	1978/79	399	7,665	240	31.31	..	..	11.0
	1979/80	273	2,555	146	57.14	..	..	7.0
	1980/81	304	4,380	208	47.49	7	1	7.5
Saint John CRC	1978/79	178	4,278	65	15.19	..	..	5.0
	1979/80	214	5,167	121	23.42	..	..	5.0
	1980/81	190	4,796	147	30.65	5	1	5.8
Saint John Jail	1978/79	1,585	29,200	759	25.99	..	..	28.0
	1979/80	1,610	32,485	783	24.10	..	..	28.3
	1980/81	1,654	34,310	981	28.59	27	3	29.1
Saint John RCC	1980/81	..	..	239	..	23	..	23.0
St. Stephen	1978/79	282	6,205	247	39.81	..	..	12.0
	1979/80	312	1,460	145	99.31	..	..	5.3
	1980/81	281	1,460	147	100.68	5	1	5.8
Tracadie CRC	1980/81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woodstock	1978/79	313	7,300	290	39.73	..	..	12.0
	1979/80	308	2,920	154	52.74	..	..	6.8
	1980/81	413	5,475	224	40.91	7	..	7.0
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	**1978/79**	**5,806**	**122,520*****	**4,309**	**32.98*****	..	..	**175.5**
	1979/80	**6,125**	**134,088**	**4,586**	**34.20**	..	..	**192.5**
	1980/81	**6,349**	**141,861*****	**6,166**	**38.52*****	**235**	**26**	**262.1**

[7] This facility became available for use in the final weeks of 1978.

[8] Opened in the latter part of 1981.

[9] Opened in the latter part of 1981.

* During 1979 the capacity of these facilities was reduced to the figures shown. They are now primarily servicing the local courts and do not generally hold inmates for more than one day. Rated capacities are based on movement control, fire and safety codes, and special purpose beds are included.

** Day detention centers were used for remanded inmates only in 1980/81.

*** Includes facilities open for the entire year only.

Caseload Data

Table 2 shows the high, low, and average counts for remand and sentenced inmates. On average, remand counts have remained relatively stable over the three years while average sentenced counts have increased steadily. Total average counts have increased by 18% from 329 in 1978/79 to 361 in 1979/80, to 388 in 1980/81.

Table 3 provides a distribution of sentence length for all admissions in 1978, 1979, and 1980 that resulted in a conviction as of December 31st. For all years, the majority of inmates were sentenced for less than one month, and over 80% of all inmates were sentenced for less than a four month period.

TABLE 2 - Remand and Sentenced Inmate Counts, New Brunswick, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

		Year		
Type of admission	**Type of count**[1]	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Remand	Average	28	25	29
	High	34	32	38
	Low	23	12	21
Sentenced	Average	301	336	359
	High*	344	362	373
	Low*	242	271	300
TOTAL AVERAGE		**329**	**361**	**388**
OVERALL HIGH*		**378**	**392**	**411**
OVERALL LOW*		**276**	**294**	**321**

[1] Average counts are on register while highs and lows are actual.

* Inmates held in CRC's are not included in these counts.

TABLE 3 - Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Length of Sentence in Months, New Brunswick, 1978, 1979, 1980

Length of sentence (months)	Sentenced admissions[1] 1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Under 1	2,505	68	2,837	68	2,755	66
1 & under 4	597	16	679	16	764	18
4 & under 8	262	7	268	7	302	7
8 & under 12	79	2	96	2	102	2
12 & under 24	118	3	165	4	160	4
24 & over	126	4	129	3	107	3
TOTAL	**3,687**	**100**	**4,174**	**100**	**4,190**	**100**

[1] Refers to the total number of convictions as of December, 31st, for all admissions during each year.

Population Data

The following two tables present population characteristics of remanded and sentenced inmates over three years.

Table 4 provides a breakdown of remand and sentenced admissions by age. The age distribution of inmates has not changed significantly over the reporting period. The majority of inmates (44%) consistently fell between 18 and 25 years of age, and inmates aged 16 and under consistently accounted for 5% of the population.

Table 5 provides a breakdown of remanded and sentenced inmates by sex. Females comprised less than 7% of these admissions over the past three years. Additionally, natives comprised 3% of the same inmate population in 1978/79 and 1979/80.

TABLE 4 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Age on Admission, New Brunswick, 1978, 1979, 1980

	Remand and sentenced admissions					
Age	1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
16 & under	195	5	214	5	246	5
17	342	8	375	8	343	7
18-20	914	21	1,117	24	1,159	24
21-24	873	20	967	20	969	20
25-29	671	16	707	15	742	15
30-34	389	9	441	9	432	9
35-39	270	6	258	5	272	6
40-49	345	8	327	7	359	7
Over 49	230	5	246	5	234	5
Not known	83	2	89	2	83	2
TOTAL	**4,312**	**100**	**4,741**	**100**	**4,839**	**100**

TABLE 5 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Sex, New Brunswick, 1978, 1979, 1980

	Remand and sentenced admissions			
Sex	Remand[1] No.	%	Sentenced[2] No.	%
1978				
Male	1,049	96	3,089	96
Female	41	4	133	4
TOTAL	**1,090**	**100**	**3,222**	**100**
1979				
Male	933	95	3,603	96
Female	50	5	155	4
TOTAL	**983**	**100**	**3,758**	**100**
1980				
Male	951	94	3,695	96
Female	57	6	136	4
TOTAL	**1,008**	**100**	**3,831**	**100**

[1] Includes all remand admissions regardless of subsequent status.

[2] Includes all admissions with the exception of remands who may have subsequently been sentenced.

Escapes and Deaths

In 1980/81, 20 inmates in 12 separate incidents escaped from provincial institutions. This compares to 17 escapes in 1978/79, and 18 in 1979/80.

During 1979/80 and 1980/81, there were no inmate deaths. In 1978/79, there were three inmate deaths, each of which resulted from suicide.

NON-CUSTODIAL SERVICES

Probation

Operational Data

Probation officers provide services to assist judges in determining sentence and in the enforcement of court orders. As well, they administer individualized treatment by providing varied services and programs. This latter function is carried out through the assessment of offender needs and the identification of appropriate means by which to meet the specified needs. Frequent contact between the probation officer, the offender, and relevant community agencies is a primary component of case supervision. Pre-sentence reports, prepared by probation officers, are often used to develop the appropriate elements in case planning, as well as by institutions in determining security levels required and the appropriate program for offenders.

There are 11 probation offices operating throughout the province, employing a total of 30 probation officers who prepare pre-sentence reports for the court and provide caseload supervision services to adult offenders. Probation officers have a mixed caseload of adults and juveniles, but primarily supervise adult probationers and rarely supervise parolees. **Table 6** shows the regional distribution of these resources. There are an additional 15 correctional officers not included in this table, who are employed on a full-time basis in community residential centers, and eight para-professionals who assist probation officers in case supervision.

TABLE 6 - Probation Service Resources, New Brunswick, as of March 1981

		Number of supervisors & senior officers		Number of probation officers		Number of clerical & support staff	
Region	Number of offices	With caseload	Without caseload	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Edmundston	4	-	1	8	-	4	-
Moncton	4	-	1	10	-	4	1
Saint John	3	1	-	12	-	5	-
TOTAL[1]	11	1	2	30	-	13	1

[1] Two probation officers are responsible for the supervision of juveniles and family court counselling, in addition to adult supervision.

Caseload Data

There were a total of 1,495 cases opened during 1980/81 which represents an increase of 14% over the previous year. The total number of closures during the year was 1,500, 91.6% of which were considered successful.

The following three tables summarize aspects of the probation caseload in New Brunswick over the three years.

Table 7 provides a display of the average population of offenders under some form of community supervision. There was a 9.6% decrease in the average number of probation cases supervised over the past two years, while the temporary absence counts have remained relatively stable at 39. The Corrections Division attempts to comply to a standard whereby probation officers maintain caseloads of no more than 60.

A distribution of the length of probation supervision orders is shown in **Table 8.** This distribution shows no change over the three year period, with the majority of sentences ranging from 13 to 24 months (45%).

Table 9 shows the number of written reports prepared by probation staff. The figures have declined slightly over the three year period for both pre-sentence reports and temporary absence reports. There was an overall decrease of 8% in the number of reports prepared in 1980/81 compared to 1978/79.

TABLE 7 - Community Supervision - Annual Caseload Counts by Type of Supervision, New Brunswick, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Annual caseload counts								
	1978/79			1979/80			1980/81		
Type of supervision	High	Low	Average*	High	Low	Average*	High	Low	Average*
Probation[1]	..	..	1,449	..	..	1,573	..	..	1,421
Temporary absence[2]	..	..	38	..	..	40	..	..	39
Fine option, CSO's*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15

[1] There are very few cases of provincial staff supervising parolees. They are, however, included in the probation counts.

[2] Includes persons in CRC's out daily on temporary absence.

* The average count is based on one monthly time point taken for 12 months for each office.

TABLE 8 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Length of Supervision Order, New Brunswick, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Length of supervision order (months)	Probation supervision admissions					
	1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Under 6	256	18	237	18	269	18
6-12	479	34	442	34	508	34
13-24	641	45	592	45	673	45
Over 24	47	3	43	3	45	3
TOTAL	**1,423**	**100**	**1,314**	**100**	**1,495**	**100**

TABLE 9 - Written Probation Reports by Type, New Brunswick, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Type of report	Written probation reports					
	1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Pre-sentence	1,681	56	1,612	56	1,556	56
Temporary absence	1,344	44	1,247	44	1,239	44
TOTAL	**3,025**	**100**	**2,859**	**100**	**2,795**	**100**

Population Data

Typically, the adult probationer in New Brunswick is a single male between the ages of 16 and 20, and is usually unemployed.

Table 10 shows that male probationers outnumbered female probationers by a ratio of 9:1 in each fiscal year. **Table 11** illustrates that natives comprised 3% of the probation population.

TABLE 10 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Sex, New Brunswick, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Probation supervision admissions					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
Sex	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	1,281	90	1,183	90	1,346	90
Female	142	10	131	10	149	10
TOTAL	**1,423**	**100**	**1,314**	**100**	**1,495**	**100**

TABLE 11 - Probation Supervision Admissions, Native/Non-native, New Brunswick, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Probation supervision admissions					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Native	43	3	39	3	45	3
Non-native	1,380	97	1,275	97	1,450	97
TOTAL	**1,423**	**100**	**1,314**	**100**	**1,495**	**100**

Other Community Correctional Services

The Community Services Branch of the Division administers a number of non-custodial programs for offenders apart from probation supervision. A brief description of each program follows.

TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM

The Temporary Absence Program allows for the conditional release of sentenced inmates for medical, humanitarian, rehabilitative, or other treatment reasons. The classification committee in the institution assesses each candidate in terms of their overall conduct, the availability of an adequate release plan, and a satisfactory community assessment. Community assessment includes consultation with the sentencing judge, the police, and the Crown Prosecutor.

Releases may be of varying lengths and can range from a few days to several months. Releases may involve a referral to one of a number of agencies or a CRC. The authority to grant release is distributed among various officials, and is dependent on the type of release sought. Officials with the authority to release include superintendents, regional correctional administrators, as well as the community and institutional directors of corrections.

Table 12 displays temporary absence grants and success rates over the three years. The number of absences granted over the previous fiscal year has increased by 24% from 3,393 in 1979/80 to 4,221 in 1980/81. The successful completion rate has remained steady at about 98% over the three year period.

TABLE 12 - Temporary Absence Grants, Success Rates, and Applications, New Brunswick, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Granted applications					
Granted applications by type	1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Educational	21	1	39	1	19	1
Employment	204	6	279	8	147	3
Humanitarian	131	3	225	7	357	8
Other[1]	3,351	90	2,850	84	3,698	88
TOTAL GRANTED	**3,707**	**100**	**3,393**	**100**	**4,221**	**100**
TOTAL SUCESSFULLY COMPLETED	**3,559**	**96**	**3,257**	**96**	**4,132**	**98**
TOTAL NO. OF APPLICATIONS	..	...	..	...	..	...

[1] Includes all inmates released on one day passes. These short-term temporary absences are not available by type. Included are Christmas TA's, unescorted TA's, and back-to-back TA's.

In addition to the number of absences granted for education, employment, or humanitarian purposes, there were an additional 400 passes granted for inmates transferring to a CRC under the Temporary Absence Program. These transfers under the program are not included in Table 12.

FINE OPTION PROGRAM

This program initiated in 1978 provides an alternative to offenders who have been fined by the court, and subsequently default on payment due to financial difficulty. The offender is given the option to work for a non-profit community based agency at a set rate per hour in order to meet the payment. A probation officer is assigned the duties of the Fine Option Program Coordinator, who reviews outstanding warrants at month end, contacts the fine defaulter by letter, and proposes the fine option alternative. This program is operating throughout the province, with the exception of Fredericton where demands have not been sufficient enough to warrant the fine option alternative.

Participants in the Fine Option Program have been profiled, and appear to be typically unemployed, single males between the ages of 16 and 20, with at least a grade nine level education. The largest proportion of participants had been charged with impaired driving.

A total of $62,050 in fines was satisfied by the work of 344 individuals in 1979/80. The total default time in respect to the fines satisfied was 7,458 days or 20 person years not served in a provincial jail by virtue of program participation. The contribution to non-profit agencies amounted to 4,161 three hour units of work.

COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS (CSO)

The CSO Program which commenced operations in 1978 provides judges with a sentencing alternative to traditional court dispositions such as prison, fines, and formal probation. CSO's, granted as a condition to probation orders, require the offender to engage in a specified number of hours of meaningful community service for non-profit organizations. Through involvement in community services, it is believed that the offender will identify more closely with the community and will be given an opportunity to find outlets for personal skills, interests, and abilities.

The profile of program participants indicates that the vast majority are unemployed single males between the ages of 16 and 20. The predominant offence committed was theft related.

During 1980/81, 141 offenders satisfied 8,861 hours of unpaid community service work. The program operates throughout the province and is particularly active in the Fredericton area.

IMPAIRED DRIVING PROGRAM

This educational program has been operating since 1977. It was developed in consultation with the Alcohol and Drug Dependency Commission, and was patterned from several other such programs offered in Canada and the United States. The dangers of drinking and driving are emphasized during the three hour presentation. The program is geared towards first offenders in violation of drinking/driving offences.

Staff members from the Commission are responsible for presenting program content while corrections staff ensure the attendance of offenders as sentenced. This program is now being evaluated to determine what impact, if any, it has on program participants and will likely be modified in response to results of the assessment.

PROVINCIAL PAROLE

This province-wide program provides for the release of adult offenders sentenced to prison terms pursuant to provincial statutes as set out in the Provincial Parole Act. Probation officers prepare applications for release and community assessments, which are reviewed by the provincial board.

Provincial temporary parole allows for the release of offenders for medical, humanitarian, rehabilitative or other treatment purposes or for placement in a CRC. There are usually only a few such releases each year.

EXPENDITURES

Services

An exact account of expenditures on adult correctional services in New Brunswick is inhibited by two factors. First, the Corrections Division, is responsible for both adult and juvenile offenders. Expenditures for adult services, particularly for probation and central administration, are not reflected separate from juvenile expenditures in normal budgeting practice. Second, some services, such as personnel management and accounting, are provided centrally by the Ministry of Justice, and cannot be calculated at this time. These factors should be noted when analyzing expenditure data.

Table 13 provides a breakdown of adult correctional expenditures by type of service, and **Table 14** summarizes these data. From these tables, the following highlights can be observed:

- the total cost of correctional services has increased by $1.8 million over the last two years from $6.4 million in 1979/80 to $8.2 million in 1980/81;
- expenditures on institutional services comprised 77% of total expenditures in 1980/81 as compared to 74% in the previous fiscal year;
- probation service expenditures decreased from 15% of total costs in 1979/80 to 13% in 1980/81; and,
- as in the previous year, personnel costs comprised 71% of total expenditures in 1980/81.

TABLE 13 - Cost of Correctional Services by Type, New Brunswick, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Type of service	Year	Personnel costs ($000's)								
		Regular	Over-time	Casual	Employee benefits[1]	Total personnel costs	Other direct operating costs ($000's)	Other costs[2] ($000's)	Outside services[3] ($000's)	TOTAL ($000's)
Institutions	1978/79	2,112	237	541	195	3,085	1,291	...	160	4,536
	1979/80	2,196	273	588	200	3,257	1,297	...	148	4,702
	1980/81	2,771	328	906	416	4,421	1,789	...	131	6,341
Government community correctional centres[4]	1978/79	85	..	..	5	90	43	...	...	133
	1979/80	139	..	26	11	176	67	...	...	243
	1980/81	166	8	27	25	226	68	...	...	294
Probation services	1978/79	706*	..	34	50	790	105	...	...	895**
	1979/80	773*	..	39	54	866	111	...	...	977**
	1980/81	774*	7	48	116	945	137	...	...	1,082**
Administration	1978/79	180*	..	14	13	207	90	43	...	340
	1979/80	246*	..	21	17	284	114	33	...	431
	1980/81	214*	..	14	32	260	180	50	...	490
TOTAL	**1978/79**	**3,083**	..	**589**	**263**	**4,172**	**1,529**	**43**	**160**	**5,904**
	1979/80	**3,354**	..	**674**	**282**	**4,583**	**1,589**	**33**	**148**	**6,353**
	1980/81	**3,925**	**343**	**995**	**589**	**5,852**	**2,174**	**50**	**131**	**8,207**

[1] Includes superannuation, Canada Pension Plan, Unemployment Insurance, and Union Contributions. These figures were extracted from the percentage distribution of personnel costs for each type of service and applied to the total of outside contributions.

[2] Includes staff training costs.

[3] Includes jail maintenance costs which are provided by the Ministry of Supply and Services.

[4] Includes all government operated community residential facilities.

* Includes overtime costs.

** Approximately $50,000 should be subtracted to exclude juvenile services.

TABLE 14 - Summary Costs of Correctional Services, New Brunswick, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Cost of correctional services					
Type of service	1978/79 $000's	%	1979/80 $000's	%	1980/81 $000's	%
Institutions	4,536	77	4,702	74	6,341	77
Government community correctional centres	133	2	243	4	294	4
Probation services	895	15	977	15	1,082	13
Administration	340	6	431	7	490	6
TOTAL	**5,904**	**100**	**6,353**	**100**	**8,207**	**100**

Contributions/Grants

Table 15 identifies contributions made to the private sector for the provision of non-residential correctional services over the past three years. Included are grants to non-governmental, voluntary agencies.

The John Howard Society is a private sector agency which traditionally monitors correctional activities, proposes recommendations for improvement, and assists both imprisoned and released offenders. Assistance may take many forms, including the provision of escorts to visit family, meet lawyers, be interviewed, etc., and the provision of financial/material assistance. The Elizabeth Fry Society is also a private agency staffed by volunteers, and provides assistance to female offenders on request.

TABLE 15 - Contributions/Grants Listing, New Brunswick, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Contributions/grants ($)		
Name of agency/project	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
National Advisory Network	2,810	2,940	...
John Howard Society	7,000	10,000	10,000
Elizabeth Fry Society	300	500	500
Canadian Congress on Prevention of Crime	...	2,000	...
Prison Arts Foundation	...	...	1,216
TOTAL	**10,110**	**15,440**	**11,716**

Quebec

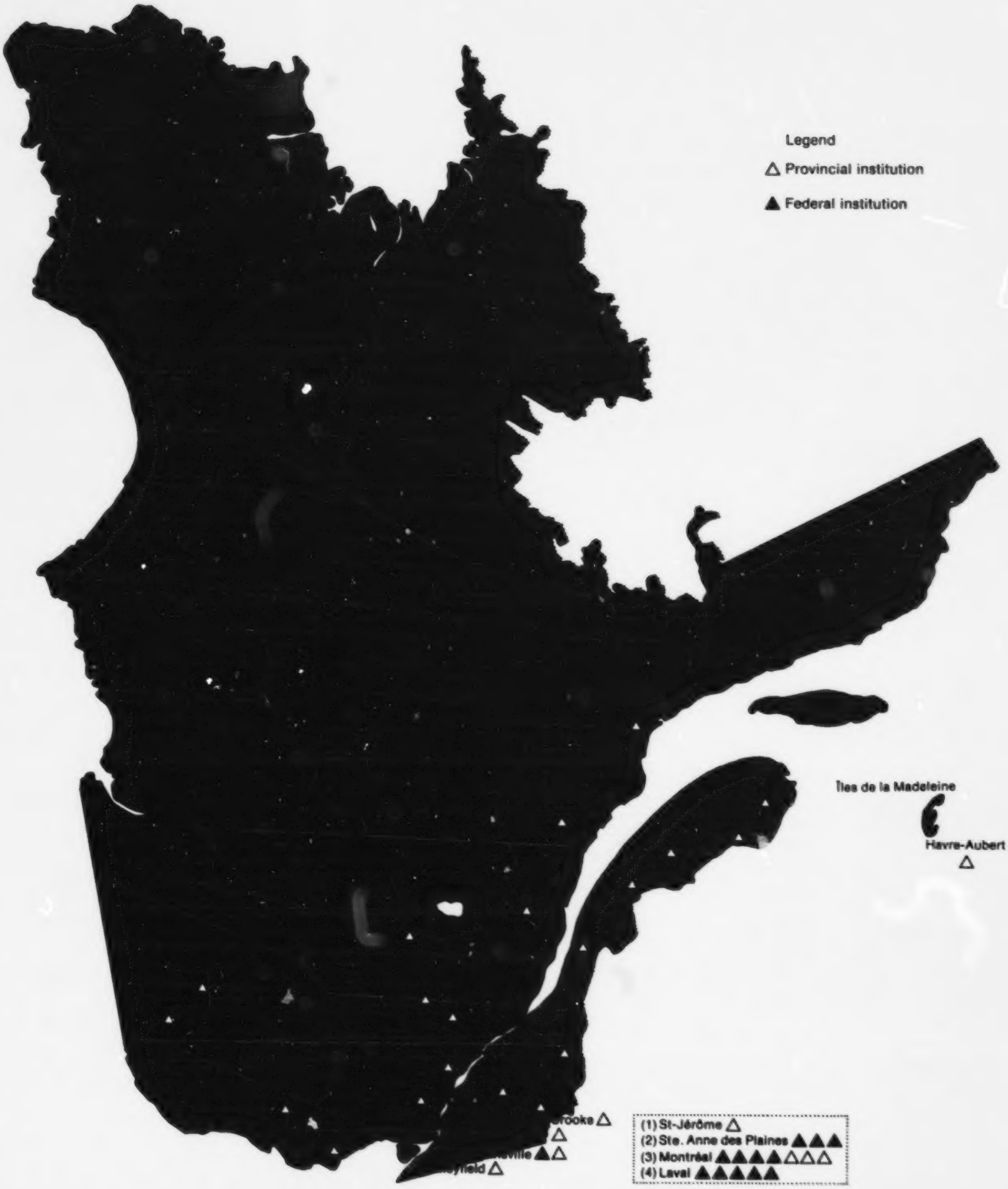
Summary Facts

Responsible Agency - Direction générale de la probation et de la détention,
Ministère de la Justice

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
No. of correctional facilities - Government	30	30	30
Maximum	1	1	1
Medium	27	27	27
Minimum	1	1	1
Day detention	1	1	1
Average counts			
Remanded inmates*	779	761	831
Sentenced inmates	1,705	1,494	1,781
No. of correctional facilities - Private	11	15	17
Average count	111	146	163
Average count - probation supervision**	4,948	4,891	4,769
Average count - provincial parole	-	474	704
Expenditures - Adult correctional services	$68.9M	$77.3M	$86.0M

* Includes some lock-ups.
** Refers to calendar year.

Adult Correctional Institutions, Quebec, 1980/81


Legend
△ Provincial institution
▲ Federal institution
Îles de la Madeleine
Havre-Aubert △
rooke △
△
ville ▲△
yfield △
(1) St-Jérôme △
(2) Ste. Anne des Plaines ▲▲▲
(3) Montréal ▲▲▲▲△△△
(4) Laval ▲▲▲▲▲

INTRODUCTION

In Quebec, the Direction générale de la probation et de la détention, Ministère de la Justice, is responsible for adult correctional services including the transportation of inmates between facilities and to court. The Direction générale also has the responsibility for escorting detained persons during their court appearances. Juvenile services (for persons under 18 years) are the responsibility of the Ministère des Affaires sociales. Under a federal-provincial agreement, all females serve their sentences in provincial facilities, regardless of sentence length.

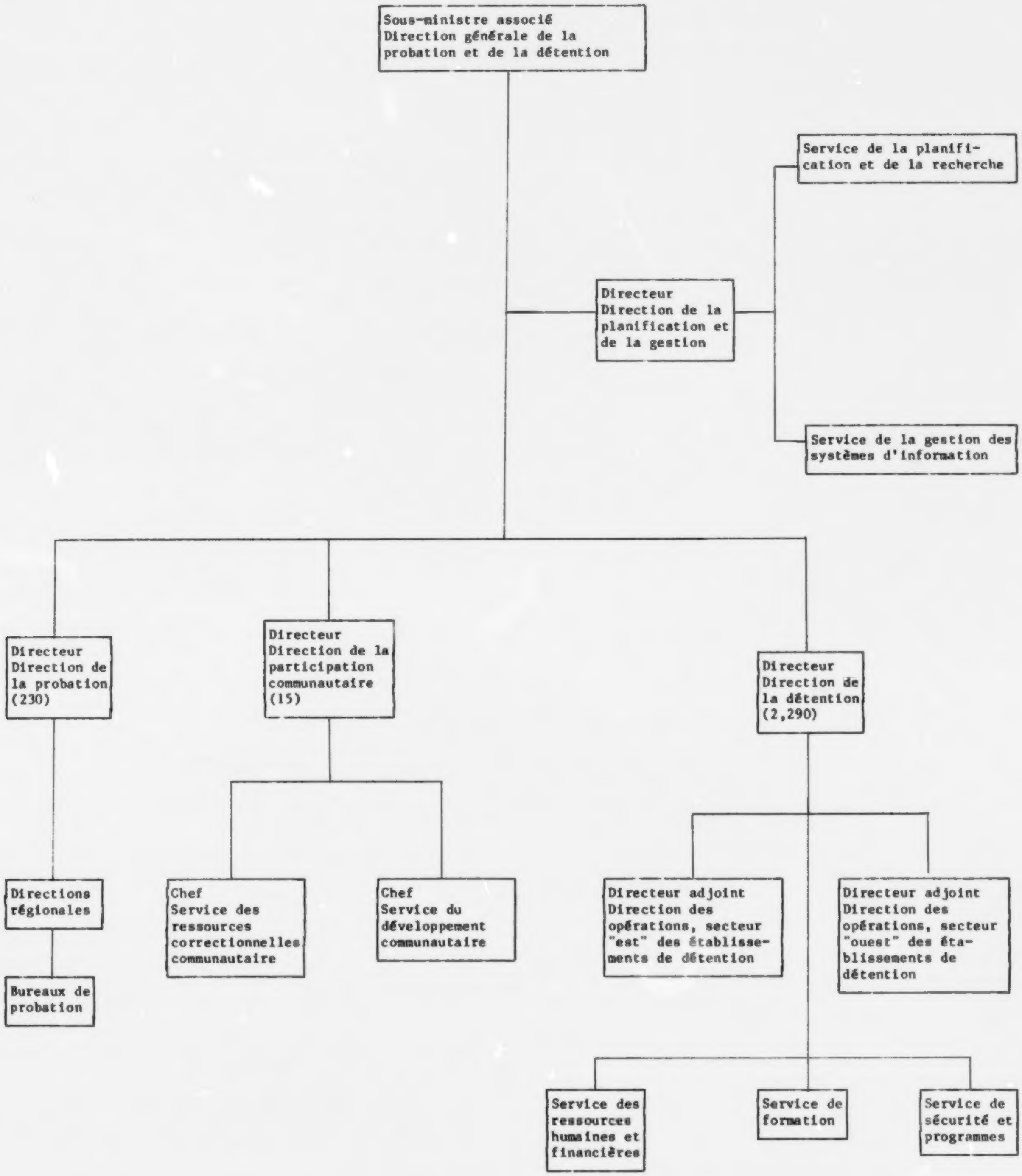
Administration

In 1979, a new organizational structure for the Direction générale was put into place, with the intention of decentralizing the management of correctional service delivery in the province. New operational regulations have been developed at the institutional level which reflect the decentralized organizational structure and the new responsibilities which were previously held centrally. For example, temporary absence decisions are now made at the institutional level rather than at the level of the Direction générale.

For planning and management purposes, the province has been divided into 12 administrative regions, consistent with those established for the delivery of health and social services throughout Quebec. This decision was made not only to standardize the organization of the services of the Direction générale, but also to promote closer relations between correctional services and other Quebec government bodies such as the Ministère des Affaires sociales, the Ministère de l'Éducation and the Ministère du Travail et de la Main-d'oeuvre. This new arrangement is intended to facilitate better coordination of the various custodial, probation and community resource services in the regions.

The organizational structure of the Direction générale is illustrated on the following page. Staff complements as of December 31, 1981 are shown in brackets. At that time, there was a total staff complement of 2,553, compared to 2,632 in the previous year.

Organizational Structure of la Direction générale de la probation et de la Justice


Sous-ministre associé Direction générale de la probation et de la détention
Service de la planification et de la recherche
Directeur Direction de la planification et de la gestion
Service de la gestion des systèmes d'information
Directeur Direction de la probation (230)
Directeur Direction de la participation communautaire (15)
Directeur Direction de la détention (2,290)
Directions régionales
Bureaux de probation
Chef Service des ressources correctionnelles communautaire
Chef Service du développement communautaire
Directeur adjoint Direction des opérations, secteur "est" des établissements de détention
Directeur adjoint Direction des opérations, secteur "ouest" des établissements de détention
Service des ressources humaines et financières
Service de formation
Service de sécurité et programmes

Under this structure there are four principal divisions, namely, the Direction de la détention, the Direction de la probation, the Direction de la participation communautaire and the Direction de la planification et de la gestion. There have been several organizational changes within these four divisions. In the Direction de la détention, correctional facilities are divided into two groups (east and west). In the Direction de la probation, the probation offices are divided into groups on a regional basis in accordance with a new system of regional divisions. The Direction de la participation communautaire is divided into the Service des ressources correctionnelles communautaires and the Service du développement communautaire. Finally, within the new Direction de la planification et de la gestion, a Service de la planification et de la recherche and a Service de la gestion des systèmes d'information have been created. This Division is responsible for conducting studies on the delivery of correctional services which can serve to assist in management decision-making and in the development of new approaches for the Direction générale.

The Direction générale du personnel and the Direction générale de l'administration of the Ministry are involved in the provision and administration of services on behalf of the Direction générale de la probation et de la détention.

Recent Developments

On June 1, 1979, an important initiative was taken with the introduction of new regulations concerning the operations of correctional facilities. These regulations, which are based on minimum standards set by the United Nations, specify the rights and responsibilities of both prisoners and staff.

These new regulations establish the mechanisms which govern the important aspects of institutional life. Care was taken to set down rules which are as clear, simple and fair as possible. As a result of the new regulations, important changes have been made in the areas of reception, the availability of personal information, temporary absence, remunerated activities and discipline.

In September 1979, the Direction générale proceeded with the re-opening in St-Jérôme of a renovated facility. In addition, a great deal of renovation work has recently been done on Maison Tanguay to improve perimeter security and provide workshops.

A federal-provincial agreement was concluded in 1979 under which Quebec women sentenced to terms of imprisonment of two or more years can serve their sentences in a provincial facility. Through this agreement, the federal government is committed to assuming approximately 50% of the capital costs of renovating Maison Tanguay and all of the costs of lodging and custody for females sentenced to terms of two years or more.

Decentralization in the administration of correctional facilities has coincided with the introduction of the new operational regulations. From the point of view of administration, one of the major purposes of the new regulations was to increase powers and responsibilities at the institutional level, traditionally held centrally by the Direction générale. For example, temporary absence decisions will henceforth be made at the institutional level rather than at the level of the Direction générale.

CUSTODIAL SERVICES

Government Facilities

Operational Data

There are 30 correctional facilities in Quebec. The five principal centres in terms of size are the Parthenais Detention Centre, the Bordeaux Montreal Detention Centre, and the Maison Tanguay facilities in Montreal, the Orsainville facility and the Waterloo Rehabilitation Centre.

Both the Waterloo Rehabilitation Centre and the Bordeaux Montreal Detention Centre admit sentenced inmates only, while the Parthenais Detention Centre is used almost exclusively for remanded inmates. Maison Tanguay and Maison Gomin are exclusively used for women.

The Pavillon Cellulaire de Montréal, a court holding facility, is not listed in Table 1. It is used for the custody of accused persons or detained witnesses pending their appearance in court. If necessary, very short sentences are served there: in 1979, there were 277 admissions for sentences of one day and in 1980, 454 one-day sentences were served.

The classification of inmates in Quebec takes place under the following regulatory criteria:

- separate detention of men and women except for treatment purposes;
- separate detention of sentenced inmates from those awaiting trial outcome;
- separate detention from recidivists for inmates under 21 years of age who are serving their first term (except in exceptional circumstances); and,
- separate detention from the general prison population of those with physical or mental desorders who, in the opinion of a health professional, are liable to endanger their own health or the health and security of others.

A wide range of programs and services are offered to inmates. Educational programs and vocational training are offered through the Ministère de l'Éducation. Programs involving contact with volunteers are coordinated through the Direction de la participation communautaire. A formal agreement between the Ministère de la Justice and several churches ensures the provision of religious services and programs within correctional facilities including individual and group counselling. The churches are also actively involved in reintegrating inmates into the community following their release.

Special regulations are in effect for the organization and structure of programs involving remunerated work. The structure involves the formation of a Committee within each facility, comprised of a minimum of six members including two custodial officers, two inmates, and two representatives from the community. These Committees are generally responsible for initiating and deciding on work activities, as well as for administering the programs and the funds which accrue to them.

The services of two treatment facilities are frequently used for inmates with special needs. Drug addiction treatment is available at the Portage Centre. The Philippe Pinel Institute provides expert psychiatric opinion concerning the ability of individuals to stand trial and treatment for inmates serving sentences in correctional facilities.

Table 1 provides operational data for government facilities operating in 1978/79, 1979/80, and 1980/81. The following highlights can be observed from this table:

- the total average count (on register) increased from 2,383 in 1979 to 2,614 in 1980/81;
- the number of processed admissions increased from 40,266 in 1979 to 43,475 in 1980;
- total prisoner days served declined by 83,896 (9.3%), from 1978 to 1979, but then increased by 130,586 (15.9%) from 1979 to 1980;
- operating costs have increased from $59.3 million in 1978/79, to $63.5 million in 1979/80, and to $69.9 million in 1980/81; and,
- the average cost per diem inmate cost was $65.43 in 1978/79, $77.16 in 1979/80, and $73.36 in 1980/81.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities of Quebec, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Facility description				Year	Counts[3]			
Name	Year opened	Population held	Security level(s)[1]		Rated capacity[2]	High	Low	Average
Centre de Prévention Parthenais	1968	Lock-up	Maximum	1978/79	422	485	332	397
		Remand		1979/80	422	448	341	407
		Male		1980/81	422(42)	450	338	408
Centre de réhabilitation de Waterloo	1969	Sentenced	Minimum	1978/79	184	187	134	154
		Male		1979/80	184	158	120	140
				1980/81	184(12)	163	132	147
Établissement de Amos	1938	Sentenced	Medium	1978/79	78	50	26	34
		Remand		1979/80	78	58	35	48
		Lock-up		1980/81	78(2)	61	39	53
		Male/female						
Établissement de Baie-Comeau	1964	Sentenced	Medium	1978/79	65	45	38	42
		Remand		1979/80	50	60	31	44
		Lock-up		1980/81	50(6)	42	26	34
		Male/female						
Établissement de Bordeaux	1912	Sentenced	Medium	1978/79	917	871	698	772
		Male		1979/80	850	845	526	699
				1980/81	850(59)	1,122	683	820
Établissement de Chicoutimi	1929	Sentenced	Medium	1978/79	44	49	20	34
		Remand		1979/80	44	46	20	32
		Lock-up		1980/81	44(10)	48	23	36
		Male/female						
Établissement de Cowansville	1969	Sentenced	Medium	1978/79	30	34	15	21
		Remand		1979/80	30	26	11	20
		Lock-up		1980/81	30(2)	27	17	22
		Male/female						
Établissement de Hâvre-Aubert	1967	Sentenced	Medium	1978/79	7	1	-	-
		Remand		1979/80	7	3	-	1
		Lock-up		1980/81	7(2)	2	-	-
		Male/female						
Établissement de Hull	1936	Sentenced	Medium	1978/79	81	83	48	63
		Remand		1979/80	81	90	55	73
		Lock-up		1980/81	81(4)	76	61	68
		Male/female						
Établissement de Joliette	1860	Sentenced	Medium	1978/79	38	30	17	24
		Remand		1979/80	38	33	20	28
		Lock-up		1980/81	38(-)	32	20	26
		Male/female						
Établissement de Matane	1947	Sentenced	Medium	1978/79	11	10	6	7
		Remand		1979/80	11	9	3	7
		Lock-up		1980/81	11(-)	10	4	7
		Male/female						
Établissement de Mont-Laurier	1911	Sentenced	Medium	1978/79	12	15	6	10
		Remand		1979/80	11	15	1	8
		Lock-up		1980/81	11(1)	20	9	12
		Male/female						
Établissement de New-Carlisle	1964	Sentenced	Medium	1978/79	47	30	15	23
		Remand		1979/80	47	35	15	25
		Lock-up		1980/81	47(9)	34	15	24
		Male/female						
Établissement d'Orsainville	1979	Sentenced	Medium	1978/79	476	439	295	367
		Remand		1979/80	476	421	351	389
		Lock-up		1980/81	476(42)	564	381	434
		Male/female						
Établissement de Percé	1968	Sentenced	Medium	1978/79	29	6	1	3
		Remand		1979/80	29	9	1	4
		Lock-up		1980/81	29(1)	9	-	4
		Male/female						

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities of Quebec, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Name	Year	Case flow		Operating costs[6]		Person-years		
		Admissions[4]	Total days stay[5]	Total ($000's)	Per day per inmate	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Centre de Prévention Parthenais	1978/79	7,994	142,349	12,216	85.82	..	..	..
	1979/80	7,351	142,799	12,950	90.69	..	..	..
	1980/81	7,651	148,868	13,916	93.47	362	...	362
Centre de réhabilitation de Waterloo	1978/79	466	55,325	2,986	53.97	..	..	..
	1979/80	613	50,421	3,213	63.73	..	..	..
	1980/81	652	53,564	3,470	64.78	106	...	106
Établissement de Amos	1978/79	760	13,736	929	67.62	..	..	..
	1979/80	876	16,023	1,034	64.53	..	..	..
	1980/81	985	19,296	1,329	68.89	46	...	46
Établissement de Baie-Comeau	1978/79	1,109	16,384	980	59.82	..	..	..
	1979/80	907	14,986	1,050	70.04	..	..	..
	1980/81	864	12,369	1,078	87.18	35	...	35
Établissement de Bordeaux	1978/79	7,994	311,421	11,744	37.71	..	..	..
	1979/80	7,578	236,369	12,256	51.85	..	..	..
	1980/81	8,306	299,150	14,368	48.03	425	...	425
Établissement de Chicoutimi	1978/79	1,012	11,464	1,133	98.79	..	..	..
	1979/80	942	10,020	1,199	119.63	..	..	..
	1980/81	1,184	13,199	1,228	93.07	43	...	43
Établissement de Cowansville	1978/79	647	7,176	639	89.07	..	..	..
	1979/80	690	6,167	678	110.02	..	..	..
	1980/81	827	7,974	765	95.98	26	...	26
Établissement de Hâvre-Aubert	1978/79	51	161	25	153.49	..	..	..
	1979/80	80	243	25	101.70	..	..	..
	1980/81	62	236	27	113.01	1	...	1
Établissement de Hull	1978/79	1,601	24,752	1,250	50.52	..	..	..
	1979/80	1,743	23,728	1,390	58.57	..	..	..
	1980/81	1,549	24,832	1,632	65.74	50	...	50
Établissement de Joliette	1978/79	1,108	8,651	819	94.64	..	..	..
	1979/80	1,110	8,881	906	102.04	..	..	..
	1980/81	1,221	9,381	955	101.75	34	...	34
Établissement de Matane	1978/79	384	2,582	354	137.24	..	..	..
	1979/80	398	2,528	367	145.23	..	..	..
	1980/81	348	2,508	370	147.36	12	...	12
Établissement de Mont-Laurier	1978/79	504	2,995	483	161.21	..	..	..
	1979/80	592	3,090	539	174.50	..	..	..
	1980/81	790	4,227	604	142.86	21	...	21
Établissement de New-Carlisle	1978/79	704	8,802	708	80.40	..	..	..
	1979/80	595	7,804	795	101.89	..	..	..
	1980/81	649	8,619	848	98.44	27	...	27
Établissement d'Orsainville	1978/79	3,682	137,850	10,970	79.58	..	..	..
	1979/80	4,006	140,166	11,544	82.36	..	..	..
	1980/81	4,384	158,238	12,056	76.19	379	...	379
Établissement de Percé	1978/79	511	1,326	231	173.95	..	..	..
	1979/80	378	909	233	256.68	..	..	..
	1980/81	425	1,304	249	190.90	9	...	9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities of Quebec, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81 - Concluded

Facility description				Year	Counts[3]			
Name	Year opened	Population held	Security level(s)[1]		Rated capacity[2]	High	Low	Average
Établissement de Rimouski	1878	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male/female	Medium	1978/79	47	43	31	38
				1979/80	47	53	30	42
				1980/81	47(2)	51	24	41
Établissement de Rivière-du-Loup	1882	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male/female	Medium	1978/79	21	18	9	12
				1979/80	21	22	12	17
				1980/81	21(8)	18	12	15
Établissement de Roberval	1952	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male/female	Medium	1978/79	35	48	24	36
				1979/80	35	57	28	41
				1980/81	35(9)	44	29	40
Établissement de Rouyn	1956	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male/female	Medium	1978/79	17	18	8	14
				1979/80	17	23	9	17
				1980/81	17(5)	20	12	15
Établissement de St-Hyacinthe	1966	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male/female	Medium	1978/79	48	43	28	35
				1979/80	48	47	35	42
				1980/81	48(4)	50	33	39
Établissement de St-Jérôme[7]	1916	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male/female	Medium	1978/79	53	8	1	...
				1979/80	53	28	4	...
				1980/81	53(-)	84	36	53
Établissement de St-Joseph de Beauce	1855	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male/female	Medium	1978/79	38	46	22	30
				1979/80	38	36	7	22
				1980/81	38(3)	49	33	43
Établissement de Sept-Îles	1966	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male/female	Medium	1978/79	10	10	4	7
				1979/80	10	19	5	11
				1980/81	10(2)	6	3	5
Établissement de Sherbrooke	1873	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male/female	Medium	1978/79	64	65	40	52
				1979/80	64	59	31	41
				1980/81	64(8)	55	39	45
Établissement de Sorel	1965	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male/female	Medium	1978/79	69	59	42	52
				1979/80	69	58	38	50
				1980/81	69(3)	66	27	42
Établissement de Trois-Rivières	1818	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male/female	Medium	1978/79	41	40	29	35
				1979/80	41	37	28	32
				1980/81	41(3)	34	22	27
Établissement de Valleyfield	1975	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male/female	Medium	1978/79	30	24	14	19
				1979/80	30	31	20	25
				1980/81	30(2)	30	14	22
Maison Gomin	1931	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Female	Medium	1978/79	39	25	10	16
				1979/80	39	27	15	21
				1980/81	39(2)	26	17	20
Maison Tanguay[8]	1960	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Female	Medium	1978/79	135	117	91	102
				1979/80	135	105	90	97
				1980/81	135(20)	122	105	112
		PROVINCIAL TOTAL		**1978/79**	**3,035***	...	...	**2,399***
				1979/80	**2,952***	...	...	**2,383***
				1980/81	**3,005(263)**	...	...	**2,614**

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[1] In general, the security level is "maximum" for remand cells and "medium" for sentenced inmates.

[2] The numbers appearing in brackets are special beds and are not included in the rated capacity figures. The total special bed capacity for 1980/81 is comprised of 85 sick beds, 142 disciplinary beds and 36 isolation beds.

[3] Annual counts are on register counts. For 1978/79 and 1979/80, they actually refer to calendar years 1978 and 1979. The high and low represent the high and low average monthly count.

[4] Refers to calendar year. Includes admissions and transfers. In 1980 there were 31,330 admissions and 12,145 transfers. Of the total admissions there were 4,034 lock-ups.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities of Quebec, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81 - Concluded

Name	Year	Case flow		Operating costs[6]		Person-years		
		Admissions[4]	Total days stay[5]	Total ($000's)	Per day per inmate	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Établissement de Rimouski	1978/79	812	14,434	1,141	79.05	..	..	..
	1979/80	839	15,004	1,256	83.70	..	..	..
	1980/81	909	14,886	1,212	81.45	42	...	42
Établissement de Rivière-du-Loup	1978/79	546	5,059	498	98.41	..	..	..
	1979/80	471	5,809	513	88.35	..	..	..
	1980/81	519	5,652	583	103.18	21	...	21
Établissement de Roberval	1978/79	885	13,885	894	64.38	..	..	..
	1979/80	770	13,657	797	58.38	..	..	..
	1980/81	1,045	14,678	908	61.87	32	...	32
Établissement de Rouyn	1978/79	424	5,011	705	140.78	..	..	..
	1979/80	401	4,927	758	153.82	..	..	..
	1980/81	392	5,507	703	127.65	24	...	24
Établissement de St-Hyacinthe	1978/79	1,163	12,308	1,106	89.89	..	..	..
	1979/80	1,288	13,971	1,222	87.48	..	..	..
	1980/81	1,219	14,302	1,181	82.57	45	...	45
Établissement de St-Jérôme	1978/79	838	-	-	-	..	..	..
	1979/80	1,122	4,756	499	104.86	..	..	..
	1980/81	1,648	19,261	1,470	76.34	48	...	48
Établissement de St-Joseph de Beauce	1978/79	803	10,451	958	91.67	..	..	..
	1979/80	790	7,467	937	125.54	..	..	..
	1980/81	905	15,594	1,135	72.78	37	...	37
Établissement de Sept-Îles	1978/79	1,086	3,064	464	151.47	..	..	..
	1979/80	819	2,489	435	174.57	..	..	..
	1980/81	668	1,696	411	242.29	14	...	14
Établissement de Sherbrooke	1978/79	1,583	17,221	1,238	71.89	..	..	..
	1979/80	1,643	13,007	1,287	98.94	..	..	..
	1980/81	1,602	16,477	1,349	81.85	44	...	44
Établissement de Sorel	1978/79	945	18,593	1,423	76.54	..	..	..
	1979/80	878	17,636	1,553	88.04	..	..	..
	1980/81	809	15,503	1,564	100.89	56	...	56
Établissement de Trois-Rivières	1978/79	1,050	12,501	1,166	93.30	..	..	..
	1979/80	1,029	10,412	1,332	127.93	..	..	..
	1980/81	1,352	9,880	1,297	131.31	47	...	47
Établissement de Valleyfield	1978/79	848	6,714	725	107.97	..	..	..
	1979/80	1,054	8,218	810	98.52	..	..	..
	1980/81	984	8,182	859	104.96	30	...	30
Maison Gomin	1978/79	276	6,102	744	122.00	..	..	..
	1979/80	291	6,994	801	114.51	..	..	..
	1980/81	407	7,194	835	116.13	32	...	32
Maison Tanguay	1978/79	1,063	36,391	2,798	76.88	..	..	..
	1979/80	1,012	34,331	3,111	90.62	..	..	..
	1980/81	1,119	40,821	3,547	86.89	127	...	127
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	**1978/79**	**40,849**	**906,708**	**59,327**	**65.43**	..	..	..
	1979/80	**40,266**	**822,812**	**63,490**	**77.16**	..	..	..
	1980/81	**43,475**	**953,398**	**69,949**	**73.36**	2,175	...	2,175

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[5] Calculated as a cumulative total of midnight counts which include inmates on temporary absence and exclude releases which occurred during the day of the count.

[6] Provincial administrative costs are included in operating costs and are estimated to be approximately 3% of total costs.

[7] This facility was in operation for only the first three months of 1978 and did not open again until August 1979.

[8] Includes data applying to federal inmates. On average there were 48 females serving federal sentences in this facility in 1980/81.

* Does not include St-Jérôme which was not opened for the entire year.

Caseload Data

The following four tables illustrate aspects of custodial correctional caseload in Quebec over the three year period.

Table 2 gives fiscal year counts for remand and sentenced inmates. The total average count decreased slightly from 2,484 in 1978/79 to 2,255 in 1979/80, and increased to 2,612 in 1980/81.

Table 3 shows a distribution of sentence lengths for sentenced admissions in the calendar years 1978, 1979 and 1980. For each year, over 90% of all admissions received sentences of less than one year and approximately two-thirds received sentences of less than one month.

A study conducted by the Service de la planification et de la recherche in 1979 showed that the large proportion of short sentences was directly related to the large number of sentenced traffic offenders. In many cases, imprisonment followed the non-payment of fines. The study, which used 1978 data, revealed that 42% of the persons sentenced to custody in Quebec were sentenced strictly because of non-payment of fines. **Table 4** provides a breakdown of admissions by selected categories. Approximately 14% of sentenced admissions were given intermittent sentences during each year.

Table 5 shows a distribution of time served by inmates released on remand. Over the three year period, the majority of those released had served less than six days in custody.

TABLE 2 - Remand and Sentenced Inmate Counts, Quebec, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

		Year		
Type of admission	**Type of count**	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Remand	Average	779	761	831
	High	952	824	964
	Low	699	655	697
Sentenced	Average	1,705	1,494	1,781
	High	1,982	1,836	2,292
	Low	1,561	1,224	1,535
TOTAL AVERAGE		**2,484**	**2,255**	**2,612**
OVERALL HIGH		**2,864**	**2,660**	**3,256**
OVERALL LOW		**2,226**	**1,918**	**2,232**

TABLE 3 - Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Length of Sentence in Months, Quebec, 1978, 1979, 1980

Length of sentence (months)	Sentenced admissions 1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Under 1	12,165	67	11,801	64	13,918	68
1-3	2,737	15	2,540	14	2,947	14
4-5	271	2	293	1	393	2
6-11	971	5	908	5	1,124	6
12-24	1,059	6	1,077	6	1,262	6
Over 24	-	-	-	-	227	1
Not known	848	5	1,815	10	509	3
TOTAL	**18,051**	**100**	**18,434**	**100**	**20,380**	**100**

TABLE 4 - Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Selected Categories, Quebec, 1978, 1979, 1980

Category	Sentenced admissions 1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Total sentenced admissions	18,051	100	18,434	100	20,380	100
Defaulting on fines	7,630	42	..	..	..	..
Drinking/driving offences	..	..	2,221	12	..	..
Intermittent sentences	2,372	13	2,630	14	2,868	14

TABLE 5 - Remand Releases by Length of Stay in Days, Quebec, 1978, 1979, 1980

	Remand releases[1]					
Length of stay (days)	1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Under 6	6,478	59	5,459	51	7,116	61
6-15	1,758	16	1,745	16	2,055	18
16-30	985	9	847	8	949	8
31-60	798	7	599	6	697	6
61-90	368	3	290	3	290	2
Over 90	556	5	450	4	491	4
Not known	87	1	1,321	12	74	1
TOTAL	**11,030**	**100**	**10,711**	**100**	**11,672**	**100**

[1] Does not include those on remand subsequently sentenced to custody, with the exception of federal transfers.

Population Data

The following two tables illustrate certain characteristics of the remand and sentenced inmate population for the years 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Table 6 shows a distribution of remand and sentenced admissions by age. The distribution was similar for each year. Approximately 45% of those admitted to custody were less than 25 years of age.

TABLE 6 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Age on Admission, Quebec, 1978, 1979, 1980

	Remand and sentenced admissions[1]					
Age	1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Under 18	215	1	88	--	95	—
18-19	3,124	11	3,169	11	3,807	12
20-24	9,644	34	9,812	34	10,400	33
25-29	5,484	19	5,787	20	6,476	20
30-34	3,440	12	3,575	12	3,796	12
35-39	2,111	7	2,213	8	2,446	8
40-49	2,638	9	2,629	9	2,901	9
Over 49	1,840	7	1,748	6	1,882	6
TOTAL	**28,496**	**100**	**29,021**	**100**	**31,803**	**100**

[1] Includes some lock-ups.

Table 7 shows the same admission group by sex. Over the three years, approximately 94% of all admissions were male.

TABLE 7 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Sex, Quebec, 1978, 1979, 1980

	Remand and sentenced admissions[1]			
Sex	Remand No.	%	Sentenced No.	%
1978				
Male	13,028	94	13,807	95
Female	817	6	785	5
TOTAL*	**13,845**	**100**	**14,592**	**100**
1979				
Male	13,048	94	14,321	94
Female	806	6	834	6
TOTAL*	**13,854**	**100**	**15,155**	**100**
1980				
Male	14,469	94	15,336	94
Female	968	6	967	6
TOTAL*	**15,437**	**100**	**16,303**	**100**

[1] Includes some lock-ups. Those remanded and subsequently sentenced are counted as remand admissions in this table.

* The total admissions vary slightly from previous tables because the data were produced on two separate occasions, and were adjusted in the interim.

Escapes and Deaths

The following table provides data on the number of inmate escapes which occurred during the years 1978, 1979, and 1980. As shown in **Table 8**, the number of prison break escapes increased from 35 in 1978, to 67 in 1979, to 82 in 1980.

The total number of inmate deaths was 13 in 1978, 16 in 1979, and 13 in 1980. The number of these deaths which resulted from suicide were six in 1978, four in 1979 and three in 1980.

TABLE 8 - Inmate Escapes, Quebec, 1978, 1979, 1980

	Number of escapes		
Type of escape	1978 No.	1979 No.	1980 No.
Prison break	35	67	82
Escorted TA	16	36	33
Other[1]	1,319	1,533	1,311

[1] Includes those on unescorted temporary absences or serving intermittent sentences who did not fully meet the conditions of their release.

Private Facilities

In Quebec, there are several privately operated community residential centres which provide open environment accommodation for persons about to complete their sentence. They function to facilitate an inmate's return to society following a period of incarceration. These centres may also be used for persons who have already been in trouble with the law and are in need of accommodation, structured surroundings and support.

The number of facilities of this kind, operating under contract to the Ministère de la Justice has risen from four in 1976 to 14 in 1980. The number of residents utilizing such centres has grown at a continuous rate over the past five years.

New service contracts were concluded during the past year with three new community residential centres: Maison Décision, Maison Racine, and Maison Thérèse Casgrain.

In addition to the community residential centres there were three privately operated rehabilitation workshops being funded by the Ministère de la Justice in 1980/81.

The clientele of rehabilitation workshops is made up of offenders who find it difficult to obtain work on the regular job market. Training courses, which they normally take during their term in prison, help them acquire skills, work habits and attitudes which increase their ability to find employment.

Table 9 presents operational data on private facilities in the province. The following highlights can be observed from this table:

- over the three year period the capacity of contracted facilities, including space for both federal and provincial offenders, has increased from 168 to 316;
- the total average provincial offender population increased over the three years, from 44 in 1978/79, to 77 in 1979/80; to 163 in 1980/81; and,
- total expenditures on contracted facilities rose from $0.8 million in 1978/79 to $1.5 million in 1980/81.

TABLE 9 - Purchased/Contracted Correctional Facilities, Quebec, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Facility description			Capacity/caseload			Cost[3]	
Name	Operating body	Year	Rated capacity[1]	Base population	Average daily population[2]	Per diem charge	Annual cost($)
Community based residential centres							
Agence Sociale Spécialisée de Hull	Agence Sociale Spécialisée de Hull	1978/79	24	...	6	25.00	50,531
		1979/80	24	...	6	24.38	55,074
		1980/81	27	...	10	26.57	100,700
Carrefour Nouveau-Monde	Carrefour Nouveau-Monde	1978/79	30	...	6	23.00	51,727
		1979/80	27	...	4	24.38	34,717
		1980/81	24	...	8	26.57	79,019
Centre Réalité[4]	Centre Réalité	1978/79	15	...	1	23.00	11,937
		1979/80	...	...	2	24.38	9,533
C.R.C. Amos[5]	C.R.C. Amos	1979/80	11	...	4	24.38	13,482
		1980/81	15	...	9	26.57	88,319
Maison Charlemagne[6]	Maison Charlemagne	1978/79	8	...	2	23.00	8,234
		1979/80	8	...	5	24.38	43,226
		1980/81	14	...	8	26.57	78,780
L'Habitacle des Laurentides[7]	L'Habitacle des Laurentides	1979/80	16	...	1	24.38	6,144
		1980/81	20	...	7	26.57	66,930
Centre La Traverse	Ser. d'aide aux prisonniers de Sherbrooke	1978/79	18	...	1	23.00	3,059
		1979/80	18	...	2	24.38	20,821
		1980/81	20	...	3	26.57	26,809
Maison Décision[8]	Léo's Boys Sport Assoc.	1980/81	15	...	9	26.57	45,541
Maison Étienne Després	Maison Étienne Després	1978/79	17	...	9	23.00	71,783
		1979/80	20	...	11	24.38	98,690
		1980/81	20	...	11	26.57	51,732
Maison Painchaud[9]	Maison Painchaud	1978/79	18	...	13	...	...
		1979/80	24	...	16	24.38	141,453
		1980/81	25	...	21	26.57	203,021
Maison Racine[10]	Unité Dorémy	1980/81	10	...	1	26.57	23,886
Maison Radisson	Maison Radisson	1978/79	18	...	4	23.00	17,986
		1979/80	18	...	8	24.38	67,557
		1980/81	19	...	11	26.57	109,814
Maison St-Laurent	Maison de transition de Montréal	1978/79	20	...	2	23.00	19,136
		1979/80	20	...	8	24.38	72,896
		1980/81	20	...	7	26.57	67,249
Maison Thérèse Casgrain[11]	Société Elizabeth Fry	1980/81	10	...	5	26.57	33,930
Villa Orléans[12]	Les Frères Maristes	1979/80	10	...	3	24.38	11,166
		1980/81	10	...	6	26.57	56,886
Workshops for rehabilitation through work							
Les Ateliers Dominique	Les Ateliers Dominique	1978/79	...	...	...	...	251,300
		1979/80	25	...	...	...	303,000
		1980/81	20	...	14*	40.76	136,750
Les Établissements du Gentilhomme	Les Établissements du Gentilhomme	1978/79	...	...	...	...	329,200
		1979/80	35	...	...	...	364,000
		1980/81	35	...	29*	38.56	278,840
Atelier Radisson	Maison Radisson	1979/80	11	...	7	59.00	99,190
		1980/81	12	...	4*	40.76	40,719
PROVINCIAL TOTAL		**1978/79**	**168**	...	**44**	...	**814,893**
		1979/80	**267**	...	**77**	...	**1,340,949**
		1980/81	**316**	...	**163**	...	**1,488,925**

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[1] Includes capacity available to both federal and provincial offenders.
[2] Includes average count of provincial offenders only.
[3] Refers to provincial costs only.
[4] Closed in September, 1979.
[5] Opened in November, 1979.
[6] Opened in November, 1978.
[7] On contract since 1979/80.
[8] Opened in September 1980
[9] On contract since 1979/80. Opened in October, 1979.
[10] Opened in January, 1981.
[11] Opened in August, 1980.
[12] Opened in October, 1979.
* Calculated on the basis of 248 working days.

NON-CUSTODIAL SERVICES

Probation and Parole

Operational Data

The establishment of the Commission québécoise des libérations conditionnelles had a significant impact on the Direction générale de la probation et de la détention. Both probation officers and institutional staff now prepare pre-release investigation reports for Commission hearings. In addition, probation officers supervise persons granted parole by the Commission to ensure that the conditions of parole are respected. The Direction de la probation also ensures the supervision of adults on probation and prepares pre-sentence reports at the court's request.

Table 10 shows the distribution of probation and parole service resources throughout the province. In 1980/81, there were 36 regional offices employing a total of 166 probation officers, 60 support staff members and 11 senior officers and assistants to senior officers.

TABLE 10 - Probation Service Resources, Quebec, 1980/81[1]

		Number of supervisors		**Number of probation officers**		**Number of clerical and support staff**	
Region/office	Number of offices	Senior officers	Assistants to senior officers	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Bas St-Laurent, Gaspésie	2	-	1	5	...	2	...
Saguenay-Lac St-Jean	3	-	-	6	...	2	...
Québec	6	1	-	23	...	10	...
Trois-Rivières	3	-	1	10	...	3	...
Cantons de l'Est	1	-	-	5	...	2	...
Montréal Metropolitain	6	2	3	49	...	18	...
Laurentides	2	-	-	11	...	3	...
Sud de Montréal	6	-	-	27	...	7	...
Outaouais	2	-	1	15	...	4	...
Nord-Ouest	3	-	1	7	...	3	...
Côte-Nord	2	-	-	4	...	1	...
Direction	...	1	-	3	...	5	...
TOTAL	**36**	**4**	**7**	**166**	...	**60**	...

[1] The number of staff represent those authorized by the Conseil du Trésor for 1980/81.

Caseload Data

The following three tables show aspects of the probation supervision caseload in Quebec for the years 1978, 1979 and 1980. The number of offenders placed under supervision by the court increased from 2,537 in 1979 to 3,035 in 1980. Parole supervision caseloads are shown for the fiscal years 1979/80 and 1980/81.

Table 11 shows the annual caseload counts by type of supervision. The average probation caseload declined slightly from 4,948 in 1978, to 4,891 in 1979, and to 4,769 in 1980. The average parole supervision count increased from 474 in 1979/80 to 704 in 1980/81.

TABLE 11 - Community Supervision - Annual Caseload Counts by Type of Supervision, Quebec, 1978, 1979, 1980

Type of supervision	Annual caseload counts		
	High	Low	Average
1978			
Probation	..	..	4,948
Provincial parole*	...	...	...
1979			
Probation	..	..	4,891
Provincial parole*	660	36[1]	474
1980			
Probation	..	..	4,769
Provincial parole*	756	628	704

[1] This figure is low because of the creation of the Commission québécoise des libérations conditionnelles in April 1979.

* Refers to fiscal years 1978/79, 1979/80, and 1980/81.

Table 12 shows the distribution of probation supervision admissions by length of supervision order. In 1980, 63% of admissions were sentenced to periods of over two years and 90% were sentenced to more than one year.

TABLE 12 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Length of Supervision Order, Quebec, 1978, 1979, 1980[1]

Length of supervision order (months)	Probation supervision admissions					
	1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Under 6	21	—	34	1	84	3
6-11	104	4	78	3	136	4
12-24	549	20	477	19	816	27
Over 24	1,590	57	1,224	48	1,914	63
Not known	537	19	724	29	85	3
TOTAL	**2,801**	**100**	**2,537**	**100**	**3,035**	**100**

[1] Includes persons placed under supervision by the court only.

Table 13 shows the number of written probation and parole reports by type of report. In 1980 probation officers produced 3,952 reports. This represents an increase of 1,023 reports over 1978, primarily attributable to the additional workload associated with the preparation of pre-parole reports which commenced in 1979.

TABLE 13 - Written Probation and Parole Reports by Type, Quebec, 1978, 1979, 1980

Type of report	Written probation and parole reports					
	1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Pre-sentence	2,929	100	2,791	84	2,987	76
Pre-parole[1]	...	...	531	16	965	24
TOTAL	**2,929**	**100**	**3,322**	**100**	**3,952**	**100**

[1] Refers to fiscal year.

Population Data

The following two tables illustrate certain characteristics of the probation population, including all offenders supervised on probation as well as those for which a pre-sentence or pre-parole report was prepared. There were 5,376 admissions in 1980 compared to 4,068 in 1979.

Table 14 shows the number of probation admissions by age on admission. In each of the three years, over 60% of persons admitted to probation were under 24 years of age.

TABLE 14 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Age on Admission, Quebec, 1978, 1979, 1980[1]

Probation admissions								
1978			1979			1980		
Age	No.	%	Age	No.	%	Age	No.	%
Under 18	42	1	Under 18	37	1	Under 18	43	1
18-24	2,575	62	18-19	1,017	25	18-19	1,346	25
25-50	1,471	36	20-24	1,544	38	20-24	1,984	37
			25-29	630	16	25-29	881	16
			30-34	340	8	30-34	463	9
			35-39	209	5	35-39	273	5
			40-49	194	5	40-44	156	3
Not known	51	1	Over 49	97	2	Over 44	230	4
			Not known	-	-	Not known	-	-
TOTAL	**4,139**	**100**	**TOTAL**	**4,068**	**100**	**TOTAL**	**5,376**	**100**

[1] Includes an unduplicated count of persons placed under supervision by courts, plus persons for whom pre-sentence or pre-parole reports have been prepared, plus persons placed under supervision after release from custody.

The same offender population is characterized by male/female proportions in **Table 15.** During each year, approximately 7% of the admissions were female.

TABLE 15 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Sex, Quebec, 1978, 1979, 1980[1]

	Probation admissions					
Sex	1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Male	3,842	93	3,748	92	4,981	93
Female	297	7	320	8	395	7
TOTAL	**4,139**	**100**	**4,068**	**100**	**5,376**	**100**

[1] Includes an unduplicated count of persons placed under supervision by courts, plus persons for whom pre-sentence or pre-parole reports have been prepared, plus persons placed under supervision after release from custody.

Quebec Board of Parole

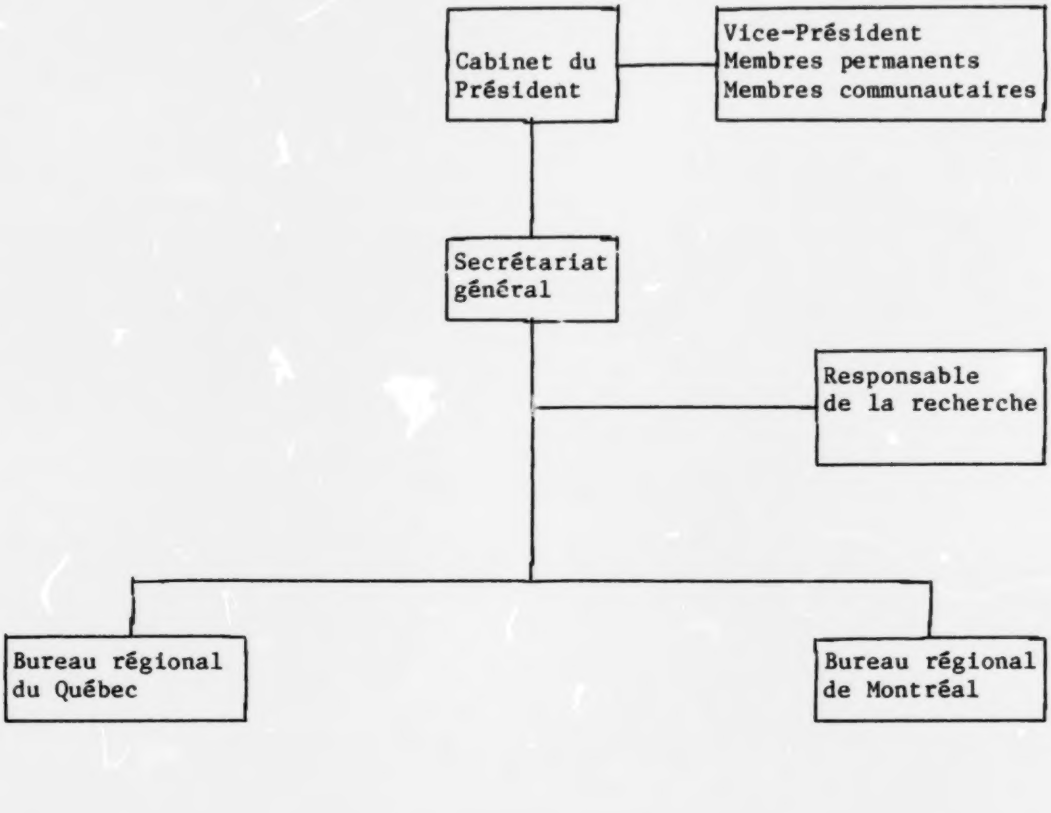
The Commission québécoise des libérations conditionnelles began operations on April 1, 1979. The Commission has jurisdiction over persons sentenced to a term of imprisonment of six months or more who are imprisoned in Quebec correctional facilities.

Parole is a measure aimed at facilitating the social rehabilitation of the offender. As an agent of the correctional process, the Commission has the role of determining what part of a sentence an offender may serve in the community and what kind of control, supervision and support is needed during that time.

The Commission's Office of the Chairman is made up of five full-time members and 30 part-time members. In addition, support services are provided by: an officer in the general secretariat, an officer responsible for research, a professional in each of the three regional offices, a technician, two staff officers and five secretariat employees.

A chart representing the organizational structure of the Commission is found below.

Organizational Structure of the Commission québécoise des libérations conditionnelles (Parole Board), 1980/81


Cabinet du Président
Vice-Président
Membres permanents
Membres communautaires
Secrétariat général
Responsable de la recherche
Bureau régional du Québec
Bureau régional de Montréal

The Commission exercises its responsibilities in the following ways:

Administrative Meeting

The Commission's executive meet regularly to address administrative issues. These meetings bring together the full-time members, the Secretary, the operations coordinators of the Montreal and Quebec City offices and the officer responsible for research.

Clinical Meeting

During the past year, the Commission decided that it was necessary to hold "clinical" meetings for the in-depth discussion of specific subjects related to the effectiveness and quality of its operations.

For example, the criteria for decisions, cases of revocation, the various manifestations of the criminal phenomenon, basic philosophy and comparative studies are discussed.

In short, it is a meeting for self-criticism and self-development. It brings together the full-time members and the officer responsible for research, who also acts as secretary.

Meeting of the Review Board

This meeting is held to study inmates' applications for review of those decisions made by the Commission to refuse or revoke parole.

The Chairman, or the Vice-Chairman if he did not participate in the first decision, presides over the meeting. Also in attendance are two members chosen by the Chairman from among the members of the Commission who have not participated in the first decision. The meeting is held after the administrative or clinical meeting.

Meeting of the Community Members of the Commission

Each year there are two regional meetings (in Quebec City and Montreal) of the community members of the Commission, followed by a plenary meeting to which probation and institutional staff involved in the parole process are invited. Current subjects of concern are discussed.

This mixed system of statutory and periodic meetings, intended to be both flexible and functional, enables the Commission to maintain a flow of decision-making, to follow closely the development of its operations, and to constantly improve the effectiveness and quality of operations. It also prevents unwarranted and costly recourse to the opinions of outside experts.

Operational Information

The Commission is planning to introduce a data processing system to make the retrospective analysis of its decisions easier and to enable the Commission to make an effective contribution to crime prevention and the social rehabilitation of offenders. A preliminary analysis of operations is now under way.

Research

Since February 1, 1980, the Commission has been able to rely on the services of a research officer. It is intended that this research support will help make the Commission's efforts increasingly adaptable to the needs of the clientele it serves.

Table 16 shows the number of parole cases in Quebec with reference to the outcome of the applications. Parole was granted in 50% of the cases in 1979/80 and 40% of the cases in 1980/81.

The number of persons on parole for which supervision ended in 1980/81 was 997. Of these, 816 cases ended successfully and 181 ended because the persons involved had their parole revoked and were sent back to prison.

TABLE 16 - Provincial Parole Case Flow, Quebec, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Parole applications			
Application outcome	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Granted	1,179	50	993	40
Deferred	332	14	256	10
Denied	844	36	1,245	50
TOTAL NUMBER CONSIDERED	**2,355**	**100**	**2,494**	**100**

Other Community Correctional Services

TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM

The temporary absence program has existed in Quebec since 1969 with the adoption of the Loi de la probation et des établissements de détention. In 1978 and 1979, the laws and rules governing probation and correctional facilities were modified, resulting in a redefined application of the temporary absence program. Each correctional facility established a committee to recommend decisions on temporary absences following a request made by an inmate. The decision is taken by the Director general of the facility and the inmate can appeal it. The appeal is heard by the Commission québécoise des libérations conditionnelles.

As can be observed from **Table 17** the use of temporary absences almost tripled in 1980 over the previous two years. Among the reasons for this increase are the new regulations which have allowed more control and flexibility at the institutional level in the use of temporary absences.

TABLE 17 - Temporary Absence Grants, Success Rates, and Applications, Quebec, 1978, 1979, 1980

	Granted applications					
Granted applications by type	1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Humanitarian	5,766	65	7,001	77	21,185	88
Medical	621	7	273	3	394	2
Social rehabilitation[1]	2,484	28	1,818	20	2,416	10
TOTAL GRANTED	**8,871**	**100**	**9,092**	**100**	**23,995**	**100**
TOTAL SUCESSFULLY COMPLETED	**8,161**	**92**	**8,301**	**91**	**22,891**	**95**
TOTAL NO. OF APPLICATIONS	**10,688**	**...**	**10,954**	**...**	**25,103**	**...**

[1] Includes grants for education and employment.

SERVICE DE RÉADAPTATION SOCIALE

The clientele of the Service de réadaptation sociale is composed of adult offenders from the Quebec region experiencing problems functioning in society and adjusting to their new environment. Clients of the Service can also include members of an offender's family, as well as volunteers from citizen and interest groups.

VOLUNTEERS

There are volunteer workers and specialists from various organizations and associations who involve themselves directly or indirectly in correctional activities by:

- organizing meetings between prisoners and members of the community;
- fostering attitudinal changes and involvement in action programs for offenders; and,
- promoting delinquency and crime prevention programs.

SPECIALIZED RESOURCES

Many offenders within correctional systems, particularly those with alcoholism problems, may benefit more from specialized addiction and psychiatric services than from imprisonment.

In 1980, a total of 13,193 days were spent by inmates in the two facilities (Pinel and Portage) which offer specialized programs with accommodation.

The Portage Centre, which specializes in the treatment of drug addiction, admitted 54 persons from the corrections system. The average stay of these referrals in 1980 was 135 days.

The Philippe Pinel Institute supplies expert psychiatric opinions (440 in 1980) concerning the ability of individuals to stand trial. The appraisals are done either at the Institute itself or at the correctional facility. Psychiatrists from the Institute, as well as regional psychiatric consultants provide treatment to inmates serving sentences in correctional facilities (489 visits in 1980).

COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS

In 1976, the Direction de la probation, undertook to study the viability of using community work as an alternative to imprisonment. Pilot studies were conducted in six regions from April 1977 to June 1978.

An evaluation report on the experiment was positive and indicated that community work is a penal measure which may be used profitably as a substitute for prison sentences.

The Ministère de la Justice decided to establish the program in all of the judicial districts of Quebec. Responsibility for the establishment and administration of the new measure was given to the Direction de la probation, and 15 probation officer positions were granted for this purpose.

The task of managing the program was accommodated within the administrative structure already in place. The objective set for the program in its first year of operation was 400 probation supervision orders involving community work.

The program has three objectives: to provide the court and the users of its services with a substitute for prison sentences in cases where the public interest is not threatened; to allow an offender to make up for the commission of a crime through a sentence which is socially productive; and, to give the community an opportunity to participate actively in the administration of justice.

The new program came into operation in all of the judicial districts of Quebec beginning April 1, 1980.

COMMUNITY WORK NORTH OF THE FIFTIETH PARALLEL: A PILOT PROJECT

For over a year, the Direction de la probation has been pursuing the objective of setting up pilot community work projects in areas north of the fiftieth parallel. This experiment is designed to build on efforts already in place to provide better judicial services to the Indian and Inuit people.

This pilot project has additional objectives of increasing the use of consultation by native peoples in regard to judicial decisions affecting them, and of encouraging more direct intervention by members of their community with those in conflict with the law.

Both the structure for the implementation of the measure and the work to be done are adapted to these peoples' socio-cultural environment. In each community involved in the experiment, a local community work committee will be formed, comprised of the native probation officer as chairman, one or two band-council representatives, the native police officer or an officer of the Sureté du Québec (Quebec Police Force), and a social worker.

The tasks of the committees will be to examine, at the request of the circuit court, the advisability of a probation order involving community work for a person accused of a crime and to submit reports if the court decides to issue such an order. In addition, the local committees will play an active role in the supervision of persons on probation.

The pilot project will last for 15 months. The four reserves to be involved in the program are Obedjewan, Fort-Georges, Rupert and Poste à la Baleine. The project is subsidized on a cost shared basis by the Ministère de la Justice of Quebec and the Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada.

EXPENDITURES

Services

The following two tables provide data on the cost of correctional services in Quebec during the fiscal years 1978/79, 1979/80, and 1980/81. The costs represent those incurred by the Direction générale de la détention et de la probation, as well as those incurred by the Ministère des Travaux publics et de l'Approvisionnement to provide maintenance services for correctional facilities.

Table 18 gives a breakdown of costs by type of service and **Table 19** provides a summary of these data. The following highlights can be observed from these tables:

- the total cost of correctional services in Quebec increased from $68.9 million in 1978/79 to $77.3 million in 1979/80, and to $86.0 in 1980/81;
- the cost of government operated institutional services including administrative costs represented 86% of total costs in 1978/79, 82% of total costs in 1979/80; and 81% of total costs in 1980/81;
- the cost of community supervision, including both probation and parole supervision increased from 7% of total costs in 1978/79, to 8% of total costs in 1979/80 and 1980/81; and,
- the proportion of the budget spent on personnel for government institutions increased slightly over each of the three years, from 88.3% in 1978/79, to 88.7% in 1979/80, and to 89.8% in 1980/81.

TABLE 18 - Costs of Correctional Services by Type of Service, Quebec, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Type of service	Year	Personnel costs ($000's)			Other direct operating costs ($000's)	TOTAL ($000's)
		Regular	Overtime	Total personnel cost		
Institutions	1978/79	46,997	5,415	52,412	6,915	59,327
	1979/80	50,359	5,985	56,344	7,146	63,490
	1980/81	56,860	5,936	62,796	7,153	69,949
Private correctional facilities[1]	1978/79	..	..	..	..	815
	1979/80	..	..	..	..	1,341
	1980/81	..	..	..	..	1,489
Probation services	1978/79	4,327*	..	4,327	235	4,562
	1979/80	4,904*	..	4,904	611	5,515
	1980/81	5,239*	..	5,239	334	5,573
Parole board	1978/79	...	...	...	...	...
	1979/80	471	..	471	188	659
	1980/81	500	..	500	201	701
Administration[2]	1978/79	-	-	-	-	-
	1979/80	-	-	-	-	-
	1980/81	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance[3]	1978/79	...	...	...	...	2,892
	1979/80	...	...	...	...	4,800
	1980/81	..	..	..	..	6,350
Other[4]	1978/79	...	...	...	...	1,337
	1979/80	...	...	...	...	1,456
	1980/81	...	...	...	...	1,935
TOTAL	1978/79	..	..	..	..	**68,933**
	1979/80	..	..	..	..	**77,261**
	1980/81	..	..	..	..	**85,997**

[1] Includes costs of non-residential workshops.
[2] Administration costs are included in the preceeding items and represent approximately 3% of the costs.
[3] Services provided by le Ministère des Travaux publics et Approvisionnements.
[4] Communication service and taxes.
* Includes costs for overtime hours.

TABLE 19 - Summary Costs of Correctional Services by Type of Service, Quebec, 1978/79 1979/80, 1980/81

Type of service	Cost of correctional services 1978/79 $000's	%	1979/80 $000's	%	1980/81 $000's	%
Institutions	59,327	86	63,490	82	69,949	81
Private correctional facilities	815	1	1,341	2	1,489	2
Probation services	4,562	7	5,515	7	5,573	7
Parole board	..	..	659	1	701	1
Maintenance	2,892	4	4,800	6	6,350	7
Other	1,337	2	1,456	2	1,935	2
TOTAL	**68,933**	**100**	**77,261**	**100**	**85,997**	**100**

Major Capital Projects

Table 20 presents data on construction projects. In total, there are new facilities under construction which will eventually cost an estimated $26 million and together, will result in a capacity increase of 600.

TABLE 20 - Major Capital Projects, Quebec, 1979/80, 1980/81

Name of facility	Total cost ($)[1]	Capacity increase	Dates Start	Finish
Trois-Rivières	11,000,000	200	1980	1985
Sherbrooke	11,000,000	200	1980	1985
Ville LaSalle	4,000,000	200	1979	1982
TOTAL	**26,000,000**	**600**	...	...

[1] The costs are forecasted estimates over the entire period of construction.

Contributions/Grants

Table 21 shows a list of contributions/grants made to the private sector for non-residential correctional services over three fiscal years. These contributions or grants amounted to $1.1 million in 1978/79, $1.2 million in 1979/80, and $6.6 million in 1980/81. A shift from a grant basis to a contract basis as the means of financing the Établissement du Gentilhomme and the Atelier Dominique is the explanation for the apparent decrease in 1980/81.

TABLE 21 - Contributions/Grants, Quebec, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Contributions/grants ($000's)		
Name of agency	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Service de réadaptation sociale	458.2	505.3	577.2
Établissement du Gentilhomme*	329.2	364.0	-
Atelier Dominique*	251.3	303.0	-
Association de rencontres culturelles avec les détenus	15.0	15.0	15.0
Prison Arts Foundation	4.0	3.0	3.5
Sun Youth Foundation	5.0	5.0	4.5
Church Council on Justice	10.0	10.0	10.0
Canadian Association for the Prevention of Crime	6.0	4.5	4.5
Police Week	...	13.0	18.0
Other	...	1.5	2.0
TOTAL	**1,078.7**	**1,224.3**	**634.7**

* Financed under contract in 1980/81.

Ontario

Summary Facts

Responsible Agency - Ministry of Correctional Services

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
No. of correctional facilities - Government*	48	47	47
Jails	28	27	28
Detention centres	8	8	9
Correctional centres	11	11	9
Adult training centres	1	1	1
Average count			
Remanded inmates	1,103	889	1,036
Sentenced inmates	3,961	4,110	4,591
Probation supervision	26,362	29,941	32,011
Provincial parole	665	1,062	860
No. of correctional facilities - Private	32	33	31
Average count	429	486	438
Expenditures - Adult correctional services	$130.0M	$137.1M	$156.5M

* Two work camps are associated with these facilities.

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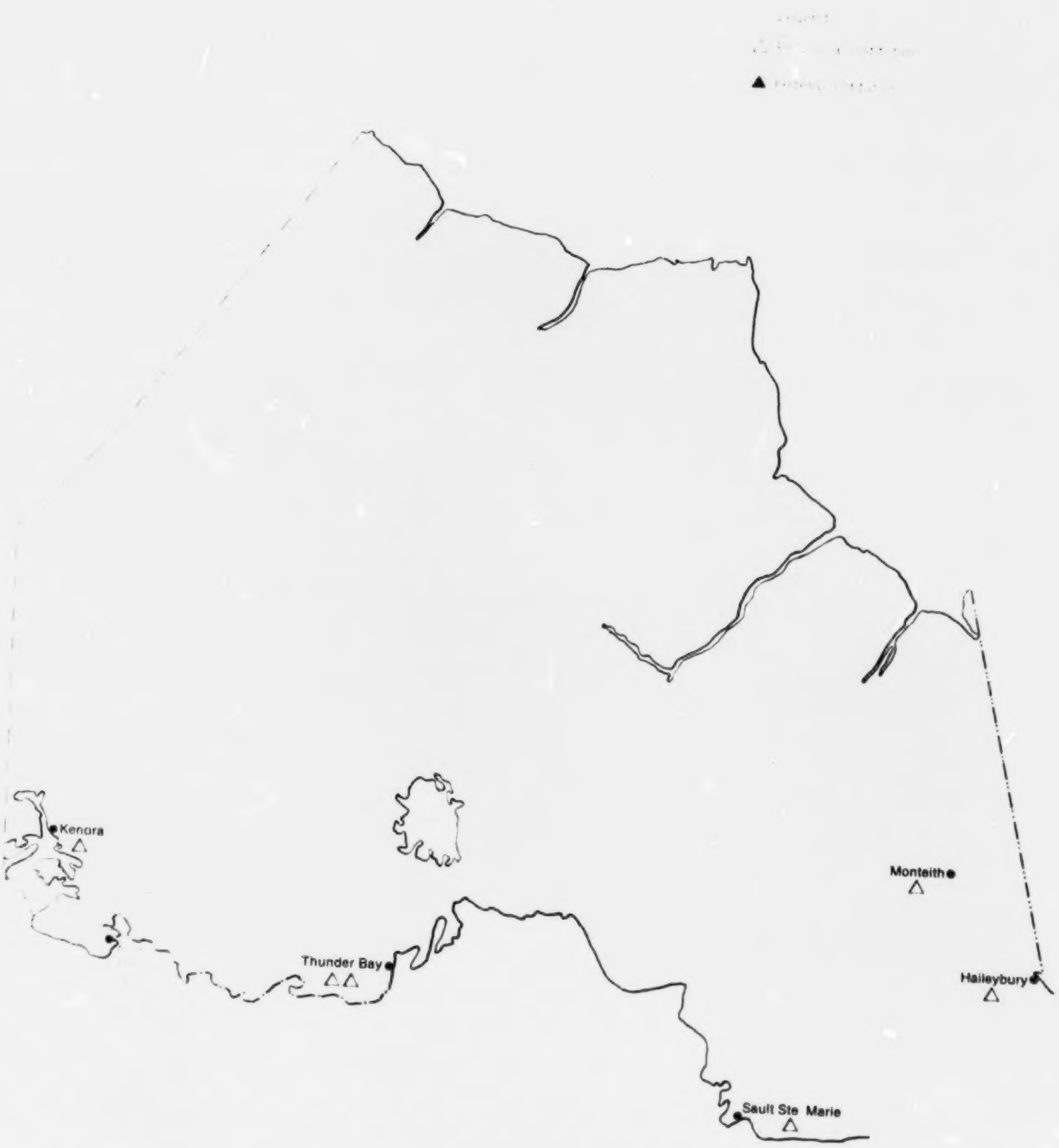
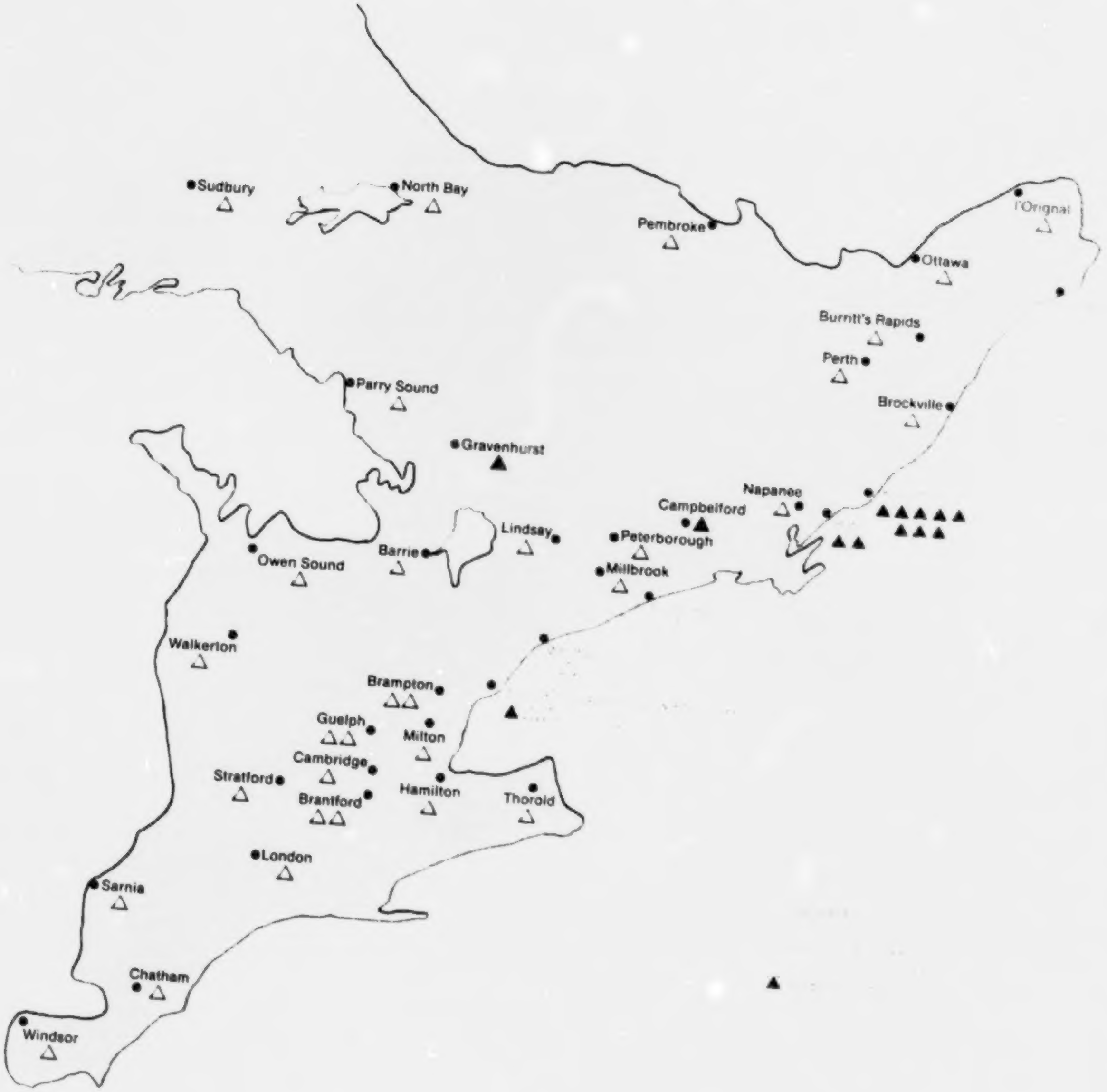
Adult Correctional Institutions, Ontario, 1980/81


Kenora
Thunder Bay
Monteith
Haileybury
Sault Ste Marie

Adult Correctional Institutions, Ontario, 1980/81


Sudbury
North Bay
Pembroke
l'Orignal
Ottawa
Burritt's Rapids
Perth
Parry Sound
Brockville
Gravenhurst
Napanee
Campbelford
Lindsay
Peterborough
Owen Sound
Barrie
Millbrook
Walkerton
Brampton
Guelph
Milton
Cambridge
Stratford
Brantford
Hamilton
Thorold
London
Sarnia
Chatham
Windsor

INTRODUCTION

In Ontario, the Ministry of Correctional Services is exclusively responsibile for providing adult correctional services. Juvenile correctional services are administered by the Ministry of Community and Social Services for all offenders less than 16 years of age.

As stated in the Ministry of Correctional Services Act - 1978, the Ministry functions to supervise the detainment of inmates, parolees and probationers. The principal aim is to create for offenders, a social environment which provides training, treatment, and services designed to afford an inmate, parolee, or probationer the opportunity for successful personal and social adjustment in the community.

Administration

The Ministry of Correctional Services is self-contained with the exception of a few services which are obtained, largely through the Ministry of Government Services. Additionally, municipal governments play a limited role in the provision of correctional services, in that local police forces may provide overnight lock-up detainment and transportation of inmates to and from court. The transportation of prisoners between provincial and federal institutions is provided by the Inmate Classification and Transfer Branch of the Ministry.

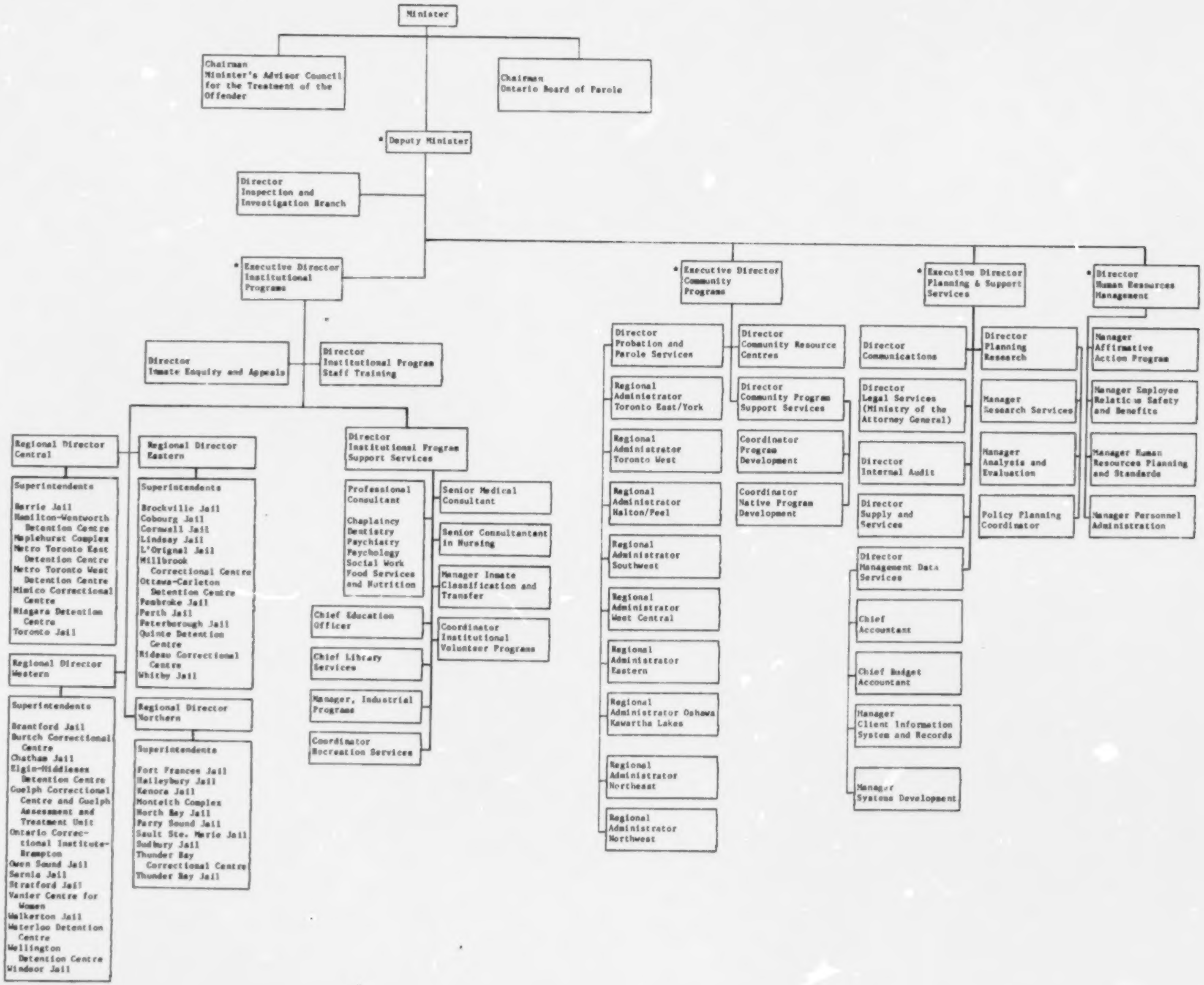
The following chart illustrates the organizational structure of the Ministry. There are three major Divisions and two independent Branches reporting to the Deputy Minister. The three main Divisions are: Institutions Division, Community Programs Division, and Ministry Administration Program composed of the Planning and Support Services Division, and the Legal, Personnel, and Inspection and Investigation Branches. The Ontario Board of Parole and the Minister's Advisory Council are directly responsible to the Minister.

The Ministry Administration Program has a staff complement of 209 person-years. A further 4,306 person-years are associated with Institutional Programs, and 617 with Community Programs. Including the National Parole Board, there are 5,161 person-years associated with the Ministry in total.

The Institutions Division, headed by an Executive Director, is responsible for all functions carried out within and for institutional programs in government owned institutions and for the population in community resource centres (CRC's). The conduct of inmates in CRC's is under the supervision of the parent institutions although the administration of these centres falls under the Community Programs Division. The functions controlled by the Institutions Division include administration, inmate enquiry and appeals, staff training, medical, education, library, recreation, preventive security, inmate classification and bailiff duties.

Non-custodial services are provided by the Community Programs Division which operates on the principle that it is preferable to help offenders develop and maintain responsible and acceptable behaviour while in the community rather than during periods of short-term custody. The organization of the Division is deliberately decentralized to allow for community involvement in providing services and in assuming responsibility for the care and reintegration of the offender.

Organization Chart, Ontario, as of March 31, 1981


Minister
Chairman Minister's Advisor Council for the Treatment of the Offender
Chairman Ontario Board of Parole
* Deputy Minister
Director Inspection and Investigation Branch
* Executive Director Institutional Programs
Director Inmate Enquiry and Appeals
Director Institutional Program Staff Training
Regional Director Central
Superintendents
Barrie Jail
Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre
Maplehurst Complex
Metro Toronto East Detention Centre
Metro Toronto West Detention Centre
Mimico Correctional Centre
Niagara Detention Centre
Toronto Jail
Regional Director Eastern
Superintendents
Brockville Jail
Cobourg Jail
Cornwall Jail
Lindsay Jail
L'Orignal Jail
Millbrook Correctional Centre
Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre
Pembroke Jail
Perth Jail
Peterborough Jail
Quinte Detention Centre
Rideau Correctional Centre
Whitby Jail
Regional Director Western
Superintendents
Brantford Jail
Burtch Correctional Centre
Chatham Jail
Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre
Guelph Correctional Centre and Guelph Assessment and Treatment Unit
Ontario Correctional Institute-Brampton
Owen Sound Jail
Sarnia Jail
Stratford Jail
Vanier Centre for Women
Walkerton Jail
Waterloo Detention Centre
Wellington Detention Centre
Windsor Jail
Regional Director Northern
Superintendents
Fort Frances Jail
Haileybury Jail
Kenora Jail
Monteith Complex
North Bay Jail
Parry Sound Jail
Sault Ste. Marie Jail
Sudbury Jail
Thunder Bay Correctional Centre
Thunder Bay Jail
Director Institutional Program Support Services
Professional Consultant
Chaplaincy
Dentistry
Psychiatry
Psychology
Social Work
Food Services and Nutrition
Chief Education Officer
Chief Library Services
Manager, Industrial Programs
Coordinator Recreation Services
Senior Medical Consultant
Senior Consultantant in Nursing
Manager Inmate Classification and Transfer
Coordinator Institutional Volunteer Programs
* Executive Director Community Programs
Director Probation and Parole Services
Regional Administrator Toronto East/York
Regional Administrator Toronto West
Regional Administrator Halton/Peel
Regional Administrator Southwest
Regional Administrator West Central
Regional Administrator Eastern
Regional Administrator Oshawa Kawartha Lakes
Regional Administrator Northeast
Regional Administrator Northwest
Director Community Resource Centres
Director Community Program Support Services
Coordinator Program Development
Coordinator Native Program Development
* Executive Director Planning & Support Services
Director Communications
Director Legal Services (Ministry of the Attorney General)
Director Internal Audit
Director Supply and Services
Director Management Data Services
Chief Accountant
Chief Budget Accountant
Manager Client Information System and Records
Manager Systems Development
Director Planning Research
Manager Research Services
Manager Analysis and Evaluation
Policy Planning Coordinator
* Director Human Resources Management
Manager Affirmative Action Program
Manager Employee Relations Safety and Benefits
Manager Human Resources Planning and Standards
Manager Personnel Administration

* Senior Management Committee

Recent Developments

Over the three year period from 1978/79 through to 1980/81, the Ministry has moved towards institutional self-sufficiency with regard to food. Further, the development of progressive community programs has been strongly supported, with an aim to increase community participation, reduce the workload of probation/parole officers, and increase the options available to the judiciary and offenders.

Also, in recent years, the Ministry has increased its use of contracts with both traditional and non-traditional private corrections agencies. This direction is expected to result in the benefits of increased community participation, an offset in the workload of probation/parole staff, and increased program options for offenders.

CUSTODIAL SERVICES

Government Facilities

Operational Data

In total, there were 47 adult government institutions operating in Ontario during 1980/81. Included were 28 jails, nine detention centres, nine correctional centres, and one adult training centre. There were also two forestry camps and 31 privately operated community resource centres associated with these facilities.

Adult offenders enter the correctional system via jails or detention centres. Jails range in capacity from 21 to 129 but Toronto Jail is an exception with a capacity of 319. Detention centres are regional facilities offering more program opportunities and range in capacity from 114 to 380 with the exceptions of Waterloo DC at 60 and Wellington DC at 58. Both types of institutions provide maximum security settings for inmates on remand awaiting trial or those serving short sentences. Occasionally, they are used to hold inmates on lock-up status. Those persons sentenced to terms of incarceration exceeding three months are generally transferred to a correctional centre, and those sentenced to two years or more are transferred to a federal penitentiary. All local jails and detention centres house inmates serving intermittent sentences, however, in Metro Toronto, these sentences are generally served at Mimico Correctional Centre. Due to difficulties experienced in accommodating intermittent inmates, the Ministry has developed an Immediate Temporary Absence Program which is initiated at the court level. Under this program, absence may be granted immediately following telephone verification of the offenders educational or employment plans.

Correctional centres are long-stay institutions for first offenders or recidivists serving sentences of more than 90 days and less than two years. Correctional centres in Ontario are generally, large institutions ranging in capacity from 94 to 602 inmates. Emphasis is placed on industrial, trades training, and work experience programs. All ranges of security classifications, from open settings to maximum security, are available. The one maximum security institution houses inmates who present behavioural problems or a security risk.

The process by which inmates are classified is very complex by virtue of the number of characteristics considered and the wide range of facility types, including institutions with varying security levels, those with special treatment units (drug/alcohol/pshychiatric), combined with those having general/specialized work and educational programs. The only general rule which is followed specifies that inmates sentenced to less than 90 days will serve that time in either a jail or detention centre. Longer term inmates are transferred to correctional centres which have more program variety to meet individual needs.

Within institutions a number of programs and services are offered including volunteer programs, educational/vocation/counselling and life skills programs, religious services, and other services for special needs groups. A brief description of each program follows.

Institutional Volunteer Program - There are approximately 2,500 volunteers providing institutional services on a regular basis. Due to the numbers involved, the Ministry is working towards the development of improved volunteer management techniques through the appointment of volunteer coordinators in large institutions.

Contract coordinators have been employed at 12 institutions, while four other institutions have designated a professional staff member to coordinate volunteer programs.

Volunteers work with individual inmates by assisting them in developing significant support systems outside the institution. This one-to-one program seeks to match volunteers to inmates who need friendship both before and after discharge. The Seventh Step Society of Ontario, a self-help group for inmates, provides many volunteers who participate in the program.

Educational/Vocational Training/Counselling/Life Skills Program - The Ministry operates 12 educational programs in nine correctional centres and three detention centres. There are 46 professional teachers and 26 trade instructors. Many citizen volunteers provide valuable assistance. The scope of programming includes academic, technical, vocational, and life skills courses. Basic reading and mathematics courses accomodate inmates lacking knowledge in these areas. Upgrading, refresher and secondary school credit courses are generally available. Technical and vocational courses give an introduction to trades and develop work skills. Where possible, the vocational training programs allow for apprenticeship and secondary school credits through the Linkage Project of the Ministry of Colleges and Universities and the Ministry of Education. Life Skills courses aim to develop skills and attitudes for successful daily functioning with an emphasis on employment.

Chaplaincy/Religious Services - The Ministry provides religious services to all inmates who wish to participate in them. The institution's chaplain arranges for appropriate services throughout the year. The inmate's religious affiliation is determined on admission. Chaplains are encouraged to visit inmates as often as needed, including those in segregation. Regular services and worship are arranged by the chaplain of the institution.

Services for Special Needs Groups - A 50 bed psychiatric assessment centre is located within Guelph Correctional Centre providing psychiatric treatment on either an in-patient or out-patient basis. One unit of the Ministry's main treatment centre, the Ontario Correctional Institute which is responsible for the classification, assessment and treatment of the mentally disordered inmate, provides limited specialized psychological, social work, psychiatric and other clinical services to those with the greatest demonstrated need. When more intensive psychiatric services are required, the individuals are transferred to psychiatric hospitals.

The Ontario Correctional Institute also contains five treatment units, to which one may be admitted directly from the assessment unit, by referral from other correctional institutions, or under the Liquor License Act.

The Monteith and Rideau Correctional Centres, the Ontario Correctional Institute, the Vanier Centre for Women, and the Kenora Jail have been designated as Reclamation Centres for men and women sentenced by the courts, under the Liquor License Act, for alcoholic treatment.

Table 1 provides operational data for each government operated correctional facility in Ontario, over three fiscal years. From this table, one can observe the following highlights:

- the total rated capacity of facilities open for the entire year has decreased from 5,997 in 1978/79 to 5,774 in 1980/81;

- the total average count of these facilities was 5,016 in 1978/79, 4,947 in 1979/80, and 5,150 in 1980/81;

- there was a 5% increase in admissions from 1979/80 (73,477) to 1980/81 (76,981);

- total inmate days stay decreased from 1.93 million in 1978/79 to 1.85 million in 1979/80, and increased to 1.91 million in 1980/81;

- institutional operating costs amounted to $115.3 million in 1980/81, up from $101.7 in 1979/80, and $97.9 in 1978/79;

- the average per diem institutional cost per inmate has increased steadily over the three year period from $50.68 in 1978/79, to $55.09 in 1979/80, and $60.43 in 1980/81; and,

- total person-years expended increased by 12.6 in 1980/81 over the previous year to 4,239.

It should be noted that inmate days stay are calculated on the basis of daily midnight counts. Given that many inmates are admitted and released within the same day, many do not appear in the counts but contribute significantly to the administrative workload of the institutions. Also affecting institutional workload is a decreasing capacity combined with an increasing number of incarcerations, and the closing of several minimum security institutions. Although a large number of non-dangerous offenders have recently been diverted into community programs, institutional staff have been left with a more difficult inmate population.

The reader should also be aware of the limitations of the institutional costs provided in Table 1. In addition to the operating costs shown, an additional $8.25 million was expended by the Division in 1980/81 to provide central management and other direct support functions such as staff training and program support services.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Facility description				Year	Counts[2]			
Name	Year opened	Population[1] held	Security level(s)		Rated capacity[3]	High	Low	Average
Central Region								
Barrie Jail[8]	1843	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	45	94	27	55
		Remand		1979/80	65	92	35	57
		Lock-up		1980/81	83	98	42	67
		Male/female						
Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre	1978	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	260	321	178	244
		Remand		1979/80	260	316	146	251
		Lock-up		1980/81	260	365	203	272
		Male/female						
Maplehurst Correctional Centre and Adult Training Centre	1976	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	400	409	358	390
		Male		1979/80	400	407	278	376
				1980/81	415	414	316	387
Metro Toronto East Detention Centre	1977	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	340	353	241	300
		Remand		1979/80	340	364	225	298
		Lock-up		1980/81	340	398	275	330
		Male						
Metro Toronto West Detention Centre	1977	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	318	384	237	310
		Remand		1979/80	380	393	198	314
		Lock-up		1980/81	380	446	262	343
		Male/female						
Milton Jail[9]	1878	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	31	...	...	...
		Remand						
		Lock-up						
Mimico Correctional Centre	1940	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	400	610	56	269
		Male		1979/80	210	343	139	241
				1980/81	270	385	149	283
Niagara Detention Centre	1973	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	139	163	57	107
		Remand		1979/80	139	148	64	110
		Lock-up		1980/81	120	158	68	119
		Male/female						
Orangeville Jail[13]	..	..	..	1978/79	...	...	...	...
Toronto Jail	1958	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	361	405	268	349
		Remand		1979/80	336	417	273	341
		Lock-up		1980/81	319	486	313	385
		Male						
Eastern Region								
Brockville Jail	1842	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	24	31	12	20
		Remand		1979/80	24	35	9	19
		Lock-up		1980/81	24	43	10	22
		Male/female						
Cobourg Jail	1906	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	39	40	15	27
		Remand		1979/80	39	46	15	30
		Lock-up		1980/81	39	45	10	26
		Male/female						
Cornwall Jail	1833	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	21	42	7	20
		Remand		1979/80	22	37	5	18
		Lock-up		1980/81	21	38	12	23
		Male/female						
Lindsay Jail	1863	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	36	81	12	23
		Remand		1979/80	36	40	10	22
		Lock-up		1980/81	36	51	10	22
		Male/female						
L'Orignal Jail	1828	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	25	30	7	14
		Remand		1979/80	25	21	6	12
		Lock-up		1980/81	20	23	5	11
		Male						
Millbrook Correctional Centre	1957	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	234	218	146	179
		Male		1979/80	224	220	148	182
				1980/81	224	228	157	197
Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre	1972	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	196	207	121	153
		Remand		1979/80	186	210	128	163
		Lock-up		1980/81	186	212	113	157
		Male/female						
Pembroke Jail	1866	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	28	34	10	17
		Remand		1979/80	28	36	5	18
		Lock-up		1980/81	28	37	9	18
		Male/female						
Perth Jail	1864	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	26	32	7	17
		Remand		1979/80	26	30	6	17
		Lock-up		1980/81	26	30	7	15
		Male/female						

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Name	Year	Case flow		Operating costs[6]		Person-years[7]		
		Admissions[4]	Total days stay[5]	Total ($000's)	Per diem per inmate($)	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Central Region								
Barrie	1978/79	2,150	37,713	1,449	38.42	58.3	8.8	67.1
	1979/80	2,221	33,515	1,615	48.19	59.0	10.7	69.7
	1980/81	2,314	37,733	2,008	53.22	66.3	11.0	77.3
Hamilton-Wentworth	1978/79	3,905	83,180	4,005	48.15	177.9	2.6	180.5
	1979/80	4,939	92,349	4,322	46.80	182.3	11.5	193.8
	1980/81	5,325	99,752	4,933	49.45	177.2	11.8	189.0
Maplehurst	1978/79	1,025	142,730	6,899	48.34	251.5	1.7	253.2
	1979/80	1,151	137,814	7,498	54.41	254.9	14.8	269.7
	1980/81	1,341	141,127	8,467	60.00	245.4	14.6	260.0
Metro Toronto East	1978/79	4,115	110,579	4,343	39.28	180.8	5.2	186.0
	1979/80	4,367	109,431	4,585	41.90	189.1	7.6	196.7
	1980/81	5,366	120,533	5,325	44.18	186.2	9.0	195.2
Metro Toronto West	1978/79	6,611	113,546	4,520	39.81	191.4	4.7	196.1
	1979/80	6,798	115,232	4,943	42.90	203.8	10.7	214.5
	1980/81	7,580	125,052	5,729	45.81	209.5	11.9	221.4
Milton	1978/79	117	2,427	124	51.09	...	0.7	0.7
Mimico	1978/79	3,724[10]	105,056	4,145	39.46	168.6	3.3	171.9
	1979/80	3,231[11]	88,478	4,292	48.51	168.4	8.8	177.2
	1980/81	3,518[12]	87,386	4,701	53.80	173.2	8.7	181.9
Niagara	1978/79	2,160	37,937	1,859	49.00	73.8	5.8	79.6
	1979/80	2,141	40,699	1,982	48.70	75.0	9.6	84.6
	1980/81	2,310	43,638	2,198	50.37	76.3	6.9	83.2
Orangeville	1978/79	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
Toronto	1978/79	11,267	128,308	5,155	40.18	213.8	7.4	221.2
	1979/80	9,511	125,133	5,649	45.14	211.0	12.8	223.8
	1980/81	9,906	140,868	6,287	44.63	224.5	15.5	240.0
Eastern Region								
Brockville	1978/79	517	7,703	528	68.54	21.5	1.9	23.4
	1979/80	528	7,131	557	78.11	22.8	2.5	25.3
	1980/81	539	8,249	667	80.86	23.3	3.4	26.7
Cobourg	1978/79	438	10,164	651	64.05	24.4	3.9	28.3
	1979/80	509	11,180	679	60.73	25.9	4.3	30.2
	1980/81	412	9,603	762	79.35	27.0	4.9	31.9
Cornwall	1978/79	533	7,563	582	76.95	21.5	3.6	25.1
	1979/80	543	6,778	599	88.37	22.9	3.6	26.5
	1980/81	554	8,738	708	81.03	20.8	4.2	25.0
Lindsay	1978/79	531	8,604	516	59.97	20.3	2.2	22.5
	1979/80	588	8,219	557	67.77	21.8	3.0	24.8
	1980/81	544	8,446	644	76.25	21.9	4.7	26.6
L'Orignal	1978/79	261	4,818	477	99.00	20.3	0.6	20.9
	1979/80	225	4,729	535	113.13	21.6	3.0	24.6
	1980/81	204	4,220	617	146.21	22.2	2.7	24.9
Millbrook	1978/79	389	68,031	3,995	58.72	185.4	7.7	193.1
	1979/80	428	70,664	4,397	62.22	194.3	5.4	199.7
	1980/81	521	76,291	4,827	63.27	196.9	10.1	207.0
Ottawa-Carleton	1978/79	2,432	56,607	2,877	50.82	110.9	12.4	123.3
	1979/80	2,873	60,159	3,070	51.03	125.0	9.8	134.8
	1980/81	2,816	57,750	3,408	59.01	122.3	7.5	129.8
Pembroke	1978/79	479	6,530	537	82.24	20.5	3.7	24.2
	1979/80	499	7,121	623	87.48	22.3	6.6	28.9
	1980/81	448	6,791	699	102.93	21.8	5.8	27.6
Perth	1978/79	367	6,071	478	78.73	20.2	1.4	21.6
	1979/80	343	6,324	542	85.71	21.6	2.8	24.4
	1980/81	353	5,794	576	99.41	21.7	2.6	24.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81 - Continued

Facility description				Year	Counts[2]			
Name	Year opened	Population[1] held	Security level(s)		Rated capacity[3]	High	Low	Average
Eastern Region - Concluded								
Peterborough Jail	1866	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male/female	Secure	1978/79	25	44	18	27
				1979/80	25	42	8	26
				1980/81	25	45	7	27
Quinte Detention Centre	1971	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male/female	Secure	1978/79	102	132	60	95
				1979/80	102	146	66	100
				1980/81	114	135	57	95
Rideau Correctional Centre	1947	Sentenced Male	Secure	1978/79	237	220	116	165
				1979/80	160	170	87	125
				1980/81	160	165	106	133
Whitby Jail	1958	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male/female	Secure	1978/79	59	133	64	96
				1979/80	64	148	56	86
				1980/81	84	150	53	98
Western Region								
Brampton Adult Training Centre[14]	1937	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	120	127	76	103
				1979/80	120	122	..	...
Brantford Jail	1852	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male/female	Secure	1978/79	44	60	24	45
				1979/80	41	59	25	40
				1980/81	41	54	26	40
Burtch Correctional Centre	1948	Sentenced Male	Secure	1978/79	252	236	133	191
				1979/80	252	252	139	201
				1980/81	252	268	164	213
Chatham Jail	1850	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male	Secure	1978/79	51	46	22	34
				1979/80	46	50	20	37
				1980/81	47	49	15	37
Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre	1977	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male/female	Secure	1978/79	172	236	99	164
				1979/80	172	232	107	164
				1980/81	172	256	140	182
Guelph Correctional Centre	1911	Sentenced Male	Secure	1978/79	639	607	450	482
				1979/80	602	667	455	559
				1980/81	540	602	446	545
Guelph Jail[15]	1853	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male	Secure	1978/79	28	49	21	34
				1979/80	28	51	24	37
				1980/81	40	54	21	...
Ontario Correctional Institute	1973	Sentenced Male	Secure	1978/79	198	153	36	116
				1979/80	198	193	116	166
				1980/81	198	217	134	168
Owen Sound Jail	1869	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male/female	Secure	1978/79	37	45	13	28
				1979/80	46	51	17	29
				1980/81	46	44	12	28
Sarnia Jail	1961	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male/female	Secure	1978/79	59	66	20	38
				1979/80	59	72	27	44
				1980/81	59	67	18	40
Stratford Jail	1887	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male	Secure	1978/79	31	44	10	27
				1979/80	27	45	9	21
				1980/81	36	43	19	29
Vanier Centre for Women	1969	Sentenced Remand Female	Secure Open	1978/79	131	98	41	77
				1979/80	131	113	33	72
				1980/81	127	113	52	77
Walkerton Jail	1866	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male/female	Secure	1978/79	26	39	13	22
				1979/80	34	45	7	20
				1980/81	32	43	13	24
Waterloo Detention Centre[16]	1978	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male	Secure	1978/79	60	64	33	...
				1979/80	60	95	42	59
				1980/81	60	94	43	66
Wellington Detention Centre[17]	1980	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male	Secure	1980/81	58	88	38	...

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81 - Continued

Name	Year	Case flow		Operating costs[6]		Person-years[7]		
		Admissions[4]	Total days stay[5]	Total ($000's)	Per diem per inmate($)	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Eastern Region - Concluded								
Peterborough	1978/79	1,009	10,418	659	63.26	24.5	3.0	27.5
	1979/80	944	9,954	736	73.94	26.3	5.8	32.1
	1980/81	918	10,065	80[illegible]	79.88	26.8	4.3	31.1
Quinte	1978/79	2,109	35,904	1,756	48.91	73.8	7.8	81.6
	1979/80	1,952	36,826	2,037	55.31	83.7	9.3	93.0
	1980/81	1,878	35,047	2,251	64.23	83.3	9.8	93.1
Rideau	1978/79	752	57,412	2,877	50.11	107.7	3.6	111.3
	1979/80	735	46,051	3,027	65.73	112.0	7.0	119.0
	1980/81	697	48,895	3,676	75.18	110.2	7.0	117.2
Whitby	1978/79	1,121	35,466	1,640	46.24	54.2	15.0	69.2
	1979/80	1,826	31,900	1,777	55.71	60.7	15.7	76.4
	1980/81	1,894	36,084	2,147	59.50	72.1	15.0	87.1
Western Region								
Brampton	1978/79	375	36,997	2,278	61.57	80.9	0.2	81.1
	1979/80	90	9,045	800	88.45	...	...	...
Brantford	1978/79	1,241	16,350	728	44.53	23.9	2.6	26.5
	1979/80	1,252	14,932	790	52.91	25.0	7.9	32.9
	1980/81	1,284	14,715	908	61.71	27.0	7.7	34.7
Burtch	1978/79	1,295	70,620	3,600	50.98	132.1	3.1	135.2
	1979/80	1,394	73,791	3,732	50.58	135.2	5.4	140.6
	1980/81	1,444	77,145	4,374	56.70	132.1	10.0	142.1
Chatham	1978/79	761	12,420	593	47.75	22.4	3.3	25.7
	1979/80	775	12,157	620	51.00	22.7	5.4	28.1
	1980/81	783	13,469	687	51.01	22.5	4.7	27.2
Elgin-Middlesex	1978/79	3,482	59,543	3,487	58.56	152.0	...	307.4
	1979/80	3,757	60,489	3,757	62.11	155.4	6.1	161.5
	1980/81	3,820	66,638	4,297	64.48	154.5	8.3	162.8
Guelph CC	1978/79	1,485	213,131	10,982	51.53	432.4	4.3	436.7
	1979/80	1,516	204,596	10,645	52.03	419.6	9.4	429.0
	1980/81	1,683	207,984	12,114	58.24	412.9	8.6	421.5
Guelph Jail	1978/79	677	12,390	680	54.88	35.3	4.0	39.3
	1979/80	730	13,701	758	55.32	44.7	3.2	47.9
	1980/81	459	9,223	611	66.25	...	...	...
Ontario Correctional Institute	1978/79	580	56,828	4,267	75.09	161.3	5.4	166.7
	1979/80	466	61,116	4,401	72.01	159.7	7.2	166.9
	1980/81	538	61,375	5,034	82.02	158.6	10.9	169.5
Owen Sound	1978/79	543	10,421	586	56.23	21.3	4.2	25.5
	1979/80	521	10,766	623	57.87	22.1	5.0	27.1
	1980/81	502	10,546	698	66.19	21.6	4.6	26.2
Sarnia	1978/79	906	13,522	815	60.27	30.4	0.2	30.6
	1979/80	882	16,311	873	53.52	31.1	5.3	36.4
	1980/81	856	14,790	928	62.75	31.1	5.3	36.4
Stratford	1978/79	453	9,171	586	63.90	21.3	4.0	25.3
	1979/80	392	7,965	574	72.07	21.6	4.7	26.3
	1980/81	416	10,846	653	60.21	20.6	4.2	24.8
Vanier	1978/79	575	29,519	2,827	95.77	123.0	4.8	127.8
	1979/80	433	26,681	3,066	114.91	121.1	13.1	134.2
	1980/81	409	28,255	3,465	122.63	113.8	8.7	122.5
Walkerton	1978/79	326	7,976	513	64.32	21.2	0.9	22.1
	1979/80	376	7,535	553	73.39	21.6	3.4	25.0
	1980/81	406	8,829	634	71.81	21.8	3.8	25.6
Waterloo	1978/79	889	19,658	1,479	75.24	49.8	1.3	51.1
	1979/80	1,659	22,719	1,331	58.59	48.7	7.3	56.0
	1980/81	1,728	24,486	1,422	58.07	48.7	7.3	56.0
Wellington DC	1980/81	221	6,220	849	136.50	54.2	1.3	55.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81 - Concluded

Facility description				Year	Counts[3]			
Name	Year opened	Population[1] held	Security level(s)		Rated capacity[2]	High	Low	Average
Western Region - Concluded								
Windsor Jail	1925	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	101	128	55	83
		Remand		1979/80	101	116	54	81
		Lock-up		1980/81	101	132	51	82
		Male/female						
Northern Region								
Fort Frances Jail	1907	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	12	25	5	13
		Remand		1979/80	22	29	5	13
		Lock-up		1980/81	22	25	5	12
		Male/female						
Haileybury Jail	1923	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	32	..	..	24
		Remand		1979/80	41	41	14	23
		Lock-up		1980/81	41	42	14	24
		Male/female						
Kenora Jail[18]	1928	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	97	131	50	81
		Remand		1979/80	99	134	39	77
		Lock-up		1980/81	99	124	18	72
		Male/female						
Monteith Correctional Centre/Jail[19]	1907/ 1965	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	210	223	112	173
		Remand		1979/80	210	217	47	132
		Lock-up		1980/81	180	129	94	112
		Male						
Monteith Jail				1980/81	26	31	6	17
North Bay Jail	1928	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	63	88	30	52
		Remand		1979/80	73	94	30	47
		Lock-up		1980/81	73	90	25	43
		Male/female						
Parry Sound Jail	1878	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	35	45	14	26
		Remand		1979/80	40	48	10	23
		Lock-up		1980/81	50	45	13	25
		Male/female						
Sault Ste. Marie Jail	1914	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	64	89	17	60
		Remand		1979/80	63	86	39	58
		Lock-up		1980/81	61	82	31	52
		Male/female						
Sudbury Jail	1928	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	65	119	47	79
		Remand		1979/80	109	112	52	74
		Lock-up		1980/81	129	111	52	79
		Male/female						
Thunder Bay Correctional Centre	1931	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	140	145	11	115
		Male		1979/80	155	125	65	95
				1980/81	111	127	63	94
Thunder Bay Jail	1923	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	75	101	46	72
		Remand		1979/80	103	96	46	69
		Lock-up		1980/81	97	85	31	57
		Male/female						
		PROVINCIAL TOTAL		**1978/79**	**5,997***	...	...	**5,016***
				1979/80	**5,803***	...	...	**4,947***
				1980/81	**5,774***	...	...	**5,150***

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[1] Although designated as such, jails and detention centres are seldom used for lock-ups. The total number of days of lock-up service provided by all provincial facilities was 1,121 in 1978/79, 1,275 in 1979/80, and 1,089 in 1980/81.

[2] High, low, and average of 365 daily counts excluding the lock-up population. Average counts include facilities open for the entire year only.

[3] Includes sick-beds, disciplinary, and isolation units.

[4] Includes all sentenced, remand, and lock-up admissions. Also includes transfer admissions and re-admissions from court (i.e. from remand to sentenced status). Excluding transfers into correctional centres, the figures are 61,834 for 1978/79, 60,701 for 1979/80, and 65,776 for 1980/81.

[5] Based on daily midnight counts for each institution.

[6] Revenue is excluded from operating costs and from the calculation of average per diem operating costs. Included is revenue obtained from outside the Ministry only and does not include the internal transfer of goods and services. Revenue totals for 1978/79, 1979/80, and 1980/81, were $2,914,161, $1,501,358 and $1,706,938. Operating costs do not include costs of divisional and regional administration, staff training, or program consultation and development.

[7] One full person-year = 225 days. Full-time person-years are based on the number of classified staff allocated plus classified overtime person-years. Part-time person-years are based on the total expenditure for unclassified staff divided by the average annual salary. No overtime was included for part-time person-years.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81 - Concluded

		Case flow		Operating costs[6]		Person-years[7]		
Name	Year	Admissions[4]	Total days stay[5]	Total ($000's)	Per diem per inmate($)	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Western Region - Concluded								
Windsor	1978/79	2,146	29,590	1,346	45.49	51.6	9.1	60.7
	1979/80	2,404	30,092	1,477	49.08	52.8	11.2	64.0
	1980/81	2,420	30,275	1,797	59.36	55.6	12.7	68.3
Northern Region								
Fort Frances	1978/79	269	4,696	532	113,29	21.6	3.0	24.6
	1979/80	375	4,860	557	114,61	21.9	3.5	25.4
	1980/81	354	4,684	631	134.71	20.4	3.3	23.7
Halleybury	1978/79	296	8,845	596	67.38	25.3	2.8	28.1
	1979/80	320	8,813	615	69.78	26.1	3.0	29.1
	1980/81	347	9,072	692	76.28	25.7	2.5	28.2
Kenora	1978/79	2,013	35,947	1,716	47.74	56.6	6.2	62.8
	1979/80	2,111	31,895	1,734	54.37	60.9	15.1	76.0
	1980/81	1,982	30,312	1,759	58.03	62.2	9.3	71.5
Monteith CC	1978/79	1,309	61,686	2,694	43.67	94.5	0.3	94.8
	1979/80	1,129	48,480	2,792	57.59	96.6	6.2	102.8
	1980/81	592	41,154	3,089	75.06	91.7	7.6	99.3
Monteith Jail	1980/81	641	6,529	...	...	...	...	...
North Bay	1978/79	878	19,461	846	43.47	63.4	3.4	66.8
	1979/80	809	17,802	921	51.74	34.8	5.8	40.6
	1980/81	808	16,027	1,052	65.64	36.7	3.9	40.6
Parry Sound	1978/79	522	9,265	710	76.63	35.3	8.1	43.4
	1979/80	611	8,791	809	92.03	26.2	11.1	37.3
	1980/81	705	9,483	865	91.22	24.5	8.6	33.1
Sault Ste. Marie	1978/79	1,127	21,866	1,006	46.01	63.4	3.4	66.8
	1979/80	1,067	21,624	1,167	53.97	43.2	11.3	54.5
	1980/81	1,160	19,234	1,333	69.30	46.2	8.6	54.8
Sudbury	1978/79	2,017	29,316	1,417	48.24	66.7	5.6	72.3
	1979/80	1,939	27,373	1,506	55.02	62.8	5.6	68.4
	1980/81	1,922	29,303	1,684	57.47	63.8	2.2	66.0
Thunder Bay CC	1978/79	421	40,388	2,148	53.18	72.9	0.9	73.8
	1979/80	359	29,923	2,090	69.85	72.7	3.7	76.4
	1980/81	462	30,236	2,576	85.20	73.3	5.5	78.8
Thunder Bay Jail	1978/79	1,603	26,020	1,436	55.19	75.9	15.4	91.3
	1979/80	1,758	25,270	1,504	59.52	55.1	15.2	70.3
	1980/81	1,601	21,172	1,679	79.30	59.4	10.2	69.6
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	**1978/79**	**72,201**	**1,932,393**	**97,940**	**50.68**	**3,955.8**	**203.5**	**4,314.7**
	1979/80	**73,477**	**1,846,414**	**101,717**	**55.09**	**3,886.0**	**340.4**	**4,226.4**
	1980/81	**76,981**	**1,914,064**	**115,265**	**60.43**	**3,907.8**	**331.2**	**4,239.0**

[8] There is one camp associated with this facility. Only expenditure and person-year data for this camp is included with that of the base facility.

[9] Closed permanently as of June 15, 1978.

[10] Includes 1,979 intermittent sentence admissions (all Toronto area intermittent sentences are served here).

[11] Includes 863 intermittent sentenced admissions.

[12] Includes 745 intermittent sentenced admissions.

[13] Closed permanently February 28, 1978.

[14] Closed permanently August 31, 1979.

[15] Guelph Jail closed permanently December 1980. There is one camp associated with this facility. Only expenditure and person-year data for this camp is included with that of the base facility.

[16] Became fully operational May 1, 1978.

[17] Opened in November, 1980.

[18] Included budget for two CRC's until 1979/80, but in 1980/81, only the jail expenditures are shown.

[19] Included data for two institutions up until 1979/80. In 1980/81, all operational data apart from expenditures is shown separately. The sharing of large areas and services encourages the use of consolidated financial data for the jail and correctional centre.

* Excludes facilities not open for the entire year.

Caseload Data

The following four tables illustrate aspects of custodial correctional caseload in Ontario over the three fiscal years.

Table 2 shows the average count of remanded and sentenced inmates held over each year. From 1979/80 to 1980/81, the total average count increased by 251 (5%) to 5,250 in 1980/81.

TABLE 2 - Remand and Sentenced Inmate Counts, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

		Year		
Type of admission[1]	**Type of count**	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Remand	Average	1,103	889	1,036
	High	..	..	..
	Low	..	..	..
Sentenced	Average	3,961	4,110	4,214
	High	..	..	..
	Low	..	..	..
TOTAL AVERAGE		**5,064**	**4,999**	**5,250**
OVERALL HIGH		..	..	..
OVERALL LOW		..	..	..

[1] Remand counts include on average three to four inmates on lock-up status. Camps are included in these counts.

In **Table 3** the sentence length distribution is shown for all inmates admitted during each of the three fiscal years. The number of sentenced admissions has increased in 1980/81 to 42,005 from 38,364 in the previous year. The sentence length distribution has remained relatively stable over the period under study, with over half of all admissions sentenced to less than 30 days. Also, approximately 85% of all inmates admitted were being sentenced to less than six months.

Table 4 shows sentenced admissions by selected categories for the three years. In 1980/81, 35% of sentenced admissions were fine defaulters, 17% were sentenced for drinking/driving offences, and 2% were serving intermittent sentences.

TABLE 3 - Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Length of Sentence in Months, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Sentenced admissions[1]					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
Length of sentence (months)	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 30 days	22,365	58	21,665	56	22,796	54
30 - 89 days	7,856	20	8,154	21	8,797	21
90 days & under 6 months	3,525	9	3,783	10	4,271	10
6 months & under 12 months	2,183	7	2,321	6	2,845	7
12 months & under 24 months	1,326	3	1,325	4	1,988	5
24 months and over	1,254	3	1,116	3	1,308	3
TOTAL	**38,509**	**100**	**38,364**	**100**	**42,005**	**100**

[1] Excludes offenders admitted under a fine option who subsequently paid the fine, and offenders admitted then subsequently sentenced to probation only. Includes the total number of admissions that were subsequently sentenced during the year.

TABLE 4 - Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Selected Categories, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Sentenced admissions[1]					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
Category	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total sentenced admissions	38,509	100	38,364	100	42,005	100
Defaulting on fines	..	..	..	..	14,757	35
Intermittent sentences	1,979	5	863	2	745	2
Drinking/driving offences	..	..	..	..	7,121	17

[1] Excludes offenders admitted under a fine option who subsequently paid the fine, and offenders admitted then subsequently sentenced to probation only. Includes the total number of admissions that were subsequently sentenced during the year.

A distribution of remand releases by length of stay in days is displayed in **Table 5.** The number of releases declined in 1979/80 to 17,149 from 17,915 in 1978/79 and increased in 1980/81 to 19,347. Over the three year period, a five percentage point increase in the number of remand releases staying less than a week is evident. In 1980/81, 75% of all remand releases fell into this category. During each year, only 1% of all releases served time under remand status for more than 90 days.

TABLE 5 - **Remand Releases by Length of Stay in Days, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

	Remand releases[1]					
Length of stay (days)	1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Under 7	12,483	70	12,414	73	14,529	75
7-15	2,556	14	2,407	14	2,692	14
16-30	1,340	8	1,171	7	1,179	6
31-60	965	5	746	4	626	3
61-90	310	2	207	1	177	1
Over 90	261	1	204	1	144	1
TOTAL	**17,915**	**100**	**17,149**	**100**	**19,347**	**100**

[1] Includes only those persons admitted and released during the year without receiving a sentence to custody.

Population Data

The following three tables illustrate characteristics of the remand and sentenced admissions to custody over the three years.

Table 6 displays the age distribution for remand and sentenced admissions, which has remained relatively stable from 1978/79 through to 1980/81. On admission, offenders aged 18 and under accounted for approximately 20% of the total number of admissions. Those aged 19 to 24 years accounted for approximately 35% of the admissions.

TABLE 6 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Age on Admission, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Remand and sentenced admissions[1]					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
Age	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 18	7,308	12	7,126	12	7,298	11
18	4,746	8	4,721	8	5,111	8
19-24	21,052	34	20,740	34	23,209	35
25-35	15,446	25	15,141	25	17,048	26
36-50	9,233	15	8,941	15	9,161	14
Over 50	4,049	6	4,032	6	3,949	6
TOTAL	**61,834**	**100**	**60,701**	**100**	**65,776**	**100**

[1] Includes lock-ups.

Table 7 shows the same group of remand and sentenced admissions by sex. The number of admissions subsequently sentenced has increased steadily over the three year period while all other admissions have declined. The proportion of females on other than sentenced status has declined from 21% of the population admitted in 1979/80, to 11% of the population admitted in 1980/81. Females comprised 5% of the sentenced admissions in both 1978/79 and 1979/80, and 7% in 1980/81.

Table 8 shows a native/non-native distribution for remand and sentenced admissions. During 1978/79 and 1979/80, 9% of the admissions were of native origin. In 1980/81, 8% of the admissions fell into the native category.

TABLE 7 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Sex, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Remand and sentenced admissions[1]			
Sex	Remand No.	%	Sentenced No.	%
1978/79				
Male	9,745	87	47,857	95
Female	1,500	13	2,732	5
TOTAL	**11,245**	**100**	**50,589**	**100**
1979/80				
Male	6,847	79	49,359	95
Female	1,777	21	2,718	5
TOTAL	**8,624**	**100**	**52,077**	**100**
1980/81				
Male	6,172	89	54,797	93
Female	792	11	4,015	7
TOTAL	**6,964**	**100**	**58,812**	**100**

[1] Includes lock-ups. Sentenced admissions includes all admissions that were subsequently sentenced and remand admissions includes all other admission types.

TABLE 8 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions, Native/Non-native, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Remand and sentenced admissions[1]					
	1978/79* No.	%	1979/80* No.	%	1980/81[2] No.	%
Native	5,565	9	5,463	9	5 402	8
Non-native	56,269	91	55,238	91	60,374	92
TOTAL	**61,834**	**100**	**60,701**	**100**	**65,776**	**100**

[1] Includes lock-ups.

[2] The figures are based on current data files.

* These figures are estimates, based on a statistical survey.

Escapes and Deaths

Table 9 shows the number of inmate escapes over the three fiscal years. Excluding those who failed to return from unescorted temporary absences, there were 204 in 1978/79, 215 in 1979/80, and 182 in 1980/81.

The number of inmate deaths by cause of death is given in **Table 10.** The number of deaths has declined from ten in 1978/79, to nine in 1979/80, and to seven in 1980/81. During each year there were two reported suicides.

TABLE 9 - Inmate Escapes, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Number of escapes[1]					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
Type of escape	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Prison break	97	48	93	43	76	42
From escorted TA	13	6	14	7	13	7
Other[2]	94	46	108	50	93	51
TOTAL	**204**	**100**	**215**	**100**	**182**	**100**

[1] Persons who failed to return from unescorted temporary absence leaves are not included in this table.

[2] Includes 74 escapes from ground and outbuildings, four from bailiff, and 15 from police or court in 1980/81.

TABLE 10 - Inmate Deaths, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Number of deaths		
Cause of death	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Murder in institution	-	-	-
Murder while on temporary absence	-	1	-
Suicide in institution	2	2	2
Suicide on unescorted TA	1	-	1
Natural causes in institution	-	-	2
Natural causes in hospital	4	3	1
Accidental in institution	-	2	-
Accidental in CRC	-	-	1
Accidental unescorted TA	2	-	-
Legal interventions	-	-	-
Other	1	-	-
TOTAL	**10**	**9**	**7**

Private Facilities

Community resource centres (CRC's) are administered by a branch of the Community Programs Division. As of April 1981, 28 CRC's with a bedspace of 326 were in operation, including one bush camp in Northern Ontario.

Inmates at any institution who are serving a sentence of imprisonment are selected or may make application for transfer to a CRC. They are then assessed on the purpose of their proposed program, their suitability to participate in this program, and the likelihood of their refraining from further criminal activity while living in the community. Cases are discussed with the Director of the CRC and if accepted, inmates are transferred under temporary absence regulations.

Programs at the CRC are designed to assist the resident in living in the community and establishing a positive pattern of social interaction. Special emphasis is given to employment and individual counselling. Residents who are unable to make positive use of the program or who commit repeated infractions may be returned to an institution.

Table 11 displays operational data for each CRC operating over the three years. Also included in this listing is the House of Concord, which is used for minimum security inmates. The Ministry is engaged in a contract with the Salvation Army for use of this correctional institution, which reported 19,958 inmate custody days in 1980/81. From the following table, one can observe the following highlights:

- the rated capacity of CRC's open for the full year increased from 503 in 1979/80 to 512 in 1980/81;
- the average population in these same facilities remained steady at 433 in 1979/80 and 1980/81;
- the actual per diem cost per resident in CRC's ranged from $20.75 to $55.13 in 1980/81; and,
- total expenditures on private facilities increased from $3.7 million in 1978/79, to $4.5 million in 1979/80, to $4.6 million in 1980/81.

In addition to the CRC's, contracts were in effect with 17 community agencies for ad hoc usage of halfway houses.

Community agencies which have shown themselves capable of working with offenders, enter into an agreement with the Ministry to maintain a residential facility and to provide an appropriate program for inmates within their community. In a separate contract with each agency the Ministry commits itself to a guaranteed minimum payment to cover the day-to-day expenses incurred in the operation of the home, with additional payments when the occupancy rises above a base figure. The contract includes an agreement of mutual responsibility which defines the rules and regulations for the operation of the centre and the conduct of the residents.

TABLE 11 - Purchased/Contracted Correctional Facilities, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Facility description		Year	Capacity/caseload			Cost	
Name	Operating body		Rated capacity	Base population	Average count[1]	Per diem cost[2]	Annual cost
Aberdeen House (Kingston)	Private Non-profit	1978/79	15	11	11	22.40	93,920
		1979/80	15	12	13	22.79	105,110
		1980/81	15	12	14	24.25	119,360
Blind River Employment Centre[3]	Private	1978/79	7	4	6	18.36	25,835
		1979/80	7	7	7	27.40	21,710
Brock and Buell House (Brockville)	Private Non-profit	1978/79	15	11	10	24.00	66,190
		1979/80	15	12	11	24.04	100,948
		1980/81	15	12	12	25.23	105,240
Bunton Lodge (Toronto)	Salvation Army	1978/79	15	11	9	27.04	23,090
		1979/80	15	12	13	21.46	100,670
		1980/81	15	12	12	24.80	108,320
Calvert House (Hamilton)	Salvation Army	1978/79	16	12	...	...	3,860
		1979/80	16	13	7	40.51	100,960
		1980/81	16	13	15	21.49	118,520
Cambridge House[4]	Aequitas Inc.	1978/79	10	8	8	28.01	42,550
		1979/80	10	8	10	24.99	89,405
		1980/81	10	8	9	27.49	74,070
Carleton Centre (Ottawa)	Salvation Army	1978/79	17	13	16	18.44	108,945
		1979/80	17	14	14	21.09	109,865
		1980/81	17	14	12	25.38	114,600
Cuthbert House (Brampton)	Salvation Army	1978/79	13	10	9	24.00	84,790
		1979/80	13	10	13	21.10	97,480
		1980/81	13	10	13	22.39	106,560
Durhamcrest Centre (Oshawa)	Durhamcrest Inc. Private Non-profit	1978/79	17	13	14	22.28	103,250
		1979/80	17	14	17	21.27	116,710
		1980/81	17	14	15	21.57	121,100
Durhamdale House (Pickering)	Durhamdale House Inc. Private Non-profit	1978/79	16	13	16	18.37	28,680
		1979/80	28	21	24	20.75	178,357
		1980/81	28	21	24	20.75	178,357
Ellen Osler House (Dundas)	Salvation Army	1978/79	17	13	19	16.85	118,805
		1979/80	17	14	18	18.42	122,370
		1980/81	17	14	15	21.63	120,520
Ferguson House (Ottawa)	Elizabeth Fry Society	1979/80	8	...	4	50.97	80,279
		1980/81	8	...	7	36.18	88,894
Gerrard House (Toronto)	John Howard Society	1978/79	17	13	15	20.67	113,415
		1979/80	17	14	19	19.00	132,355
		1980/81	17	14	19	20.23	138,920
Guelph Towers[5]	Aequitas Inc.	1978/79	42	...	34	19.88	126,900
		1979/80	42	...	...	...	139,221
House of Concord	Salvation Army	1978/79	82	...	59	55.52	1,214,796
		1979/80	82	...	58	59.10	1,265,182
		1980/81	82	...	55	67.09	1,338,904
House of Hope (Ottawa)	Private Non-profit	1978/79	15	11	16	19.27	113,450
		1979/80	15	12	18	19.34	123,735
		1980/81	15	12	15	22.30	113,980
Kairos Centre (Thunder Bay)	Private Non-profit	1978/79	15	11	14	20.21	107,275
		1979/80	15	12	17	21.05	120,995
		1980/81	17	14	17	21.64	132,400
Kawartha House (Peterborough)	Salvation Army	1978/79	14	10	12	21.37	95,420
		1979/80	14	11	14	20.84	105,174
		1980/81	14	11	11	24.87	102,520
Kitchener House	Aequitas Inc.	1978/79	17	13	17	19.27	122,185
		1979/80	17	14	18	19.61	129,035
		1980/81	17	14	17	22.11	132,640

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 11 - Purchased/Contracted Correctional Facilities, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81 - Concluded

Facility description		Year	Capacity/caseload			Cost	
Name	Operating body		Rated capacity	Base population	Average count[1]	Per diem cost[2]	Annual cost
La Fraternité (Sudbury)	Private Non-profit	1978/79	11	8	9	23.10	74,370
		1979/80	11	9	10	23.79	86,245
		1980/81	14	11	12	24.14	101,880
Lake Hope Park (Blind River)[6]	Private	1978/79	15	11	15	21.05	118,005
		1979/80	15	12	12	27.40	115,465
		1980/81	15	12	...	...	83,600
Luxton Centre (London)	St. Leonards Society	1978/79	17	13	13	18.60	90,625
		1979/80	17	14	15	19.89	110,260
		1980/81	17	14	16	19.48	112,385
MacMillan House	Rotary Club of Barrie	1980/81	15	12	13	22.37	108,520
Madeira House (Toronto)	Private Non-profit	1978/79	15	11	11	22.39	84,470
		1979/80	15	12	14	19.93	104,050
		1980/81	15	12	15	21.21	112,520
Maison Décision (Ottawa)	Private Non-profit	1978/79	14	10	2	...	3,520
		1979/80	14	11	11	24.13	96,620
		1980/81	14	11	11	25.33	102,130
Millhouse Centre (Windsor)[7]	Private Non-profit	1978/79	14	10	12	21.09	91,810
		1979/80	15	12	...	...	51,700
Onesimus House (Belleville)	Private Non-profit	1978/79	15	11	11	23.70	72,990
		1979/80	15	12	12	22.79	102,240
		1980/81	15	12	13	23.10	110,920
Ontario Native Women's (Thunder Bay)	Ontario Native Women's Assoc.	1978/79	8	...	4	46.61	65,910
		1979/80	8	...	3	58.13	68,770
		1980/81	8	...	4	55.13	73,320
Red Lake	Red Lake Indian Centre	1979/80	14	...	8	34.55	52,000
		1980/81	14	...	10	29.32	109,200
Riverside House (Ottawa)	Salvation Army	1978/79	11	8	12	19.22	84,350
		1979/80	11	9	12	19.96	90,530
		1980/81	14	11	14	21.24	109,600
Sherbourne House (Toronto)	Salvation Army	1978/79	17	13	15	19.21	104,095
		1979/80	16	13	14	20.61	108,345
		1980/81	16	13	15	21.97	115,480
Stanford House (Toronto)	Fortune Society	1978/79	15	11	13	20.07	88,810
		1979/80	15	12	15	19.42	107,650
		1980/81	15	12	15	21.29	112,200
Thunder Bay[8]	John Howard Society (Nipigon)	1978/79	17	13	6	44.07	78,665
		1979/80	17	13	...	...	36,675
Timmins Centre[9]	Private	1978/79	7	6	7	25.47	52,240
Victoria House (Brantford)	Salvation Army	1978/79	14	10	11	21.75	90,300
		1979/80	14	11	12	21.84	98,450
		1980/81	14	11	10	26.55	100,720
William Proudfood House	Non-profit	1980/81	8	...	6	34.65	80,280
	PROVINCIAL TOTAL	**1978/79**	**534***	**312**	**426***	**23.38***	**3,693,516**
		1979/80	**503***	**340**	**433***	**26.83***	**4,468,561**
		1980/81	**512***	**326**	**433***	**28.85***	**4,643,177**

[1] Average count is based on weekly averages submitted by each CRC and divided by 52. Includes facilities open for the entire year only.

[2] Refers to the actual per diem per resident cost (Annual cost - Average count - 365), rather than the contracted per diem charge rate.

[3] Closed in October, 1980.

[4] Closed in February, 1981.

[5] Closed in October, 1979.

[6] Closed in October, 1980.

[7] Closed in September, 1979.

[8] Closed in July, 1979.

[9] Closed in October, 1980.

* Excludes facilities not open for the entire year.

NON-CUSTODIAL SERVICES

Probation and Parole

Operational Data

A full range of adult community supervision services are offered throughout Ontario, including probation supervision, pre-sentence and pre-parole report preparation, parole supervision, and counselling. A more comprehensive outline of specialized services is presented under the section entitled "Other Community Correctional Services".

Table 12 shows the distribution of probation/parole resources throughout the province. As of March 31, 1979 there were 90 offices in four administrative regions, employing 49 supervisors, 136 clerical and support staff, and 297 full-time probation/parole officers. As of March 31, 1981 there were 115 offices in nine administrative regions, employing 50 supervisors, 187 clerical and support staff, and 371 full-time probation/parole officers. Staff increases are a result of increased caseload counts, which rose from a monthly high of 31,011 in 1978/79 to 37,103 in 1980/81. Additionally, the total number of persons under supervision in the year rose from 52,315 in 1978/79 to 62,190 in 1980/81.

TABLE 12 - Probation/Parole Service Resources, Ontario, as of March 31, 1981

Region	Number of offices	Number of supervisors & senior officers		Number of probation/parole officers		Number of clerical & support staff	
		With caseload	No caseload	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
March 31, 1979							
Western Region	22	-	9	83	-	41	-
Central Region	25	-	21	100	-	44	-
Eastern Region	20	-	10	65	-	30	-
Northern Region	23	-	9	49	-	21	-
TOTAL	**90**	-	**49**	**297**	-	**136**	-
March 31, 1980							
Toronto West	9	-	7	53	-	24	-
Toronto East	12	-	7	48	-	21	-
Halton-Peel	10	-	3	29	-	15	-
Oshawa-Kawartha Lakes	10	-	6	38	-	19	-
West Central	14	-	6	55	-	27	-
South West	11	-	6	43	-	19	-
Eastern	12	-	6	45	-	21	-
Northeast	22	-	4	44	-	24	-
Northwest	11	-	4	25	-	12	-
TOTAL	**111**	-	**49**	**380**	-	**182**	-
March 31, 1981							
Toronto West	10	-	7	53	-	23	-
Toronto East	11	-	7	47	-	20	-
Halton-Peel	12	-	4	27	-	16	-
Oshawa-Kawartha Lakes	12	-	6	42	-	18	-
West Central	14	-	5	52	-	25	-
South West	12	-	7	41	-	24	-
Eastern	12	-	6	44	-	21	-
Northeast	20	-	4	44	-	27	-
Northwest	12	-	3	21	-	13	-
TOTAL	**115**	-	**50**	**371**	-	**187**	-

Caseload Data

In Ontario, the total number of persons under supervision during the year rose from 52,315 in 1978/79 to 62,190 in 1980/81. Several efforts have recently been initiated to alleviate the problem of steadily increasing community supervision caseloads. For example, special caseloads are now being assigned to teams of officers working together in a variety of team systems. In the context of the team, workload is redistributed with some case assignments being directed to private agencies. Also, administrative closure is now applied when clients no longer meet established criteria and no longer require an in-person report to a probation officer. Under administrative closure clients become exempt from reporting as long as they do not come into further contact with the law. These cases are designated inactive until they are naturally terminated. As a further response to high caseloads, a number of innovative strategies are being applied, including minimal reporting, use of students to supervise special caseloads, contracts for employment, and financial counselling.

The following three tables illustrate aspects of the probation/parole caseload experienced through the years 1978/79 to 1980/81.

Table 13 shows that the average count for those under probation supervision rose steadily over the last three years from 26,362 in 1978/79, to 29,941 in 1979/80, to 32,011 in 1980/81. The average count for offenders on provincial parole decreased in 1980/81 to 860, down from 1,062 in the previous year.

TABLE 13 - Community Supervision - Annual Caseload Counts by Type of Supervision, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Annual caseload counts		
Type of supervision	High	Low	Average[1]
1978/79			
Probation	28,230	25,172	26,362
Provincial parole	1,023	319	665
Temporary absence[2]	53	10	37
Other	2,705	1,876	2,250
1979/80			
Probation	31,830	28,788	29,941
Provincial parole	1,136	982	1,062
Other	2,439	1,837	2,249
1980/81			
Probation	33,415	30,077	32,011
Provincial parole	971	758	860
Other	2,717	2,264	2,525

[1] The average annual count is based on one monthly time point taken for 12 months.

[2] Temporary absence counts were not recorded as a separate statistic in 1979/80, 1980/81 because of the diminished probation and parole involvement in these cases.

Table 14 shows a breakdown of probation supervision admissions by length of supervision order. The number of probation admissions has been increasing steadily over the three year period. Data available for 1978/79 shows that an estimated 57% of probation supervision admissions were given sentences of 12 months or less. A further 38% of these admissions received sentences between 13 and 24 months in length.

The number of written probation/parole reports is shown in **Table 15**. The total number of reports has increased by 531 in 1980/81 to 20,634. As in previous years, the majority of these reports (approximately 80%) were for pre-sentence purposes.

TABLE 14 - **Probation Supervision Admissions by Length of Supervision Order, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Length of supervision order (months)	**Probation supervision admissions** 1978/79[1] No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Under 6	3,868	14	..	..	..	..
6-12	12,049	43	..	..	..	..
13-24	10,574	38	..	..	..	..
Over 24	1,336	5	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	**27,827**	**100**	**29,775**	**100**	**30,880**	**100**

[1] Estimates are based on percentages derived from a statistical survey conducted in the month of September 1978.

TABLE 15 - **Written Probation and Parole Reports by Type, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Type of report	**Written probation and parole reports** 1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Pre-sentence	17,060	78	16,450	82	16,679	81
Pre-parole	3,198	14	3,653	18	3,955	19
Temporary absence[1]	1,672	8	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	**21,930**	**100**	**20,103**	**100**	**20,634**	**100**

[1] Probation and parole involvement in temporary absence cases has diminished to such a degree that separate statistics were not recorded after 1978/79.

Population Data

The following two tables display age and sex breakdowns for the 1978/79 probation supervision admissions.

Table 16 shows that those under 19 years of age comprised 44% of the probation supervision caseload. A further 31% of these admissions fell within the 19 to 24 age category.

Table 17 shows that, in 1978/79, an estimated 15% of probation supervision admissions were female.

TABLE 16 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Age on Admission, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Probation supervision admissions					
Age	1978/79[1] No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Under 19	12,132	44	..	..	..	..
19-24	8,570	31	..	..	..	..
25-35	4,397	16	..	..	..	..
36-50	2,060	7	..	..	..	..
Over 50	668	2	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	**27,827**	**100**	**29,775**	**100**	**30,880**	**100**

[1] These figures are estimates, based on percentages derived from a statistical survey conducted in September 1978.

TABLE 17 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Sex, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Probation supervision admissions					
Sex	1978/79[1] No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Male	23,640	85	..	..	..	..
Female	4,187	15	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	**27,827**	**100**	**29,775**	**100**	**30,880**	**100**

[1] These figures are estimates based on percentages derived from a statistical survey conducted in September 1978.

Ontario Board of Parole

The Ontario Board of Parole operates under the Ministry of Correctional Services and reports directly to the Minister. It consists of a Chairman, central office staff, and five Regional Boards, each headed by a Vice-Chairman. There are both full-time and part-time Board members. There has been a concerted attempt to appoint Board members who have extensive community ties, as well as those who are professionals in the corrections field. All members are appointed by an Order-in-Council.

The Board exercises parole jurisdiction for all prisoners sentenced to provincial institutions and for any federal offenders serving a sentence in provincial institutions as a result of a transfer.

All inmates serving six months or more in a provincial institution are automatically reviewed for parole. No formal application is required by the inmate. Parole hearings are held in the institution where the Board has at its disposal the inmate's file and the community assessment prepared by the local probation/parole officer. Once parole is granted any change in parole status is dealt with by the Regional Board with jurisdiction in the area in which the parolee resides. A report is required of the parole officer to the Board only in the event of a change in circumstances during parole, and on termination. Decisions regarding revocations are made by the Board based on violation reports from the parole officer, the community, and/or the police. Supervision of parole cases is provided by the probation/parole staff of the Ministry.

Table 18 shows a breakdown of applications considered by the Board of Parole. In 1978/79, there were 5,440 applications considered of which 1,968 (36%) were granted. In 1980/81, 6,598 applications were considered of which 1,920 (29%) were granted.

TABLE 18 - Provincial Parole Case Flow, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Parole applications					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
Application outcome	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Granted	1,968	36	2,313	37	1,920	29
Deferred[1]	..	..	1,356	22	1,750	27
Denied	..	..	2,538	41	2,928	44
Deferred/denied	3,472	64	...	...	...	...
TOTAL NO. CONSIDERED	**5,440**	**100**	**6,207**	**100**	**6,598**	**100**

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[1] Includes deferrals, inmates seen but not eligible, and inmates not at the institution for an interview.

During 1978/79, there were 641 reported violations and 347 revocations. In 1980/81, there were 694 reported violations and 461 revocations. In 1978/79, 850 parolees successfully completed their terms and were discharged; in 1980/81 this figure was 1,272.

Other Community Correctional Services

The main activity of the Community Programs Division is probation and parole supervision. However, other important activities include the maintenance of community resource centres as work/academic release centres, and hostels for parolees, probationers, and those awaiting trial requiring supervision in the community. Major programs include community service orders, restitution programming, victim-witness assistance programming, volunteer programs, and special needs for native people.

In order to underscore community emphasis, partnerships have been developed with community agencies both large and small, as well as with volunteer groups. In 1980/81 these partnerships involved 176 formal contracts for services with private agencies accounting for almost $8 million which represents more than one-third of the Community Programs Division budget.

A brief description of community correctional services offered in Ontario follows.

TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM

While serving a term of incarceration, the Temporary Absence Program enables inmates to utilize community programs and services, as well as to maintain community/family contacts and responsibilities. Different types of temporary absences are granted for a variety of reasons including the following.

1 to 5 and 6 to 15 Day Absences - A temporary absence of up to 15 days may be granted for humanitarian or rehabilitative reasons such as family visits, employment or educational interviews, and community service work.

Terminal 1 to 5 and 6 to 15 Day Absences - An absence of up to 15 days may be granted by the Superintendent immediately prior to an inmate's discharge.

Recurring Programs - A series of short-term absences (escorted or unescorted) of up to five days each, may be granted for humanitarian or rehabilitative reasons such as group or individual participation in community activities or programs (i.e. recreation, entertainment, social or cultural events or programs, community service work projects, etc.), employment interviews, trade examinations, or testing for educational or job placements. Work, educational, and other rehabilitative placements in locations which are too remote from a Ministry of Correctional Services or contracted community resource facility may also be considered on a 1 to 5 day basis.

Employment TA - Absences are granted on a day-by-day basis to enable selected inmates to work in the community during the day and return to the institution in the evenings and on weekends. Passes are also granted for inmates working in privately operated industrial programs within institutional boundaries, the House of Concord, and community residential facilities.

Education TA - Absences are granted for the purpose of education or training in the community. Participating inmates return to the institution in the evening and on weekends.

Medical TA - Absences are granted for an inmate to obtain medical treatment at a public hospital or other medical facility. These may be escorted or unescorted passes.

Staff Escorted Group TA - Group temporary absence approval may be granted for escorted inmates attending activities in the community such as entertainment, recreational activities, field trips, or community service projects.

Applicants for temporary absence are carefully screened for their suitability by the temporary absence staff, the Superintendents, and the Temporary Absence Committee at each institution. Criteria for approval may vary depending upon the circumstances of each case. However, any of the following conditions will preclude an inmate's eligibility: outstanding or remanded charges, violent or sexual offences, lack of mental or physical fitness, a severe addiction problem, or a deportation order.

Table 19 displays the use of temporary absences in Ontario over the three years. The successful completion rate has remained steady at about 98% over the past three years, however, one should note that any termination not caused by revocation is considered successful in Ontario. The number of absences granted has risen by 4,226 from 1978/79 to 1980/81. The grant rate decreased in 1980/81 to 70% from 75% in the previous year.

TABLE 19 - Temporary Absence Grants, Success Rates, and Applications, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Granted applications					
Granted applications by type	1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Educational	204	1	346	2	333	2
Employment	1,740	12	3,434	20	3,096	16
Humanitarian/medical/ short-term/administrative	12,957	87	13,651	78	15,698	82
TOTAL GRANTED	**14,901**	**100**	**17,431**	**100**	**19,127**	**100**
TOTAL SUCESSFULLY COMPLETED[1]	**14,715**	**99**	**17,115**	**98**	**18,803**	**98**
TOTAL NO. OF APPLICATIONS	**20,621**	...	**23,338**	...	**27,331**	...

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[1] The number successfully completed includes TA's which are terminated by choice, also referred to as withdrawn. There were 375 such cases in 1978/79, 285 in 1979/80, and 256 in 1980/81. Any other TA which does not result in a revocation is included here.

COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS (CSO)

Since the mid-1970's judges in Ontario courts have gradually begun to issue community service orders as a condition of a probation order, with the probation staff maintaining responsibility for placement. The primary purpose of the CSO is to provide judges with a viable alternative to incarceration. Now that projects are in place throughout the province, responsibility for the program is gradually being shifted to local managers. Social agencies and volunteers have actively supported the program by operating the projects with funding from the Ministry of Correctional Services. The Ministry was responsible for supervision of orders in projects at the end of the fiscal year 1980/81 representing 450,000 hours of assigned work which is valued at more than $1.3 million.

RESTITUTION

There are restitution programs available to the inmate and to those under probation supervision. The institutional programs involve the use of a work temporary absence, a condition of which is a commitment by the inmate to return a portion of his earnings to the victim of his crime. During 1980/81 there were programs operating out of three institutions. Restitution as a term of probation is widely used. On March 31, 1981 there were 4,000 probationers under supervision in the restitution program. The amount of restitution paid totalled $3.0 million.

VICTIM-OFFENDER RECONCILIATION

Programs aimed at victim-offender reconciliation have been established by means of contracts with community agencies. Examples of such programs include the Kitchener Program which enables the court to make it a condition of a probation order for the offender to meet with the victim and come to an agreement on restitution. A related development is the Community Mediation Service in Kitchener which began operations in the Fall of 1979, and is designed as a non-adversarial approach to the resolution of interpersonal disputes of a quasi-criminal nature. This service is less closely tied with the courts, and the disputes are usually diverted from any formal involvement in the criminal justice process.

OTHER VICTIM PROGRAMS

A victim-witness program is being run as a pilot project in Brampton. The primary aims are to provide services to victims including crisis counselling and information about the criminal justice process. Programs directed at shoplifting are operating in Windsor and Sudbury. Representatives from stores victimized by shoplifting have been involved in planning these programs.

SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS

Finding employment and job satisfaction is a major contributor to successful rehabilitation. Thus, with the average Ontario probation and parole caseload showing a 33% unemployment rate, and particular caseloads showing a rate as high as 60%, fee-for-service programs such as Youth Employment Services in Toronto, provides an extremely important service.

NATIVE PROGRAMS

A coordinator of Native Programs was appointed in September 1977 to deal directly with native organizations and to improve the delivery of programs to native peoples under the Ministry's care. The Ministry, in addition to employing native probation and parole officers, serves the remote northern reservations by contracting with local native organizations on a fee-for-service basis.

BAIL VERIFICATION AND SUPERVISION

In 1980/81 there were 23,771 admissions to custody which did not eventually result in a sentence of imprisonment. Bail Verification and Supervision is a pre-trial program aimed at reducing the number of people remanded into custody pending a show-cause hearing through a procedure by which a factual community profile of the accused is developed and verified prior to appearing in court. It is also aimed at reducing the number of those being held in custody unable to meet the bail conditions specified by the court, by offering bail supervision as an alternative to pre-trial custody.

DRIVER AWARENESS PROGRAMS

Within several communities in Ontario, Probation/Parole Services have encouraged the establishment of drinking/driving awareness programs. This is a first offender court referral program for the purpose of reducing the incidence of impaired driving offences. The program consists of a course of weekly sessions, and can be voluntary, or a judge may elect to sentence the accused to a period of probation which will include mandatory attendance at the Drinking/Driving Awareness Program.

VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers augment the work of staff by providing a wide range of services, including institutional visits, supervision of probationers and parolees, group activities, life skill programs, and reception duties. During the fiscal year 1980/81, 2,520 volunteers were involved in providing institutional services, and 1,401 volunteers were providing probation and parole services.

COURT LIAISON

The major courts in Ontario have a resident court liaison officer who provides probation intake and referral services. In some jurisdictions, such as London, this officer also processes all probation charges of Willful Failure and Revocation.

INSTITUTIONAL LIAISON

All institutions and jails are assigned a liaison officer who coordinates parole hearing information, release plans, and probation-following-incarceration appointments.

EXPENDITURES

Services

Unlike other jurisdictions, the Ontario Ministry of Correctional Services is self contained and is solely responsible for adult corrections, allowing for a sharp delineation of adult correctional expenditures.

Table 20 shows a breakdown of adult correctional expenditures by type of service, and **Table 21** summarizes these data. From these two tables, one can observe or calculate the following highlights:

- total correctional expenditures increased from $137.1 million in 1979/80 to $156.5 million in 1980/81;
- total expenditures on government operated facilities has increased from $108.5 million in 1979/80 to $123.5 million in 1980/81, and comprised 79% of the total budget during each year;
- the percentage of the total budget expended on private correctional facilities has remained at approximately 3% over the three year period;
- probation/parole service expenditures increased by 1 percentage point each year, accounting for $19.0 million in 1980/81;
- in 1980/81, administration costs comprised 4% of the total budget, compared to 6% in 1978/79; and,
- personnel costs accounted for approximately 79% of total corrections expenditures in each fiscal year excluding costs of contracted facilities.

TABLE 20 - Cost of Correctional Services by Type, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Type of Service	Year	Personnel costs ($000's)			Other direct operating costs	Other costs		TOTAL ($000's)
		Regular[1]	Over-time	Total personnel costs		Transfer payments	Grants to private agencies	
Institutions**	1978/79	77,929	3,228	81,157	24,115	287	...	105,559
	1979/80	80,646	3,754	84,400	23,805	342	...	108,547
	1980/81	93,712	3,343	97,055	26,132	324	...	123,511
Private correctional facilities	1978/79	..	..	..	..	...	...	3,965
	1979/80	..	..	..	..	...	...	4,998
	1980/81	..	..	..	..	...	...	5,301
Probation/parole services	1978/79	10,938*	..	10,938	1,331	...	338[2]	12,607
	1979/80	13,635*	..	13,635	1,889	...	240	15,764
	1980/81	15,240*	..	15,240	3,312	...	457	19,009
Parole board	1978/79	538*	..	538	118	...	...	656
	1979/80	747*	..	747	229	...	...	976
	1980/81	799*	..	799	313	...	...	1,112
Other community services - Government	1978/79	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	1979/80	384*	..	384	164	...	...	548
	1980/81	583*	..	583	278	...	...	861
Administration	1978/79	5,853*	..	5,853	1,305	63	...	7,221
	1979/80	5,251*	..	5,251	965	43	...	6,259
	1980/81	5,430*	..	5,430	1,284	20	...	6,734
TOTAL	1978/79	**95,258**	**3,228**	**98,486**	**26,869**	**350**	**338**	**130,008**
	1979/80	**100,663**	**3,754**	**104,417**	**27,052**	**385**	**240**	**137,092**
	1980/81	**115,764**	**3,343**	**119,107**	**31,319**	**344**	**457**	**156,528**

[1] Includes outside contributions to employee benefits.

[2] Grants to St. Leonard's Society, The Prison Arts Foundation, and the Canadian Criminology and Corrections Association are not included as they are funded out of Ministry Administration and Institution Programs.

* Includes overtime costs.

** Institutional costs reported here are higher than those given in Tables 1 and 2 due to the inclusion of program administration and support costs here.

TABLE 21 - Summary Costs of Correctional Services, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Type of service	Cost of correctional services 1978/79 $000's	%	1979/80 $000's	%	1980/81 $000's	%
Institutions	105,559	81	108,547	79	123,511	79
Private correctional facilities	3,965	3	4,998	4	5,301	3
Probation/parole services	12,607	10	15,764	11	19,009	12
Parole board	656	—	976	1	1,112	1
Other community services	...	...	548	—	861	1
Administration	7,221	6	6,259	5	6,734	4
TOTAL	**130,008**	**100**	**137,092**	**100**	**156,528**	**100**

Major Capital Projects

As shown in **Table 22,** $2.7 million was expended on major capital projects during 1980/81. This compares to $3.0 million in 1978/79 and $3.6 million in 1979/80.

TABLE 22 - Major Capital Projects, Ontario, 1980/81[1]

Name of facility	Type of project	Cost ($000's)
Guelph CC	Resurface buildings	220
	Addition re abattoir	179
Niagara DC	Security wall	204
Ottawa-Carleton DC	Main entrance alterations	196
	Replace security gates	104
Cobourg Jail	Renovations & fire alarm system	313
Brockville Jail	Renovations & fire alarm system	346
Millbrook CC	Energy conservation retrofit	255
Wellington DC	Renovations	905
TOTAL		**2,722**

[1] No capacity increases or decreases were associated with these projects.

Contributions/Grants

As previously mentioned, Ontario has recently given major emphasis to the expansion of fee-for-service contracts. **Table 23** displays a listing of fee-for-service contracts by type in 1980/81. The total amount expended rose sharply in 1980/81 to $2.1 million, as compared to $0.4 million in 1978/79 and $0.9 million in 1979/80.

TABLE 23 - Fee-for-Service Listing, Ontario, 1980/81

1980/81

Name of Agency/Project	Fee-for-service contributions($)
Community Service Order Agencies	
ACORD Guelph	
Atikokan Lion's Club	
Chathan-Kent Community & Family Services	
Community Oriented Sentencing Programme	
Community Resource Services - Haalton	
Elizabeth Fry Society (3)	
Helpmate Information and Referral Service Toronto	
John Howard Society (6)	
London Area Assoc. of Volunteers in Corrections	
Ne-Chee Friendship Centre - Kenora	
North Frontenac Cmty. Servs. Corp. - Kingston	
Ottawa - Carleton CSO Committee	
Pembroke and Area Cmty. Correctional Council	
Peterborough Information & Volunteer Bureau	
Prince Edward Corrs. Advisory Board	
Reaching Out Inc. - Windsor	
Renfrew & District CSO Committee	
Rotary Club of Barrie	
St. Philip's CRC	
St. Leonard's Society of Brant	
Salvation Army - Toronto	
Trenton Community Corrections Comm.	
YMCA - Whitby	
Total No. of Contracts: 30	768,684
Victim-Offender Reconciliation Program (VORP) Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) Victim Services	
Mennonite Central Committee - Kitchener	
Ontario Assoc. of Corrs. & Crim. - Ottawa	
Salvation Army - Etobicoke	
Total No. of Contracts: 3	44,300
Employment/Life Skills Programs	
Black Creek Venture Group Inc. - Toronto	
Citizen Action Group of Hamilton	
Fortune Society of Canada - Toronto	
John Howard Society (4)	
Life Skills Unlimited - Belleville	
Ronald Lager - Toronto	
Second Chance - Guelph	
York Community Services Centre - Toronto	
Youth Employment Service (4)	
YMCA - Toronto	
YWCA - Toronto	
Total No. of Contracts: 17	249,403
Probation and Parole Supervision	
Elizabeth Fry Society (2)	
John Howard Society (3)	
Total No. of Contracts: 5	102,631

TABLE 23 - Fee-for-Service Listing, Ontario, 1980/81 - Concluded

1980/81 Name of Agency/Project	Fee-for-service contributions($)
Bail Supervision/Verification Programs	
Elizabeth Fry Society	
John Howard Society (5)	
Board of Management of Metro Toronto and York Bail Project	
Reaching Out Inc. - Windsor	
Salvation Army (3)	
Youth in Conflict with the Law - Kitchener	
Total No. of Contracts: 12	573,209
Alcohol/Drug Programs	
Alternatives for Youth - Hamilton	
Crime While Impaired Centre - Oshawa	
Halton Alcohol & Drug Addiction Program	
HAPEC (Serenity House) - Belleville	
John Howard Society	
KAIROS Program (Dr. Richardson) - Kingston	
St. Joseph Hospital - North Bay	
Smith Clinic - Thunder Bay	
Total No. of Contracts: 8	88,000
Native Programs	
Attawapiskat Indian Reserve	
Chief & Band Councils (3)	
Grand Treaty #3 Kenora	
Indian Friendship Centre	
Ininew Friendship Centre - Timmins	
N'Amerind Friendship Centre - London	
Native Canadian Friendship Centre - Toronto	
Native People's Alcohol & Drug Centre	
Total No. of Contracts: 10	139,025
Volunteer Programs	
ACORD - Guelph	
Lawrence Siegel & Alex Park - Toronto	
Man to Man Ontario	
Ontario Seventh Step Society	
Operation Springboard Inc.	
Stratford & District Assoc. of Volunteers in Corrections	
Volunteer Centre of Metro Toronto	
Total No. of Contracts: 7	63,250
Psychological/Mental Health Services	
Dr. Elizabeth Yates - Toronto	
Langford, Miller, Langford - Kingston	
R. Unger - Thunder Bay	
Dr. Rita Carroll - Toronto	
Dr. Wm. Marshall - Kingston	
Total No. of Contracts: 5	52,425
TOTAL NO. OF CONTRACTS: 97	2,080,927

Table 24 lists statutory grants given over the three years. In 1978/79, $334,144 was donated to 13 agencies compared to $285,400 in 1979/80. In 1980/81 the amount granted increased to $358,200 and was distributed among 12 agencies.

TABLE 24 - Statutory Grants Listing, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Grant contribution($)		
Statutory grants	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Alienated Youth of Canada	6,100	6,500	...
Canadian Criminology and Corrections Association	17,000	18,000	19,500
Church Army	6,800	7,200	7,700
Church Council on Justice and Corrections	10,600	11,200	12,000
Elizabeth Fry Societies	40,100	42,500	46,000
Hamilton and District Literary Council	3,400	3,600	3,900
John Howard Society - Ontario	54,400	61,900	66,500
Prison Arts Foundation	6,900	7,300	7,300
Salvation Army	69,000	73,000	78,800
St. Leonard's Society of Canada	25,000	25,000	25,000
Man-to-Man-Ontario	2,000	2,100	...
Committee on Ontario Native Organization	87,944	...	...
Fortune Society of Canada	4,900	...	...
Ontario Native Council on Justice	...	22,100	21,500
Operation Springboard	...	5,000	...
Ontario Coalition of Rape Crisis	...	...	50,000
Canadian Council on Social Development	...	...	20,000
TOTAL	**334,144**	**285,400**	**358,200**

Manitoba

Summary Facts

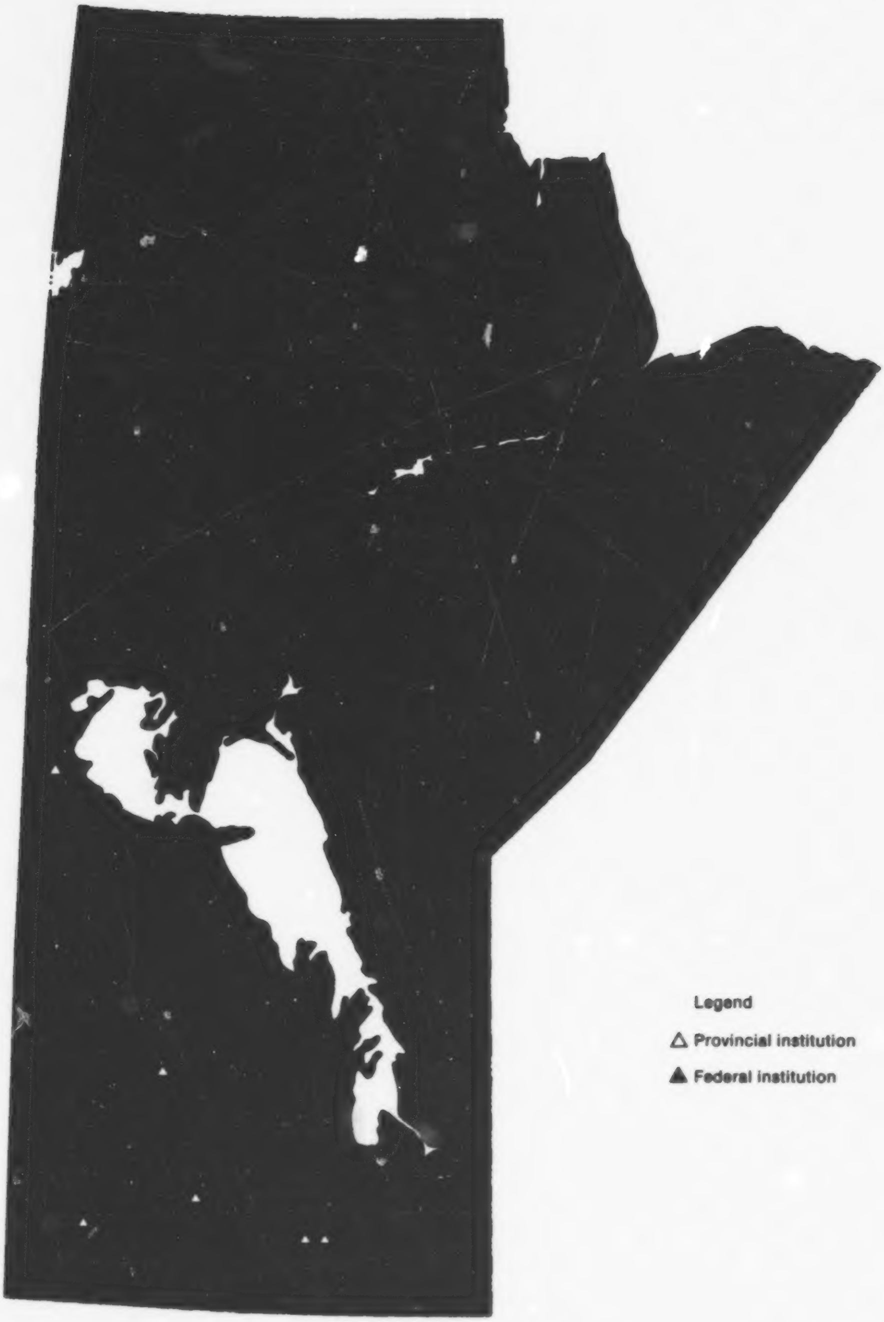
Responsible Agency - Corrections Division,
Department of Community Services and Corrections

	1978	1979	1980
No. of correctional facilities - Government*	6	6	6
Correctional institutions	5	5	5
Remand centres	1	1	1
Average counts			
Sentenced inmates	..	..	419
Remanded inmates	..	..	101
Probation supervision	..	1,688	1,659
No. of correctional facilities - Private	4	4	4
Expenditures - Adult correctional services**	$10.9M	$12.1M	$12.8M

* Three camps are associated with correctional institutions.

** Refers to fiscal year and excludes the cost of juvenile probation services.

Adult Correctional Institutions, Manitoba, 1980/81

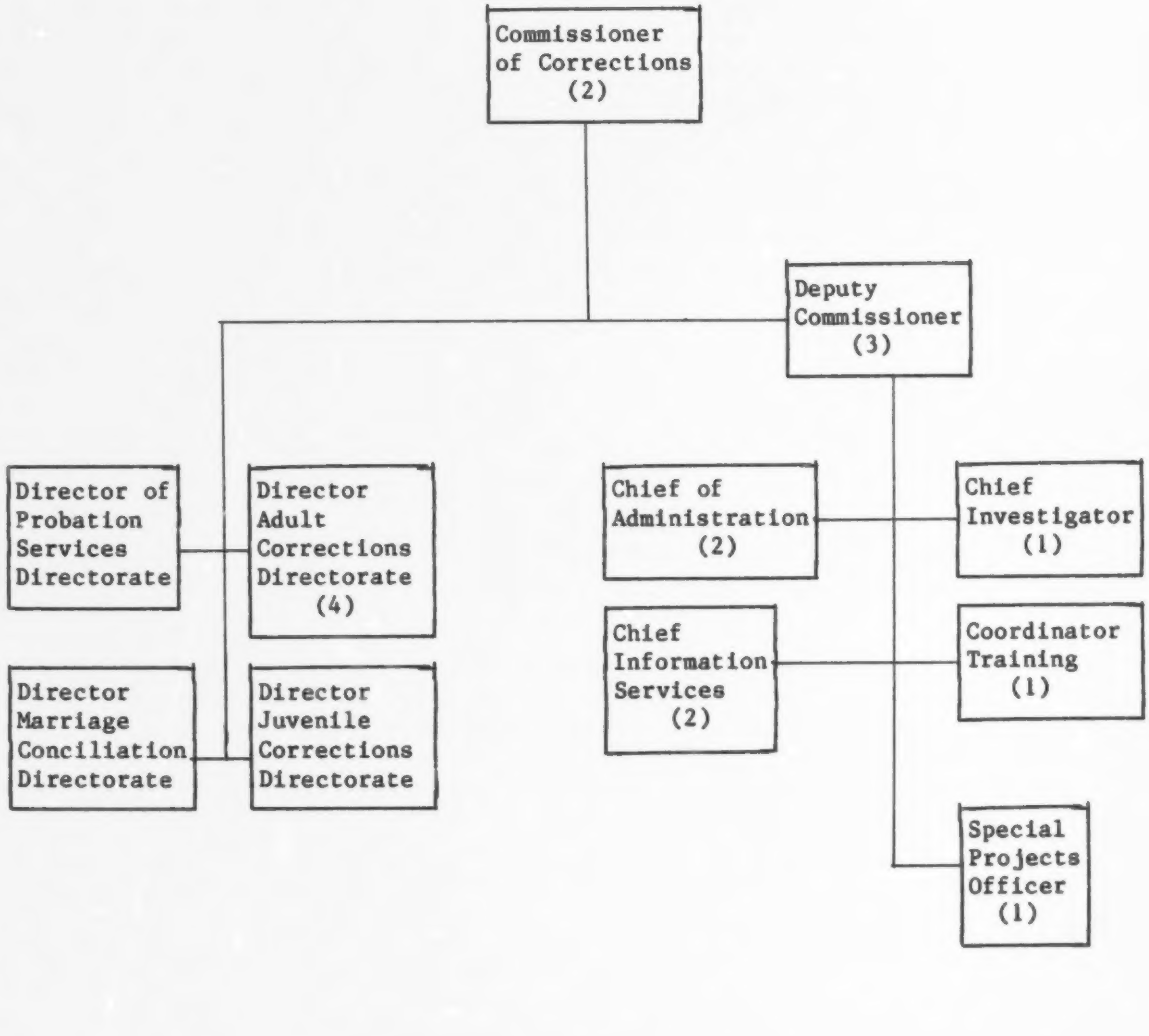

Legend
△ Provincial institution
▲ Federal institution

INTRODUCTION

The Corrections Division is part of the Department of Community Services and Corrections, and is responsible for the provision of both adult and juvenile correctional services in Manitoba. Services provided to adults include probation supervision, and the operation of custodial facilities, as stated in The Corrections Act (Manitoba).

The organizational structure of the Corrections Division is illustrated below. Each individual directorate oversees program functioning while support functions involving general administration, inspections, audits, investigations, and staff training within correctional institutions are the responsibility of the Deputy Comissionner.

Organizational Structure of the Corrections Division, Manitoba, 1980


Commissioner of Corrections (2)
Deputy Commissioner (3)
Director of Probation Services Directorate
Director Adult Corrections Directorate (4)
Director Marriage Conciliation Directorate
Director Juvenile Corrections Directorate
Chief of Administration (2)
Chief Investigator (1)
Chief Information Services (2)
Coordinator Training (1)
Special Projects Officer (1)

The Division is headed by the Commissioner of Corrections who is assisted by the Deputy Commissioner. Under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner are the Directors of Adult and Juvenile Corrections, the Director of Probation Services and the Director of Marriage Conciliation. Interface between the Directorates is based on need, as each Directorate has its own sphere of operation, and maintains its own records. There is free exchange of information as need arises.

Two government departments provide services for corrections. These are the services provided by Government Services, and the Sheriff's Department which is a division of the Attorney General's Department.

Government Services provides capital construction, maintenance, and the provision of all utilities, except telephone, to the Corrections Division. The cost of these services is not charged to Corrections but is paid out of Government Services budget. The Sheriff's Department provides escort services for prisoners both to and from court and often between institutions. The cost of these services is not reflected in the Corrections Division budget but is paid out of the Attorney General's budget.

CUSTODIAL SERVICES

Government Facilities

Operational Data

The Adult Corrections Directorate operates six correctional institutions which provide for the custody, care, and treatment of adult offenders. In addition, there are three rehabilitation camps affiliated with three base facilities.

The Directorate is responsible for ensuring that society is protected from individuals who evidence a present or potential danger to persons or property, by fulfilling the conditions of imposed legal sanction, and encouraging inmates to adopt law-abiding behaviour.

Headingley Correctional Institution is Manitoba's largest provincial institution with a capacity for 309 offenders. It provides care, custody and rehabilitation programs for adult males who have been sentenced or remanded by the courts. The institution and its three annexes provide detention facilities ranging from medium to minimum security.

Programs are designed to maintain prisoners in safe custody while assisting in their reintegration into the community. A detailed program has been developed to meet individual needs for inmates sentenced to over six months. Short-term inmates receive crisis intervention assistance, counselling and employment assistance.

A work or educational placement program is provided for all inmates. Depending on skill, attitude, treatment plan and security rating, an inmate can be involved in various work settings. Within the institution, these include: the kitchen, laundry, tailor shop, tree nursery, maintenance and garden. Away from the institution, inmates work on highway crews or as volunteers at the Portage School for Retardates and the Selkirk Mental Health Centre. Those inmates who have shown that they can benefit from a non-custodial situation, are allowed to work in the community under a temporary absence daily work permit. These jobs range from day labour to permanent jobs, and inmates earning wages pay a board and clothing per diem in the institution.

The Red River Community College provides educational programs at the institution including adult upgrading, life skills, tutoring for general educational development tests, job readiness training, a small motor repair course, and a house wiring course.

Many community organizations contribute to the programs at the Headingley Correctional Institution, including the Alcoholism Foundation of Manitoba, the Native Clan, Alcoholics Anonymous, the John Howard and Elizabeth Fry Societies, Open Circle, X-Kalay, Converse, the United Church Halfway House, River House, Grosvenor House, and Rossbrook House.

The Winnipeg Remand Centre has a capacity of 122 inmates, and serves the Eastern Judicial District by providing secure accommodation for adult men and women arrested and awaiting trial, detained for further court appearances, held pending the result of an appeal, or temporarily detained under The Intoxicated Persons Detention Act.

During 1980, nursing coverage was established on all shifts and a larger inmate library was developed from volunteer donations. Regular chapel services were continued on Sunday evenings delivered alternately by the Salvation Army and a volunteer Mennonite chaplain. Alcoholics Anonymous volunteers conduct a meeting every Sunday evening.

Staff training is ongoing with sixty percent of staff completing fire safety refresher training. All staff have current first aid certificates.

The Brandon Correctional Institution serves the Western Judicial District and can accommodate 119 adults. It holds sentenced adult males, as well as male and female adults awaiting trial or detained under The Intoxicated Persons Detention Act. Juveniles, held under The Juvenile Delinquents Act, are held in a separate part of the facility.

A program has been introduced in which staff are responsible for both primary counselling and security in the inmate living area. Staff received intensive training prior to the opening of the institution, and programming was refined during the first year of operation. Its major success has been the ability to integrate inmates, who would normally require protective custody, into the inmate population.

Sentenced inmates are involved in work or education programs during the day. The Assiniboine Community College provides a teacher for basic adult literacy upgrading and tutoring for general education development tests. Assiniboine Community College has also become involved on a part-time basis in the delivery of a life skills program previously provided by Frontier College as a three-year demonstration project.

Several organizations have input to program delivery, including the John Howard Society, Alcoholics Anonymous, and the Brandon Ministerial Association. The institution accepts field placements for students from the Assiniboine Community College's Social Services Course and the Brandon Mental Health Centre's Psychiatric Nursing Course.

The Dauphin Correctional Institution, with a capacity for 20 persons, accommodates sentenced adult males and remanded adult males and females. It also holds males and females temporarily detained under The Juvenile Delinquents Act, and The Child Welfare Act.

Sentenced inmates are involved in work or educational programs which utilize a wide range of community resources. Inmates involved in upgrading courses and evening vocational courses, attend community schools. The majority of inmates are employed on a daily basis in the Dauphin area, and some are able to obtain permanent employment prior to release.

Staff are involved in the Correctional Officer Training Program and other in-house training services. In one instance, the prompt application of Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation by staff was credited for saving an inmate's life. Intensive fire safety renovations are being planned at the institution. Interim measures, including installation of smoke detectors, have been taken to provide additional fire safety protection.

The Portage Correctional Centre for Women in Portage la Prairie accommodates sentenced or remanded female offenders. The institution has a capacity for 35 females.

In 1980, new programs were introduced which involved the recruitment of a Red River Community College teacher and life skills coach, the development of an institutional garden, the increased involvement of inmates as community volunteers and the formation of a baseball team.

The Pas Correctional Institution, with a capacity for 52 inmates, serves the Northern Judicial District of Manitoba and accommodates arrested, remanded, and sentenced male and female adults. Juveniles awaiting disposition under The Juvenile Delinquents Act are held in a separate facility on the grounds of the institution.

Three rehabilitation work camps serve as satellites to main institutions, and provide meaningful work activities for minimum security inmates. Bannock Point Camp, Egg Lake Camp and Spruce Woods Camp, accommodate a total of 102 inmates. As far as possible, the camps approximate normal working conditions and provide a service to Manitoba's provincial parks.

Inmates from all camps, and inmates from the parent institutions, played a significant role in the forest fire fighting program during 1980.

Table 1 provides operational data for each government operated facility in the province for 1978, 1979, and 1980. The following points can be highlighted from this table:

- total rated capacity rose slightly in 1979 and 1980 to 773 from 755 in 1978;
- the average count has decreased by 10% from 794 in 1979 to 714 in 1980;
- the total number of processed entries into institutions has decreased to 12,635 in 1980 from 14,523 in 1979;
- total inmate days stay decreased by about 7,200 in 1980 to 282,506;
- total operating costs rose to $11.0 million in 1980 from $9.8 million in the previous year;
- the average per diem institutional cost per inmate was $39.07 in 1980, compared to $33.76 in 1979; and,
- total person-years expended increased in 1980 to 429.0, from 422.5 in 1978.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Manitoba, 1978, 1979, 1980

Facility description				Year	Counts			
Name[1]	Year opened	Population held	Security level(s)		Rated capacity[2]	High	Low	Average[3]
Brandon Correctional Institution*[7]	1884	Sentenced	Secure	1978	128	91	44	81
	1979	Remand		1979	146	103	60	98
		Lock-up		1980	146(8)	113	51	112
		Male/female						
Dauphin Correctional Institution*	1916	Sentenced	Secure	1978	20	46	10	32
		Remand		1979	20	59	25	41
		Lock-up		1980	20	53	22	37
		Male/female						
Headingley Correctional Institution	1934	Sentenced	Secure	1978	349	405	260	369
		Remand		1979	349	404	311	407
		Male		1980	349	436	263	375
Portage Correctional Centre for Women	1906	Sentenced	Secure	1978	40	36	10	24
		Remand		1979	40	47	23	32
		Female		1980	40	44	18	33
The Pas Correctional Institution*	1963	Sentenced	Secure	1978	80	59	23	69
		Remand		1979	80	61	30	77
		Lock-up		1980	80	62	21	61
		Male/female						
Winnipeg Remand Centre	1977	Remand	Secure	1978	138	122	66	139
		Lock-up		1979	138	140	67	139
		Male/female		1980	138	126	60	96
			PROVINCIAL TOTAL	**1978**	**755**	...	...	**714**
				1979	**773**	...	...	**794**
				1980	**773**	...	...	**714**

---

[1] There is a camp associated with each of the Headingly, The Pas, and Brandon correctional institutions. Operational data for camps is included in the data given for each parent institution with the exception of high and low counts. Transfers to camps are not considered as separate admissions.

[2] Rated capacity is largely assigned by the fire commissioner but varies due to additions to accommodation, reorganization of internal space, etc.

[3] Average counts are weekly average counts averaged over the year.

[4] Represents the total of daily midnight counts in addition to the number of releases within the proceeding 24 hours.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Manitoba, 1978, 1979, 1980

		Case flow		Operating costs[5]		Person-years[6]		
Name	Year	Admissions	Total days stay[4]	Total ($000's)	Per diem per inmate($)	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Brandon	1978	987	29,704	1,131	38.08	42.5	-	42.5
	1979	1,223	35,800	1,580	44.13	73.5	-	73.5
	1980	1,273	44,997	1,880(79)	41.78	71.5	-	71.5
Dauphin	1978	481	11,757	476	40.49	23.5	-	23.5
	1979	677	14,867	533	35.84	24.5	-	24.5
	1980	651	14,789	674(21)	45.57	24.5	-	24.5
Headingley	1978	2,356	134,542	4,447	33.05	200.0	-	200.0
	1979	2,301	148,278	5,042	34.00	206.0	-	206.0
	1980	2,263	134,416	5,399(32)	40.17	208.0	-	208.0
Portage	1978	193	8,822	378	42.85	20.5	-	20.5
	1979	224	11,610	420	36.18	21.0	-	21.0
	1980	223	11,581	497(29)	42.92	21.0	-	21.0
The Pas	1978	863	25,062	988	39.42	41.5	-	41.5
	1979	1,104	28,281	1,006	35.57	41.5	-	41.5
	1980	918	28,154	1,282(3)	45.54	45.0	-	45.0
Winnipeg	1978	7,588	50,788	1,037	20.42	46.0	-	46.0
	1979	8,994	50,858	1,198	23.56	56.0	-	56.0
	1980	7,307	48,569	1,306(270)	26.89	59.0	-	59.0
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	**1978**	**12,468**	**260,675**	**8,457**	**32.44**	**374.0**	-	**374.0**
	1979	**14,523**	**289,694**	**9,779**	**33.76**	**422.5**	-	**422.5**
	1980	**12,635**	**282,506**	**11,038**	**39.07**	**429.0**	-	**429.0**

[5] Total operating costs are for fiscal year. Revenues generated by each facility are shown in brackets, and are not accounted for in the calculation of per diem costs.

[6] Refers to person-years expended. One person-year = 225 days.

[7] The original Brandon Institution which opened in 1884 was replaced by a new facility which opened in December, 1979.

* Designates facilities used for both adults and juveniles. The data, however, apply to adult services only.

Caseload Data

Table 2 provides a breakdown of remand and sentenced inmate counts for 1980. On average, 101 remanded inmates and 419 sentenced inmates were in custody each day.

Table 3 shows a distribution of sentence length on admission for sentenced inmates. During all three years, the majority of offenders (35%) were sentenced for less than one month. However, in 1980, inmates serving 1 to 3 months comprised 10% less of the total population than in previous years, and more inmates were serving 4 to 6 months.

TABLE 2 - Remand and Sentenced Inmate Counts, Manitoba, 1980

Type of admission	Type of count	Counts[1]
Remand[2]	Average	101
	High	148
	Low	62
Sentenced	Average	419
	High	523
	Low	326
TOTAL AVERAGE		**520**
OVERALL HIGH		..
OVERALL LOW		..

[1] Does not include the Winnipeg Remand Centre.
[2] Includes lock-ups.

TABLE 3 - Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Length of Sentence in Months, Manitoba, 1978, 1979, 1980

Length of sentence (months)	Sentenced admissions[1] 1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Under 1	1,267	38	1,273	36	1,384	35
1-3	1,035	31	1,195	33	884	23
4-6	271	8	357	10	611	16
7-12	406	12	397	11	410	10
13-24	306	9	304	9	279	7
Over 24	10	1	46	1	258	7
Not known	20	1	-	-	72	2
TOTAL	**3,315**	**100**	**3,572**	**100**	**3,898**	**100**

[1] Includes transfers.

Table 4 shows a distribution of length of stay for remand and lock-up releases that did not result in a sentence. Approximately 80% of all releases were detained for fewer than 15 days.

TABLE 4 - Remand Releases by Length of Stay in Days, Manitoba, 1980/81

Length of stay (days)	Remand releases[1]	
	No.	%
Under 4	496	45
4-14	361	33
15-30	120	11
31-60	63	5
61-90	20	2
Over 90	30	3
Not known	7	1
TOTAL	**1,097**	**100**

[1] These data relate to individuals who were admitted as arrested or remanded prisoners and who were released without being sentenced to further custody, for all facilities except the Winnipeg Remand Centre.

Population Data

The following three tables profile aspects of the incarcerated population.

Table 5 displays age breakdowns for remand and sentenced inmates over the three years. The highest proportion of inmates fell within the 18 to 22 age category in each year and over half of all inmates fell between 18 and 27 years of age.

Table 6 provides a breakdown of remand and sentenced admissions by sex in 1980. Data shown here differs from other tables, with the exception of Table 1, because admissions to the Winnipeg Remand Centre have not been excluded. Females comprised 10% of the remanded group and 9% of the sentenced group.

TABLE 5 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Age on Admission, Manitoba, 1978, 1979, 1980

	Remand and sentenced admissions[1]					
Age	1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Under 18	42	1	54	1	57	1
18-22	1,944	40	2,239	41	1,792	38
23-27	1,111	23	1,190	22	1,139	24
28-32	663	14	677	12	634	13
33-37	384	8	457	8	381	8
38-42	264	5	328	6	263	5
43-47	180	4	234	4	219	5
Over 47	265	5	333	6	278	6
Not known	27	--	17	--	1	--
TOTAL	**4,880**	**100**	**5,529**	**100**	**4,764**	**100**

[1] Does not include Winnipeg Remand Centre. Includes transfers and lock-ups.

TABLE 6 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Sex, Manitoba, 1980

	Remand and sentenced admissions[1]					
Sex	Remand[2] No.	%	Sentenced No.	%	Total No.	%
Male	7,387	90	3,545	91	10,932	91
Female	786	10	353	9	1,139	9
TOTAL	**8,173**	**100**	**3,898**	**100**	**12,071**	**100**

[1] Includes transfers and lock-ups.
[2] Includes 7,307 admissions to the Winnipeg Remand Centre (6,608 male; 699 female).

Table 7 shows that approximately one half of the persons admitted to custody in 1980 were of native origin.

TABLE 7 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions, Native/Non-native, Manitoba, 1980

	Remand and sentenced admissions[1]	
	No.	%
Native	2,497	52
Non-native	2,267	48
TOTAL	**4,764**	**100**

[1] Does not include the Winnipeg Remand Centre. Includes transfers and lock-ups.

Escapes and Deaths

There were 32 escapes in 1980, all of which were prison breaks. During 1978 and 1979, there were two inmate deaths. Suicide was the cause of death in each of the four cases. In 1980 there were two inmate deaths; one was the result of natural causes and the other, suicide.

Private Facilities

In Manitoba, private halfway houses are used where inmates being released have no place to stay, but who warrant the opportunity to adjust to community life before their final release from a provincial institution. The type of halfway facility selected is based on the programs offered and the particular needs of the inmate concerned. Offenders can be placed in halfway residence while under probation supervision or while on a temporary absence from a provincial institution. Funding for halfway homes is largely derived from per diem charges.

Table 8 provides a listing of purchased/contracted correctional facilities in the province, and their corresponding annual costs. Per diem charges for persons on temporary absence from institutions for 1980 range from $12.00 to $17.80.

TABLE 8 - Purchased/Contracted Correctional Facilities, Manitoba, 1978, 1979, 1980

Name of facility	**Annual cost** 1978	1979	1980	**Per diem charge($)** 1980
Grosvenor Place (Winnipeg)	28,700	33,400	1,405	17.80
Native Clan Halfway House (Winnipeg)	45,500	41,800	54,728	15.00
United Church Halfway Homes (Winnipeg)	52,600	66,400	50,416	17.80
X-Kalay	17,100	21,800	2,467	14.28
Other[1]	11,000	3,000	1,193	12.00
TOTAL	**154,900**	**166,400**	**110,209**	...

[1] Includes housing grants and payments for YMCA accommodation. In 1980/81, housing grants amounted to $865.00 and YMCA were $328.00.

NON-CUSTODIAL SERVICES

Probation

Operational Data

The major functions of the Manitoba probation services are to conduct pre-disposition investigations and to supervise offenders placed on probation by the courts. An assessment at the time of sentencing assists the court in deciding on a disposition that gives full consideration to both the community and the offender. Supervision serves to protect the public by controlling the behaviour of the offender, and assisting the offender in becoming a law-abiding citizen. For many offenders, probation is considered an effective and cost-efficient correctional service.

The activities of the Probation Services Directorate include program planning, monitoring and evaluation, staffing, budgeting, policy determination and the establishment of standards. As well, a registry of all active and inactive offender files is maintained centrally.

Services are delivered by 16 field teams, each headed by a Senior Probation Officer and composed of from 5 to 11 field staff with clerical support. Outside Winnipeg, teams are located in Beausejour, Selkirk, Thompson, The Pas, Portage la Prairie, Brandon and Dauphin (with sub-offices at Morden, Steinbach, Ashern, Flin Flon, Swan River and Minnedosa). In addition, there are staff residents on Indian reserves throughout the province. In Winnipeg, there are seven district teams serving geographical areas, and two special purpose teams. These field offices are responsible for all direct service functions within their geographic areas. Wherever possible, services are delivered within the offender's home community, and local community resources are utilized. Field officers are delegated with program responsibility to develop services appropriate to the needs of local areas. **Table 9** presents the regional distribution of probation offices and the salaried staff associated with each field team.

Policy and procedural directives are being consolidated in an operations manual, and service standards are being established. This exhaustive review of current practices will result in greater consistency and efficiency through the establishment of a base level of service.

In 1980, selected staff attended training programs sponsored by the Civil Service Commission, the Alcoholism Foundation of Manitoba, and selected non-governmental organizations. All management staff attended seminars on supervision, time management and managerial performance. Additionally, 50 volunteers have been designated as honourary probation officers and two sessions on the effective use of volunteers were presented with the assistance of expert consultants.

TABLE 9 - Probation Service Resources, Manitoba, as of December 1980

Region	Number of offices	Number of supervisors & senior officers		Number of probation officers		Number of clerical & support staff	
		With caseload[1]	Without caseload	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Probation Directorate	1	-	3	-	-	6	-
South-West (Winnipeg)	1	1	-	7	-	2	-
Central Services Unit (Winnipeg)	1	-	1	5	-	3	-
North-West (Winnipeg)	1	1	-	9	-	2	1
North-East (Winnipeg)	1	1	-	6	-	2	-
Central Adult (Winnipeg)	1	1	-	9	-	2	-
Central Juvenile (Winnipeg)	1	1	-	8	-	2	-
West (Winnipeg)	1	1	-	5	-	1	1
South-East (Winnipeg)	1	1	-	5	-	1	2
Remand Attendance Centre (Winnipeg)	1	1	-	8	-	1	-
Central Region	2	1	-	6	-	2	-
Eastman Region	2	1	-	9	-	1	2
Interlake Region	1	1	-	5	-	1	1
Norman Region	2	1	-	5	-	2	-
Thompson Region	1	1	-	6	-	1	1
Parklands Region	2	1	-	6	-	2	-
Westman Region	2	1	-	8	1	3	-
TOTAL[2]	22	15	4	107	1	34	8

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[1] May carry partial caseload.

[2] Includes staff serving juveniles as well as adults.

Caseload Data

A primary function served by probation officers is offender supervision. While the court may grant unsupervised probation to adults, probation officers monitor conditions and provide assistance only to those placed on supervised probation. In 1980 there were 1,659 adults under supervision during an average month, showing a slight decline from 1,688 in 1979. Also included in the workload of probation officers is juvenile report preparation and supervision which consumes about 60% of all officers time.

Probation officers may also become involved in other casework activities. In cases where adults are sentenced to an institution with a period of supervised probation to follow, probation officers may contribute to pre-release planning. Additionally, the National Parole Board contracts with the Probation Services Directorate to provide parole supervision in areas lacking a parole officer or private aftercare agencies, and where probation is to follow a sentence on which parole has been granted.

Table 10 lists the number of written probation/parole reports prepared for adults by probation officers over the three years.

Pre-sentence reports are prepared upon court request for those offenders who have been found guilty and remanded for sentence. The personal and social history of the offender is covered and is used to assess the ability of the offender to function acceptably in the community. The report then becomes part of a treatment plan for those placed on probation, or an instrument for classifying offenders sentenced to an institution. As can be observed from Table 10, probation officers prepare approximately 73 pre-sentence reports monthly.

Also shown in Table 10 is the number of pre-parole reports prepared by probation officers. Upon request from the National Parole Board, probation officers may conduct community assessments for inmates applying for parole. As indicated in Table 10, there are very few of these cases.

TABLE 10 - Written Probation and Parole Reports by Type, Manitoba, 1978, 1979, 1980

	Written probation and parole reports					
	1978		1979		1980	
Type of report	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pre-sentence	1,023	72	908	73	903	74
Pre-parole	16	1	12	1	12	1
Post-sentence/ miscellaneous inquiry reports	385	27	327	26	308	25
TOTAL	**1,424**	**100**	**1,247**	**100**	**1,223**	**100**

Other Community Correctional Program

TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM

This program initiated in 1974, allows for the temporary release of inmates from a custodial facility for educational/vocational, humanitarian, and medical purposes. Its overall purpose is to assist inmates in re-entering the community following a period of incarceration. Support services include assistance in locating employment, and counselling services related to problems associated with release (e.g., the orderly payment of debt, drug and alcohol programs, marriage counselling). Temporary absences are supervised by correctional officers.

The operational authority for granting temporary absences is the Director of Adult Corrections, under delegated authority from the Minister. The total number of temporary absences granted in 1979 was 3,948, representing a 153% increase over the previous years figure of 1,562. As shown in **Table 11**, the number granted in 1980 rose slightly to 4,079, of which 96% were successfully completed.

TABLE 11 - Temporary Absence Grants, Success Rates, and Applications,[1] Manitoba, 1980/81

Granted applications by type	Granted applications	
	No.	%
Educational/employment[2]	1,498	36
Humanitarian[3]	737	18
Medical[4]	18	1
Other[5]	1,826	45
TOTAL GRANTED	**4,079**	**100**
TOTAL SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED	**3,932**	**96**
TOTAL NO. OF APPLICATIONS	..	..

[1] This data was extracted from a recent study conducted by the Commissionner of Corrections.

[2] Includes rehabilitative TA's granted for alcoholism treatment, educational/job related purposes, or pre-release. Does not include TA's which involve the inmates return to the institution each day.

[3] Includes short furlough regarding family matters or family visiting.

[4] Includes unescorted TA's. Excludes rehabilitative or alcohol treatment TA's.

[5] Includes daily TA's similar to day parole. Excludes TA's granted for medical or humanitarian purposes.

In 1980, the Probation Services Directorate, developed a variety of programs to supplement and improve the effectiveness of statutory services. These programs are outlined below.

COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS

This program is now established in Winnipeg and a number of rural centres and is available to adult court judges as a sentencing alternative which involves a period of service to the community.

COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

In many rural communities, citizen advisory groups have been established to provide the courts and the Probation Services Directorate with recommendations for dispositions. This is particularly useful in the area of victim-offender reconciliation and community work orders.

SHORT-TERM HIGH IMPACT PROGRAMS (SHIPS)

Specific programs are developed in local communities to assist special need and high-risk offender groups overcome identified problem areas.

PLACEMENT

With the permission of the court, adult offenders may be placed in a halfway home to facilitate reintegration. This is generally a condition of a probation order, and approximately ten adults are supervised in residential settings at any given time.

EXPENDITURES

Services

Table 12 provides a breakdown of adult correctional expenditures by type and **Table 13** summarizes these data. From these two tables, the following observations can be made:

- total correctional service expenditures increased from $14.5 million in 1979/80 to $15.1 million in 1980/81;
- during 1980/81, about 73% of the total budget was spent on correctional facilities as compared to 70% in the previous year;
- probation service costs accounted for 25% of the total budget in 1980/81, down from 28% in 1979/80;
- administration costs increased to $161,000 in 1980/81, from $134,000 in 1979/80; and,
- personnel costs amounted to approximately 80% of the total budget in each reference year.

TABLE 12 - Cost of Correctional Services by Type, Manitoba, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Type of service	Year	Personnel costs ($000's)			Other direct operating costs ($000's)	TOTAL ($000's)
		Regular	Over-time	Total personnel costs[1]		
Institutions	1978/79	6,228	307	7,281	1,928	9,209
	1979/80	6,872	226	7,923	2,341	10,264
	1980/81	8,206	279	8,485	2,551	11,037
Private correctional facilities	1978/79	..	..	..	..	117
	1979/80	..	..	..	..	99
	1980/81					110
Probation services[2]	1978/79	2,842*	..	3,183	362	3,545
	1979/80	3,258*	..	3,649	378	4,027
	1980/81	3,382*	..	3,382	422	3,804
Administration	1978/79	108*	..	121	38	159
	1979/80	95*(e)	..	106	28(e)	134
	1980/81	110*	..	110	51	161
TOTAL	**1978/79**	**9,178**	**307**	**10,585**	**2,328**	**13,030**
	1979/80	**10,225**	**226**	**11,678**	**2,747**	**14,524**
	1980/81	**11,698**	**279**	**11,977**	**3,024**	**15,112**

[1] Outside contributions to employee benefits have been estimated and included in the total.

[2] Includes costs of juvenile probation services (60%).

* Includes overtime costs.

(e) Estimate.

TABLE 13 - Summary Costs of Correctional Services, Manitoba, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Type of service	Cost of correctional services 1978/79 $000's	%	1979/80 $000's	%	1980/81 $000's	%
Institutions	9,209	71	10,264	70	11,037	73
Private correctional facilities	117	1	99	1	110	1
Probation services[1]	3,545	27	4,027	28	3,804	25
Administration	159	1	134	1	161	1
TOTAL	**13,030**	**100**	**14,524**	**100**	**15,112**	**100**

[1] Approximately 40% of these costs are adult only.

Major Capital Projects

Table 14 itemizes the major capital projects undertaken over the past three years.

During 1980, a new Trades Building was completed at Headingly which centralizes the inmate vocational training, and work programs. In 1981, a new water treatment plant was scheduled to be built, and plans for fire safety renovations of the main building were developed. The Portage Correctional Centre for Women also underwent major renovations in 1980 to satisfy fire safety standards. During renovation, routine operations were maintained.

The Pas Correctional Institution has completed its final year in a trailer facility and the new building is nearing completion. In 1979, the Brandon Correctional Institution moved from its old location to a modern building.

TABLE 14 - Major Capital Projects, Manitoba, 1978, 1979, 1980

Name of facility	Type of project	Cost ($000's) 1978	1979	1980	Capacity increase
Brandon Correctional Institution	New facility	6,750	...	...	18
The Pas Correctional Institution	New facility	3,600	...	...	9
Headingley Correctional Institution	Construction/ renovations	619	151(e)	70	-
The Portage Correctional Centre	Renovations	...	...	700	-
TOTAL		**10,969**	**151(e)**	**770**	**27[1]**

[1] Both the Brandon and the Pas Correctional Institutions replaced older facilities which accommodated 176 inmates. Net capacity increase was 27.

(e) Estimate.

Contributions/Grants

Table 15 gives a listing of non-governmental agencies who are financially supported, in part by the Corrections Division. A total of $114,000 was granted to five separate agencies during 1980/81.

TABLE 15 - Contributions/Grants Listing, Manitoba, 1980/81

Name of agency/project	Contributions ($000's)
John Howard & Elizabeth Fry Societies	54
Native Clan Organization	42
Manitoba Society of Criminology	5
Open Circle	3
Frontier College	10
TOTAL	**114**

Saskatchewan

Summary Facts

Responsible Agency - Corrections Division, Department of Social Services;
Social Services Branch, Department of Northern Saskatchewan

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
No. of correctional facilities - Government	9	9	10
Community correctional centres	1	1	1
Community training residences	5	5	5
Provincial correctional centres*	3	3	4
Average counts			
Remanded inmates	95	106	100
Sentenced inmates	728	732	726
No. of correctional facilities - Private	...	1	1
Average count	...	...	16
Probation supervision admissions	2,258	2,480	2,120
Expenditures - Adult correctional services	$12.3M	$12.8M	$17.6M

* There are eight camps affiliated with provincial correctional centres.

Adult Correctional Institutions, Saskatchewan, 1980/81

Legend

△ Provincial institution

▲ Federal institution

INTRODUCTION

Adult correctional services in the province of Saskatchewan are provided by the Corrections Division within the Department of Social Services. The Department also provides services for juveniles (persons under the age of 16), however, these services are provided by a separate Branch. In Northern Saskatchewan, juvenile and adult services are provided by the Social Services Branch of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan. This Department is responsible for a wide range of social and economic activities in the north including correctional programs.

The range of services provided by the Corrections Division includes: custodial services for terms of less than two years, remand facilities, community training residences, attendance centres, an alcohol treatment centre, probation hostels, and a Fine Option Program. Probation officers provide probation supervision services, and pre-sentence report preparation.

Administration

The four basic units of the Corrections Division which supply services to offenders are Institutional Operations, Probation, Community Corrections, and the Fine Option Program. Each Director or Chief is directly responsible to the Executive Director of Corrections. The following chart shows the organizational structure of the Division, as well as the staff complement of each main area.

Recent Developments

During 1980/81, comprehensive provincial policies were developed in the area of inmate visiting privileges and discipline. A major thrust in corrections programming has been toward the goal of diverting 50% of all sentenced offenders from traditional institutions to community based programs. It is estimated that this goal will be attained by 1984/85. To date, the province has:

- diverted more than one half of the individuals traditionally incarcerated for non-payment of fines into the Fine Option Program - approximately 5,600 offenders participated in this program during the 1980/81 fiscal year eliminating 224 years of default sentences;

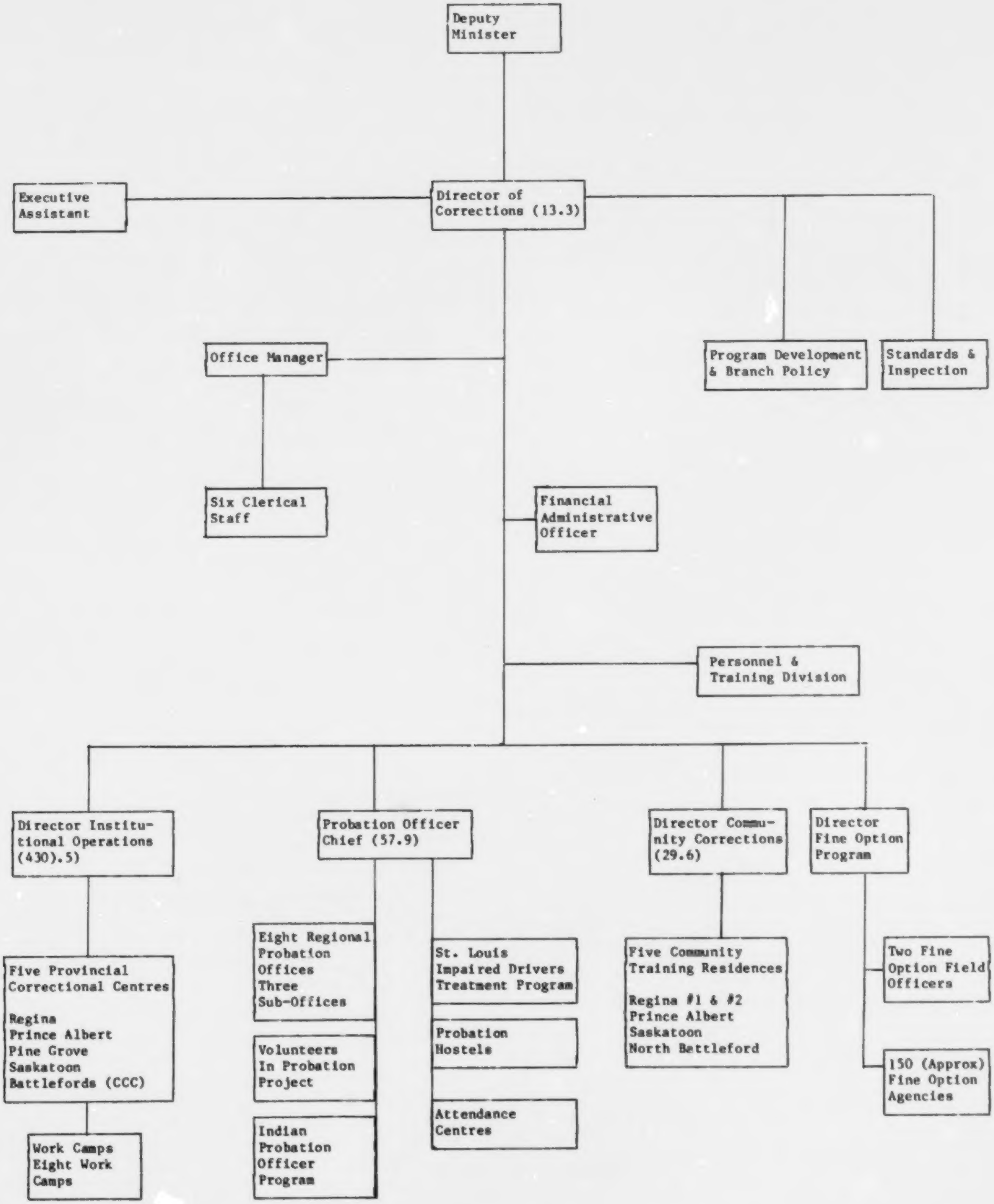
- phased out the old Prince Albert Correctional Centre and replaced it with two smaller facilities located in Saskatoon and Prince Albert - these facilities were specifically designed to support the living unit concept;

- provided the courts with a viable sentencing alternative by establishing attendance centres in Regina and Saskatoon;

- established the St. Louis Alcoholism Rehabilitation Centre to provide treatment to offenders incarcerated for impaired driving offences - community follow-up is also associated with this treatment program; and,

- increased the number of correctional work camps to eight - the camps provide socially productive and meaningful work activities for selected inmates.

Organizational Structure of the Corrections Division, Saskatchewan, 1980


Deputy Minister
Executive Assistant
Director of Corrections (13.3)
Office Manager
Six Clerical Staff
Program Development & Branch Policy
Standards & Inspection
Financial Administrative Officer
Personnel & Training Division
Director Institutional Operations (430).5)
Five Provincial Correctional Centres
Regina
Prince Albert
Pine Grove
Saskatoon
Battlefords (CCC)
Work Camps Eight Work Camps
Probation Officer Chief (57.9)
Eight Regional Probation Offices Three Sub-Offices
Volunteers In Probation Project
Indian Probation Officer Program
St. Louis Impaired Drivers Treatment Program
Probation Hostels
Attendance Centres
Director Community Corrections (29.6)
Five Community Training Residences
Regina #1 & #2
Prince Albert
Saskatoon
North Battleford
Director Fine Option Program
Two Fine Option Field Officers
150 (Approx) Fine Option Agencies

CUSTODIAL SERVICES

Government Facilities

Operational Data

There were ten correctional facilities in Saskatchewan during 1980/81. The Saskatoon Provincial Correctional Centre was used for training purposes until construction was completed. The Centre was fully operational and accepted inmates at the end of the 1980/81 fiscal year. Five of these facilities were correctional centres and five were community training residences. Affiliated with two correctional centres are eight camps. An additional facility used for impaired drivers was also in operation, however, it is included in the section entitled "Private Facilities", as it is run by non-governmental personnel.

The Division has five correctional centres in operation. Four are used to house sentenced inmates and individuals on remand. The fifth centre houses short-term sentenced inmates only. A unique aspect of this centre is the Community Advisory Board. The Board is comprised of local citizens, representatives from nearby reservations, and institutional staff. It is one mechanism for direct community involvement with the correctional centre population.

The Corrections Division operates eight work camps which serve as satellites to correctional centres. Five are located in provincial parks at Moose Mountain, Buffalo Pound, Echo Valley, Danielson Park, and Meadow Lake. Inmates work with Saskatchewan Tourism and Renewable Resources personnel in park development and maintenance. The White Gull Forestry Camp enables inmates to receive training in forest harvesting and obtain employment with local contractors. The Prince Albert Urban Camp provides community service to the city of Prince Albert. The Wilderness Challenge Camp, located in Northeastern Saskatchewan, provides an outdoors experience in skill training and self-reliance for young first offenders.

The Community Training Residence Program is designed to assist in the re-integration of offenders into the community. The Program enables selected offenders, both incarcerated inmates and probationers, to participate in employment, alcoholism treatment, vocational and academic training, and other activities designed to assist the offender in learning and practising responsible behaviour.

Five residences are now operating under the program with a total capacity of 58 beds for male offenders. Female offenders in Pine Grove participate in the work, vocational training, or educational aspects of the Community Training Residence Program; however, they continue to live in the correctional centre.

There are a number of services and programs available to the inmate population in Saskatchewan, which are briefly described below.

Academic/Vocational Training Programs - The provision of academic programs is dependent upon the size of the facility and these programs are designed to meet the needs of each inmate. The curriculum is characterized by basic adult upgrading (Grades 5 to 10). Opportunities are available for inmates to complete Grade 12 and to take academic courses by correspondence. Selected inmates are also permitted to attend classes at community schools and colleges.

Vocational trades training is provided in the following areas: motor mechanics, auto-body repair, carpentry, upholstery and welding. Special interest and self-improvement classes are offered at several centres in conjunction with local colleges (i.e., meat cutting, brick laying). In addition to enhancing the offenders marketable skills he or she can accumulate time toward a trade certificate.

Inmate Employment Programs - The major objectives of the employment program are to provide meaningful and productive activities for inmates, to instill and maintain positive work habits, to provide inmates with an opportunity to earn funds to support themselves and their family, and to meet the everyday production and maintenance needs of the centre. Approximately 860 inmates were involved in the work camp program during the 1980/81 fiscal year. Work placements are assigned according to availability, inmate skills and preference, security classification and Centre requirements. Inmates are involved in a variety of work activities including kitchen and domestic duties, maintenance, gardening, landscaping, and forestry.

Counselling Services - Counselling services within most institutions are provided by custodial staff trained for this purpose. The living unit concept was implemented in two new centres with the realization that many aspects of the day-to-day operations of the institution have implications for the achievement of social development objectives. The physical environment of the new correctional centres has been designed to promote natural group processes and interactions. The emphasis is to decentralize special counselling units, such as the one found in the Regina Correctional Centre, and focus on enhancing inmate learning opportunities in a more natural living environment.

Specific counselling programs such as alcohol education and employment skills are offered at several institutions. Selected inmates have access to treatment and rehabilitative programs in the community.

Chaplaincy/Religious Programs - The objectives of the religious program are to provide opportunities for inmates to receive religious counselling and practice the religion of their choice through services and other means. The basic premise of the religious program is that the right to practice the religion of one's choice is not forfeited by being sentenced to custody. Inmates of native ancestry have the opportunity to participate in traditional religious worship.

Chaplaincy services are provided on a contractual and voluntary basis. In addition, visits to the centre by representatives of various denominations provide weekly religious services.

Medical/Dental and Psychiatric Services - The purpose of the medical care program is to provide inmates with the same standard of health care services that are available to the general public. This standard is met by providing medical and dental examinations, medication as prescribed, special care and treatment, first aid and emergency treatment. The method of providing health care is consistent with the Division's overall principle of utilizing community resources and services whenever feasible, consequently, the majority of medical/dental needs are provided on a contractual basis from community doctors. The larger centres have medical units staffed by qualified nurses. Institutional staff are trained in first aid to provide treatment of minor medical problems and to provide emergency care until professional treatment can be obtained.

Psychiatric Services are available upon referral by a medical doctor. Inmates may receive psychiatric treatment within the institution, in regular community hospitals or, when necessary they can be transferred to the Regional Psychiatric Centre in Saskatoon.

Recreation Program - The purpose of this program is to provide inmates with an opportunity to develop/maintain physical fitness. A subsequent benefit is the positive utilization of one's leisure time. Three basic types of recreational activities are offered: active indoor, passive indoor, and active outdoor. These activities take place during the evenings or on weekends. Community participation through the utilization of volunteers occurs whenever practical.

Visitation Program - The purpose of the visitation program is to assist inmates in maintaining family and social relationships. All inmates may have visitors. Special visiting units for overnight family visits are available for inmates at the Regina, Prince Albert, and Saskatoon Correctional Centres.

Community Service Program - Work crews from correctional centres and camps regularly assist communities by making local improvements as suggested by non-profit organizations and government officials. Building maintenance and park development are two activities commonly carried out by work crews.

Table 1 displays operational data on the correctional facilities which operated in Saskatchewan during 1978/79 through 1980/81. It should be noted that a private facility was fully operational during 1980/81 which is not accounted for in the data for that year. The following highlights can be observed from this table:

- the rated capacity has remained steady at 865 over the past two years;
- the average inmate count in government facilities decreased in 1980/81 to 826, from 838 in the previous year;
- the total number of admissions in 1980/81 increased to 7,808 in 1980/81, from 7,619 in the previous year;
- total days stay has declined steadily over the three years from 328,914 in 1978/79, to 328,301 in 1979/80, and to 321,076 in 1980/81;
- total operating costs increased in 1980/81 by $4.1 million over the previous year to $14.7 million;
- per diem inmate costs rose to $39.95 in 1980/81 from $31.84 in the previous year; and,
- person-years expended increased in 1980/81 to 456.1 (due to the opening of a new facility), up 89.4 person-years from the previous year.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Saskatchewan, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Facility description				Year	Counts[1]			
Name	Year opened	Population held	Security level(s)		Rated capacity	High	Low	Average
Battlefords Community Correctional Centre[5]	1979	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	25	...	...	...
				1979/80	25	32	12	23
				1980/81	25	32	17	25
North Battleford Community Training Residence	1974	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	10	..	..	8
				1979/80	10	..	..	7
				1980/81	10	..	..	7
Pine Grove Provincial Correctional Centre[6]	1967	Sentenced Remand Female	Secure Open	1978/79	52	61	31	45
				1979/80	52	66	31	46
				1980/81	52	62	31	45
Prince Albert Provincial Community Training Residence	1971	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	12	..	..	11
				1979/80	12	..	..	12
				1980/81	12	..	..	12
Prince Albert Provincial Correctional Centre[7]	1921	Sentenced Remand Male/female	Secure Open	1978/79	355	442	304	372
				1979/80	355	429	302	348
				1980/81	355	406	294	348
Regina Community Training Residence[8] #1	1971	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	12	..	..	10
				1979/80	12	..	..	8
				1980/81	12	..	..	9
Regina Community Training Residence #2	1973	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	12	..	..	7
				1979/80	12	..	..	8
				1980/81	12	..	..	6
Regina Provincial Correctional Centre[9]	1915	Sentenced Remand Male	Secure Open	1978/79	375	448	297	367
				1979/80	375	439	324	376
				1980/81	375	438	283	362
Saskatoon Community Training Residence	1972	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	12	..	..	11
				1979/80	12	..	..	10
				1980/81	12	..	..	12
Saskatoon Provincial Correctional Centre[10]	1981	Sentenced Remand Male	Secure	1979/80	...	...	...	...
				1980/81	130	...	...	...
PROVINCIAL TOTALS				**1978/79**	**840*** **	...	...	**823**
				1979/80	**865**	...	...	**838**
				1980/81	**865*** **	...	...	**826**[11]

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[1] High, low, and average counts are based on the actual daily count. Excluded from average counts are facilities not open for the entire year.

[2] Admission figures include inmates admitted during the current fiscal year and those still incarcerated at the end of the previous fiscal year. The year-end counts were 817 in 1977/78, 878 in 1978/79, and 861 in 1979/80. The total admissions during each year are bracketed and exclude the year-end count which was carried over from the previous year for each facility.

[3] Refers to length of time served in current year for each sentenced and remand admission.

[4] Refers to person-years expended. One person-year equals approximately 214 working days.

[5] Opened in February 1979.

[6] A Community Training Residence program is operated out of this facility, and operational data for the CTR is included with that of the base facility.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Saskatchewan, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Name	Year	Case flow		Operating costs		Person-years[4]		
		Admissions[2]	Total days stay[3]	Total ($000's)	Per diem per inmate($)	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Battlefords CCC	1978/79 1979/80 1980/81	42 311 368	1,211 9,080 9,469	80 339 411	66.06 37.33 43.40	3 12 12	- 0.5 1.4	3.0 12.5 13.4
North Battleford CTR	1978/79 1979/80 1980/81	58* 41* 54*	2,900 2,448 2,625	143 142 158	49.31 58.01 60.19	5 5 5	1.3 1.6 1.3	6.3 6.6 6.3
Pine Grove PCC	1978/79 1979/80 1980/81	604 626 646	17,290 17,557 16,727	553 603 712	31.98 34.35 42.57	20 20 20	1.2 1.2 8.7	21.2 21.2 28.7
Prince Albert CTR	1978/79 1979/80 1980/81	73* 75* 82*	4,191 4,205 4,277	161 164 191	38.42 39.00 44.66	6 6 6	0.8 0.8 0.8	6.8 6.8 6.8
Prince Albert PCC	1978/79 1979/80 1980/81	3,785 3,399 3,468	146,002 134,442 134,763	4,145 4,186 5,047	28.39 31.14 37.40	128 132 129	3.1 8.4 10.9	131.1 140.4 139.9
Regina Community CTR #1	1978/79 1979/80 1980/81	77* 72* 72*	3,485 3,092 3,075	247 265 314	40.98 44.33 58.13	9 9 9	1.4 2.0 1.4	10.4 11.0 10.4
Regina Community CTR #2	1978/79 1979/80 1980/81	60* 67* 58*	2,542 2,886 2,327	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Regina PCC	1978/79 1979/80 1980/81	3,687 3,827 3,827	147,279 150,876 143,571	4,470 4,593 5,826	30.35 30.44 40.58	135 144 141	23.1 12.1 14.5	158.1 156.1 155.5
Saskatoon CTR	1978/79 1979/80 1980/81	89* 79* 94*	4,014 3,715 4,242	154 160 169	38.37 43.07 39.84	5 5 5	2.1 1.1 1.1	7.1 6.1 6.1
Saskatoon PCC	1979/80 1980/81	... ...	... ...	185 1,895	... ...	6 89	... ...	6.0 89.0
PROVINCIAL TOTALS	**1978/79**	**8,475(7,658)**	**328,914**	**9,953**	**30.26**	**311**	**33.0**	**344.0**
	1979/80	**8,497(7,619)**	**328,301**	**10,637**	**31.84****	**339**	**27.7**	**366.7**
	1980/81	**8,669(7,808)**	**321,076**	**14,723**	**39.95****	**416**	**40.1**	**456.1**

[7] Figures include the operations of the Correctional Centre and satellite work camp programs. Total rated capacity of the camp program is 101.

[8] Expenditure and personnel data include the Regina Community Training Residence #2.

[9] Figures include the operations of the Correctional Centre and attached work camps. Total rated capacity of the camp programs is 66.

[10] Senior staff were hired in 1979/80 to begin planning for the opening of this facility.

[11] There was an additional average count of 16 sentenced inmates in the St. Louis Rehabilitation Centre. Because this facility is run by non-governmental personnel, it is not included in this table.

* The number of inmates discharged rather than the number of admissions is given. In addition to sentenced inmates, probationers can also be admitted to CTR's, although admissions of this type are rare.

** Costs associated with the Saskatoon PCC were excluded from the per diem calculation.

*** Excludes facilities which were not operational for the entire year.

Caseload Data

The following four tables present various aspects of the caseload experience in Saskatchewan over the three years. The number of admissions shown in Tables 3 and 4 are excessive for each year due to the inclusion of transfers and those still incarcerated at the end of the previous year.

In **Table 2** average inmate counts are displayed by remand and sentenced status. Including both government and private facilities, the total average count increased over the three year period from 823 in 1978/79 to 838 in 1979/80, and to 842 in the following year.

Table 3 provides a breakdown of sentenced admissions by length of sentence in months. While 64% of these admissions were for a period of three months or less in 1979/80, the comparable figure in 1980/81 was 68%.

TABLE 2 - **Remand and Sentenced Inmate Counts, Saskatchewan, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

		Year		
Type of admission	**Type of count**[1]	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Remand	Average	95	106	100
	High	..	..	..
	Low	..	..	..
Sentenced	Average	728	732	742
	High	..	..	..
	Low	..	..	..
TOTAL AVERAGE		**823**	**838**	**842**
OVERALL HIGH*		**951**	**966**	**938**
OVERALL LOW*		**632**	**669**	**625**

[1] Averages include CTR's and correctional centres, as well as 1980/81 average counts for the St. Louis Rehabilitation Centre a private facility.

* Represents high and low counts for correctional centres only.

TABLE 3 - Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Length of Sentence in Months, Saskatchewan, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Length of sentence (months)	Sentenced admissions[1]					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 1	2,937	45	2,928	45	3,339	48
1-3	1,264	20	1,235	19	1,365	20
4-6	901	14	859	13	839	12
7-12	833	13	842	13	806	12
13-24	369	6	425	7	438	6
Over 24	159	2	174	3	136	2
Not known	14	—	2	—	7	—
TOTAL	**6,477**	**100**	**6,465**	**100**	**6,930**	**100**

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[1] Transfers are included. In 1980/81 there were 74 transfers between correctional centres and 415 transfers to St. Louis Alcoholism Rehabilitation Centre, (a privately operated facility). CTR's are excluded. Admissions include all persons admitted in the current year and those still incarcerated at the end of the previous year.

The prevalence of sentenced admissions by three selected categories is shown in **Table 4.** Portrayed here are the number of admissions with fine defaults or drinking/driving violations as the most serious offence. As is shown, fine defaulters comprised 23% of the admissions in 1980/81, while those in violation of drinking/driving offences comprised 29% of the same admission population. Also shown in Table 4 are the number of admissions serving intermittent sentences, which comprised 7% of the sentenced admissions in 1980/81.

Remand releases by length of stay prior to release are displayed in **Table 5.** The proportion of releases which stayed for less than eight days has increased over the three year period from 38% in 1978/79, to 41% in 1979/80, and to 49% in 1980/81. The actual number of releases has also increased over the three year period to 1,730 in 1980/81.

TABLE 4 - Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Selected Categories, Saskatchewan, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Sentenced admissions[1]					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
Category	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total sentenced admissions	6,477	100	6,465	100	6,515	100
Defaulting on fines	1,622	25	1,424	22	1,512	23
Drinking/driving offences	1,723	27	1,835	28	1,911	29
Intermittent sentences	414	6	490	8	462	7

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[1] Transfers are included except transfers to the St. Louis Rehabilitation Centre in 1980/81, its first full year of operation. Admissions included all persons admitted in the current year and those still incarcerated at the end of the previous year.

TABLE 5 - Remand Releases by Length of Stay in Days, Saskatchewan, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Remand releases[1]					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
Length of stay (days)	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 8	586	38	683	41	846	49
8 - 14	303	19	289	17	276	16
15 - 30	316	20	309	19	280	16
31 - 90	253	16	299	18	235	14
91 - 180	68	4	71	4	68	4
181 - 365	25	2	12	1	20	1
Over 365	7	—	5	—	5	—
TOTAL	**1,558**	**100**	**1,668**	**100**	**1,730**	**100**

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[1] Refers to all remand releases during the year, including inmates sentenced to custody.

Population Data

The following three tables display data on the remand and sentenced inmate admissions in 1978/79, 1979/80, and 1980/81. The 1980/81 admissions include 415 transfers to the private facility, which was not in operation during 1978/79 and 1979/80. Also note that inmates still incarcerated at the end of the previous year are included as admissions.

Table 6 shows a breakdown of remand and sentenced admissions by age. Persons less than 25 years of age comprised 58% of the 1978/79 admissions, 59% of the 1979/80 admissions, and 57% of the 1980/81 admissions.

Table 7 displays the same inmate admission population by sex. The proportion of female admissions has remained constant over the three year period at 8% of the remand admissions and 7% of the sentenced admissions.

The proportion of natives admitted to custody is shown in **Table 8.** In 1980/81, natives comprised 59% of these admissions, compared to 62% in 1979/80, and 61% in 1978/79.

TABLE 6 – Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Age on Admission, Saskatchewan, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Remand and sentenced admissions[1]					
Age	1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Under 18	874	11	868	11	989	11
18-19	1,307	16	1,367	17	1,303	15
20-24	2,496	31	2,589	31	2,630	31
25-34	1,974	24	2,055	25	2,303	26
35-44	861	11	770	9	822	9
Over 44	603	7	567	7	675	8
Not known	3	—	12	—	2	—
TOTAL	**8,118**	**100**	**8,228**	**100**	**8,724**	**100**

[1] Admissions include all persons admitted in the current year and those still incarcerated at the end of the previous year. CTR's are excluded while transfers to the St. Louis Rehabilitation Centre and transfers between correctional centres are included in these figures.

TABLE 7 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Sex, Saskatchewan, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Sex	Remand and sentenced admissions[1] Remand No.	%	Sentenced[2] No.	%
1978/79				
Male	1,510	92	6,004	93
Female	131	8	473	7
TOTAL	**1,641**	**100**	**6,477**	**100**
1979/80				
Male	1,621	92	5,981	93
Female	142	8	484	7
TOTAL	**1,763**	**100**	**6,465**	**100**
1980/81				
Male	1,657	92	6,421	93
Female	137	8	509	7
TOTAL	**1,794**	**100**	**6,930**	**100**

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[1] Admissions include all persons admitted in the current year and those still incarcerated at the end of the previous year. CTR's are excluded while transfers to the St. Louis Rehabilitation Centre and transfers between correctional centre are included in these figures.

[2] Includes remand admissions that were sentenced to custody before year end.

TABLE 8 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions, Native/Non-native, Saskatchewan, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Remand and sentenced admissions[1] 1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Native	4,934	61	5,060	62	5,185	59
Non-native	3,156	39	3,154	38	3,524	41
Not known	28	--	14	--	15	--
TOTAL	**8,118**	**100**	**8,228**	**100**	**8,724**	**100**

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[1] Admissions include all persons admitted in the current year and those still incarcerated at the end of the previous year. CTR's are excluded while transfers to the St. Louis Rehabilitation Centre and transfers between correctional centres are included in these figures.

Escapes and Deaths

As shown in **Table 9,** there were 39 escapes in 1978/79, 38 in 1979/80, and 41 in 1980/81. In each fiscal year, the majority of these escapes were from custody.

TABLE 9 - Inmate Escapes, Saskatchewan, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Type of escape	Number of escapes 1978/79 No.	 %	 1979/80 No.	 %	 1980/81 No.	 %
Escape custody	31	79	36	95	28	68
Unlawfully-at-large[1]	8	21	2	5	13	32
TOTAL	**39**	**100**	**38**	**100**	**41**	**100**

[1] An additional 45 individuals serving intermittent sentences were declared unlawfully-at-large in 1980/81.

There was one inmate death in 1978/79, three in 1979/80, and one in 1980/81. In each case, the death was the result of suicide.

Private Facilities

The St. Louis Alcoholism Rehabilitation Centre is a legislated correctional facility which commenced operations in January of 1980. The primary purpose of the Centre is to provide educational and rehabilitative services to selected inmates who are serving a period of incarceration for second or subsequent offences of impaired driving. Probation services play a key role in the referral and placement of offenders in the St. Louis Program. Probation staff assess and prepare special reports on eligible offenders, after conviction but before sentencing, to allow immediate transfer to the St. Louis Centre upon arrival at any one of the provincial correctional centres. Follow-up treatment is provided by the Provincial Alcoholism Commission. The Centre is funded by a Department of Health grant and operated by a non-governmental organization. It is administered by an Advisory Board consisting of members from various government departments and the local community.

Table 10 provides operational data on the St. Louis Rehabilitation Centre. During its first full year of operation, a total of 415 offenders were admitted to the program. In total, 6,266 days stay were spent in this facility, at a per diem rate of $40.00 per inmate.

TABLE 10 - Purchased/Contracted Correctional Facilities, Saskatchewan, 1979/80, 1980/81

	St. Louis Rehabilitation Centre[1]	
	1979/80	1980/81
Rated capacity	30	30
Counts		
Average	...	16
High	..	28
Low	..	4
Admissions	65	415
Total days stay	869	6,266
Annual cost ($000's)	..	394
Per diem charge ($)	..	40

[1] Commenced operations in January of 1980.

NON-CUSTODIAL SERVICES

Probation

Operational Data

Probation services are an integral part of the Corrections Division. The principal probation activities centre around the preparation of pre-sentence reports and the court ordered supervision of offenders in the community. Probation staff play a primary role in the development and delivery of innovative correctional strategies.

Parole services are provided by the Corrections Division, on a contractual basis, in geographical areas isolated from regional parole offices.

There are three specialized probation programs which provide services distinct from those previously mentioned: the Volunteer in Probation Program (Saskatoon), the Indian Probation Program, and the Probation Hostel Program. The services provided through these programs are briefly described below.

Approximately 70 volunteers are involved in the Volunteer in Probation Program. Volunteers provide offender supervision on a one-to-one basis. A senior probation officer provides general direction, guidance to and supervision of volunteers. The objectives of the program are to develop and encourage community involvement in offender rehabilitation, to utilize the helping potential inherent in volunteers and to increase the range of services available to offenders.

The Indian Probation Program staff provide probation services to native offenders living on reservations. The program operates through the mutual cooperation of the Department of Social Services and the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians. Probation Services provides office accommodation, professional consultation and functional supervision. The 14 Indian Probation Program staff are administratively managed by the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

Probation hostels are private homes where an offender, under the authority of a probation order, resides as a condition of that order. The hostels provide an additional sentencing alternative to the courts for offenders who require a structured living environment and supervision. Each hostel has a maximum of three bed spaces. Probation hostels are compensated on a fee-for-service basis and are located at Moose Jaw and Hudson Bay.

Table 11 shows a distribution of probation service resources throughout the province, at the end of 1980/81. At that time, there were a total of 11 probation offices, employing 19 supervisors/senior officers, 33 probation officers and seven support staff. Staff of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan who are responsible for probation cases are not included in Table 11.

TABLE 11 - Adult Probation Service Resources, Saskatchewan, 1980/81

Region	Number of Offices	Number of supervisors & senior officers		Number of probation officers[1]		Number of clerical & support staff[2]	
		With caseload	No caseload	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Regina	1	2	2	11[3]	-	2	1
Saskatoon	1	-	2	11[4]	-	2	-
Prince Albert	1	1	1	4[5]	-	1	-
North Battleford	2	2	1	1	-	-	-
Moose Jaw	3	3	1	2	-	1	-
Yorkton	1	1	1	2	-	-	-
Swift Current	1	1	-	1	-	[illegible]	-
Melfort	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	**11**	**11**	**8**	**33**	-	**6**	**1**

[1] There are 14 additional positions located within four regions under the Indian Probation Program (Regina four, Prince Albert six, North Battleford three, Melfort one).

[2] Not included are support staff in other locations provided/shared with Social Services Department Regional Offices.

[3] Included are two resource positions (one Attendance Centre coordinator and one St. Louis Referral and Placement coordinator)

[4] Included are three resource positions (one Attendance Centre coordinator, one volunteer in Probation coordinator and one St. Louis referral and placement coordinator).

[5] Included is one resource position (one St. Louis Referral and Placement coordinator).

Caseload Data

At year end, there were 2,248 individuals under supervision in 1978/79, compared to 2,482 in 1979/80, and 2,254 in 1980/81. These counts were relatively constant throughout the year. The number of probation supervision admissions increased in 1979/80 to 2,480 from 2,258 in the previous year, and decreased in 1980/81 to 2,120. The following two tables show further aspects of the probation supervision caseload.

Probation supervision admissions by length of supervision order is displayed in **Table 12.** Offenders serving less than seven months decreased to comprise 23% of the 1980/81 admissions, from 37% in the previous year. Those serving 7 to 12 months increased to 44% of the 1980/81 admissions, from 39% in 1979/80; and those serving 13 to 18 months increased from 9% in 1979/80 to 17% in 1980/81.

Table 13 provides a breakdown of written probation/parole reports by type. The number of known reports prepared increased considerably in 1980/81 to 1,817, compared to 1,657 in the previous year. The majority of these reports were prepared for pre-sentence purposes.

TABLE 12 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Length of Supervision Order, Saskatchewan, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Length of supervision order (months)	Probation supervision admissions[1] 1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Under 7	737	33	920	37	485	23
7-12	825	37	969	39	932	44
13-18	242	11	233	9	354	17
19-24	371	16	300	12	288	14
Over 24	78	3	50	2	51	2
Not known	5	—	8	1	10	—
TOTAL	**2,258**	**100**	**2,480**	**100**	**2,120**	**100**

[1] Includes supervised cases only. Excludes cases involving the preparation of pre-sentence reports without supervision. Cases handled by the Department of Northern Saskatchewan are included.

TABLE 13 - Written Probation and Parole Reports by Type, Saskatchewan, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Type of report	Written probation and parole reports[1] 1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Pre-sentence	1,673	100	1,583	..	1,772	..
Parole supervision	...	...	..	..	..	..
Community assessment[2]	...	...	74	..	45	..
TOTAL	**1,673**	**100**	**1,657**	..	**1,817**	..

[1] Reports prepared by the Department of Northern Saskatchewan are included.

[2] Does not include community investigations completed for provincial temporary absences.

Population Data

The following three tables present different characteristics of the probation supervision population in Saskatchewan for the fiscal years 1978/79, 1979/80, and 1980/81.

Table 14 displays an age breakdown of the probation admissions. Offenders aged 19 and under comprised 47% of the admissions in 1979/80 and 55% of the admissions in 1980/81. Conversely, the proportion of offenders aged 25 to 34 decreased from 17% of the 1979/80 admissions to 13% of the 1980/81 admissions.

Table 15 shows the proportion of probation supervision admissions in each of the three years by sex. The proportion of females has increased slightly, from 15% in 1978/79, to 16% in 1979/80, and to 18% in 1980/81.

The percentage of native admissions for each year is given in **Table 16.** As can be seen from this table, the percentage of natives in yearly admissions increased from 34% in 1978/79 to 38% in 1979/80, then decreased to 37% in 1980/81.

TABLE 14 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Age on Admission, Saskatchewan, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Probation supervision admissions[1]					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
Age	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 18	697	31	708	29	711	34
18-19	399	18	448	18	442	21
20-24	514	23	551	22	475	22
25-34	373	16	430	17	283	13
35-44	148	6	189	8	107	5
Over 44	127	6	153	6	101	5
Not known	-	-	1	--	1	--
TOTAL	**2,258**	**100**	**2,480**	**100**	**2,120**	**100**

[1] Includes supervised cases only. Excludes cases involving the preparation of pre-sentence reports without supervision. Cases handled by the Department of Northern Saskatchewan are included.

TABLE 15 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Sex, Saskatchewan, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Probation supervision admissions[1]					
Sex	1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Male	1,917	85	2,072	84	1,746	82
Female	329	15	398	16	374	18
Not known	12	--	10	--	-	-
TOTAL	**2,258**	**100**	**2,480**	**100**	**2,120**	**100**

[1] Includes supervised cases only. Excludes cases involving the preparation of pre-sentence reports without supervision. Cases handled by the Department of Northern Saskatchewan are included.

TABLE 16 - Probation Supervision Admissions, Native/Non-native, Saskatchewan, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Probation supervision admissions[1]					
	1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Native[2]	768	34	942	38	792	37
Non-native	1,478	65	1,528	62	1,317	62
Not known	12	1	10	--	11	1
TOTAL	**2,258**	**100**	**2,480**	**100**	**2,120**	**100**

[1] Includes supervised cases only. Excludes cases involving the preparation of pre-sentence reports without supervision. Cases handled by the Department of Northern Saskatchewan are included.

[2] Includes status Indians, non-status Indians and Metis.

Other Community Correctional Services

In addition to the probation services previously described, other services offered in the community include the following:

TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM

The Temporary Absence Program of Saskatchewan was established in 1969. The authority to release inmates for specified periods of time is an important resource for the overall rehabilitative effort of each institution. Supervision of offenders on temporary absence is provided by institutional staff. Generally, absences are granted for short periods of time to meet medical, humanitarian, or rehabilitative needs.

Table 17 gives an indication of the use of temporary absences over the three years. As can be derived from the table, the grant rate increased from 42% in 1978/79, to 53% in 1979/80 and 1980/81. The rate of successful completion for these absence grants has remained steady over the three year period at approximately 98%. Note that in 1980/81, 309 absences were granted from CTR's which have not been included. The number of TA's granted in 1980/81 actually increased considerably rather than declined.

TABLE 17 – Temporary Absence Grants, Success Rates, and Applications, Saskatchewan, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Granted applications by type	Granted applications 1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81[1] No.	%
TOTAL NO. OF APPLICATIONS	**656**	**...**	**891**	**...**	**879**	**...**
TOTAL GRANTED	**278**	**42**	**469**	**53**	**463**	**53**
TOTAL SUCESSFULLY[2] COMPLETED	**272**	**98**	**465**	**99**	**455**	**98**

[1] TA's from CTR's are not included in the 1980/81 data. There were 309 CTR absences granted during 1980/81.

[2] Includes persons granted temporary leave who returned to the institution at the time specified.

FINE OPTION PROGRAM

The Fine Option Program was developed in 1975, to provide community service work as an alternative to imprisonment for persons unable or unwilling to pay their fines. Fine Option Program staff are responsible for the development, support and monitoring of 200 community organizations that have been contracted on a fee-for-service basis to administer the program.

The program allows for a non-cash credit equal to the prevailing minimum wage for each hour of community service work performed by a fined offender. The amount of work required to settle a fine is calculated by dividing the amount of the fine by the minimum wage hourly rate. All work must benefit local government projects and programs or non-profit organizations. The program is not intended to disrupt employment opportunities in the community. Agencies receiving the benefit of community service work provide the required offender supervision.

ATTENDANCE CENTRES

Corrections Division Attendance Centres commenced operation in Regina and Saskatoon in June of 1980. The Attendance Centre concept is a sentencing alternative that attempts to close the gap between regular probation supervision and incarceration. It is based upon the principle that through increased offender/supervisor contact an offender can participate in the program as a direct alternative to incarceration. Admittance to Attendance Centres is accomplished under the authority of a probation order. The offender is placed on probation with the condition of Attendance Centre participation. Specialized educational programs are offered during the day, evening, or on weekends. Courses are offered in the areas of employment skills, alcohol and drug education, money management, life skills, women's concerns and native concerns. Community professionals and volunteers are utilized to provide comprehensive instruction and supervision.

PRIVATE ORGANIZATION SERVICES

The Corrections Division provides support to several non-governmental agencies involved in the criminal justice system. Contributions or grants are provided to the John Howard Society, the Saskatchewan Freedom Group, Native Project Society, the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Crime and the Indian Probation Project.

EXPENDITURES

Services

The following two tables present the distribution of correctional expenditures in Saskatchewan in the fiscal years 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81.

Table 18 shows a breakdown of adult correctional expenditures by type and **Table 19** summarizes these data. The following observations can be made from these tables:

- total expenditures on correctional services in Saskatchewan increased in 1980/81 to $17.6 million (largely due to the opening of a new facility), from $12.8 million in 1979/80 and $12.3 million in 1978/79;
- total expenditures on government operated facilities increased from $10.6 million in 1979/80 to $14.8 million in 1980/81;
- probation/parole services comprised 7% of the total budget in 1979/80 and 1980/81; and,
- administrative costs accounted for 11% of the budget in 1978/79, 10% in 1979/80, and 9% in 1980/81.

TABLE 18 - Cost of Correctional Services by Type, Saskatchewan, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

		Personnel costs ($000's)					
Type of service	Year	Regular[1]	Over-time	Total personnel costs	Other direct operating costs ($000's)	Other costs ($000's)	TOTAL ($000's)
Institutions	1978/79	5,793	528	6,321	2,926	...	9,247
	1979/80	5,999	350	6,349	3,557	...	9,906
	1980/81	8,888	790	9,678	4,293	...	13,971
Government Community Correctional Centres (CTR's)	1978/79	549*	..	549	157	...	706
	1979/80	540*	..	540	192	...	732
	1980/81	641	3	644	189	...	832
Probation Services[2]	1978/79	884*	..	884	137	...	1,021
	1979/80	764*	..	764	123	...	887
	1980/81	1,095*	..	1,095	140	...	1,235
Administration	1978/79	449*	..	449	140	744[3]	1,333
	1979/80	457*	..	457	63	708[4]	1,228
	1980/81	438*	..	438	74	1,076[5]	1,589
TOTAL	1978/79	7,675	528	8,203	3,360	744	12,307
	1979/80	7,760	350	8,110	3,750	708	12,753
	1980/81	11,062	793	11,855	4,696	1,076	17,627

[1] Outside contributions to employee benefits are included.

[2] Includes the cost of the St. Louis Rehabilitation Centre.

[3] Included are Fine Option Program fees ($58,000), Exchange of Services costs ($252,000) and the correctional service costs of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan ($434,060).

[4] Included are Fine Option Program fees ($53,000), Exchange of Services costs ($111,000), Regional Psychiatric Centre costs ($26,000), Correctional Officer training costs ($118,000), and the correctional service costs of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan ($400,103).

[5] Included are Fine Option Program fees ($105,000), Exchange of Service costs ($88,749), Regional Psychiatric Centre costs ($340,109), Correctional Officer training costs ($170,010), and the correctional service costs of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan ($372,446).

* Overtime costs are included.

TABLE 19 - Summary Costs of Correctional Services, Saskatchewan, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Cost of correctional services					
Type of service	1978/79 $000's	%	1979/80 $000's	%	1980/81 $000's	%
Institutions	9,247	75	9,906	77	13,971	79
Government community correctional centres (CTR's)	706	6	732	6	832	5
Probation/parole services	1,021	8	887	7	1,235	7
Administration	1,333	11	1,228	10	1,589	9
TOTAL	**12,307**	**100**	**12,753**	**100**	**17,627**	**100**

Major Capital Projects

In 1979, construction on the Prince Albert and Saskatoon Correctional Centres commenced, which were scheduled to open in the spring of 1981. **Table 20** lists the cost of each project. In 1979/80, $4,930,000 was expended on Prince Albert and $4,630,000 was expended on Saskatoon. The cost shown in the table represents the total cost of each project.

TABLE 20 - Major Capital Projects, Saskatchewan, 1979/80, 1980/81

Name of facility	**Cost ($000's)**	**Capacity**[1]
Prince Albert Correctional Centre	11,600	120
Saskatoon Correctional Centre	12,600	130
TOTAL	**24,200**	**250**

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[1] Excluding camps, the net capacity decrease was 105 due to the simultaneous closure of one facility with a rated capacity of 355.

Contributions/Grants

Table 21 provides a listing of the non-governmental agencies, supported in part by the Corrections Division, and the respective contributions received from the Division in 1980/81.

TABLE 21 - Contributions/Grants Listing, Saskatchewan, 1980/81

Name of agency/project	Contribution($)
The John Howard Society	145,830
Saskatchewan Freedom Group	49,250
Native Project Society	18,310
Canadian Association for the Prevention of Crime	1,000
Indian Probation Program	335,310
TOTAL	**549,700**

Alberta

Summary Facts

Responsible Agency - Correctional Services Division, Department of the Solicitor General

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
No. of correctional facilities - Government*	7	8	10
Correctional centres	5	5	5
Community correctional centres	1	1	3
Remand centres	1	2	2
Average counts			
Remanded inmates	..	413	551
Sentenced inmates	..	931	952
No. of correctional facilities - Private	20	21	19
Average count	134	131	137
Probation count as of March 31st	6,018	6,699	7,062
Expenditures - Adult correctional services	$33.7M	$40.8M	$47.8M

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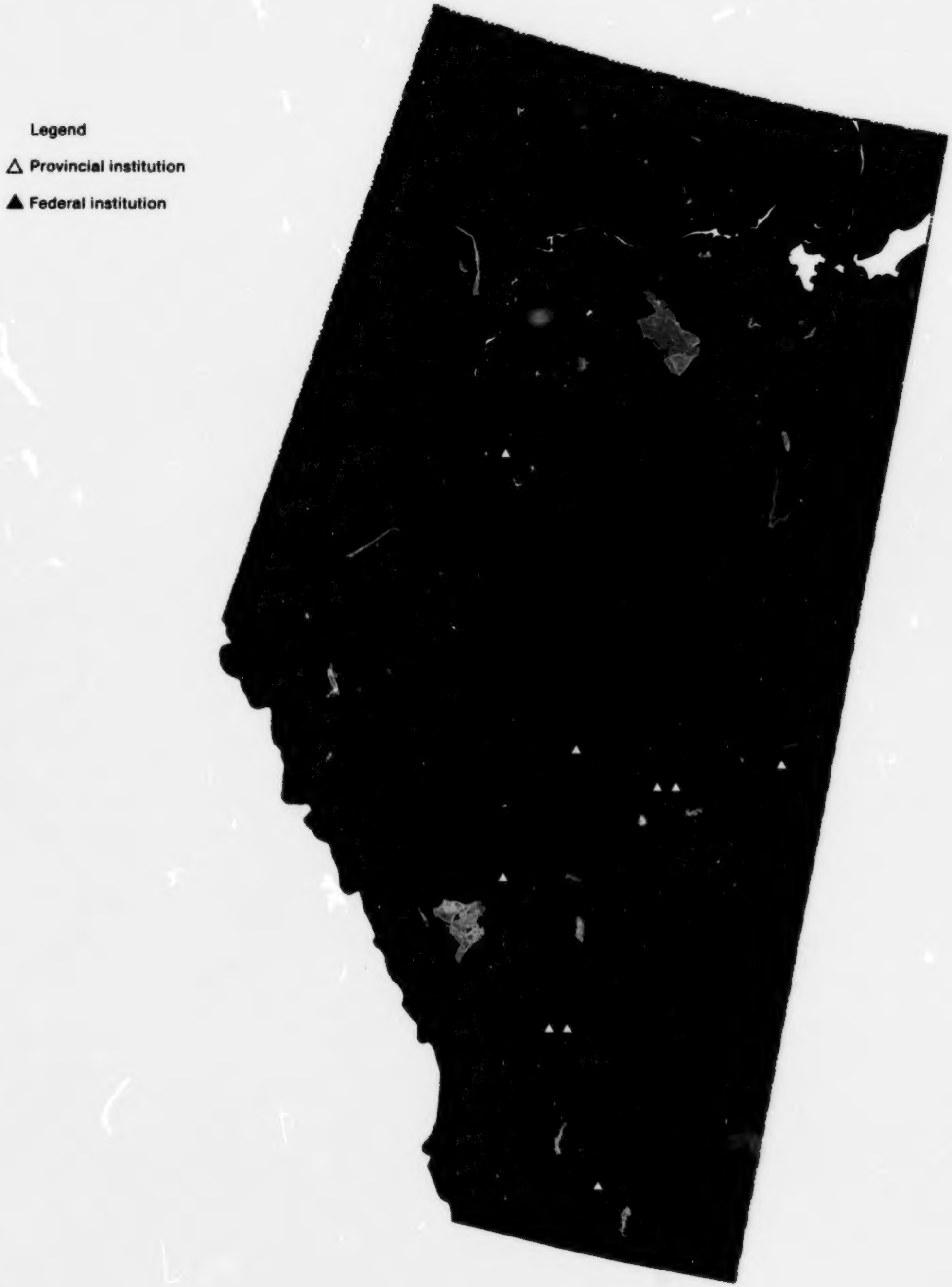
* There were 11 forestry camps affiliated with these facilities in 1980/81.

Adult Correctional Institutions, Alberta, 1980/81


Legend
△ Provincial institution
▲ Federal institution

INTRODUCTION

In Alberta, adult correctional services are provided by the Correctional Services Division of the Department of the Solicitor General. Juvenile services (for persons less than 16 years of age) are provided by the Child Welfare Branch of the Department of Social Services and Community Health.

There are a number of programs and policies that are unique to adult correctional services in Alberta. These features, both staff oriented and offender oriented, are listed below:

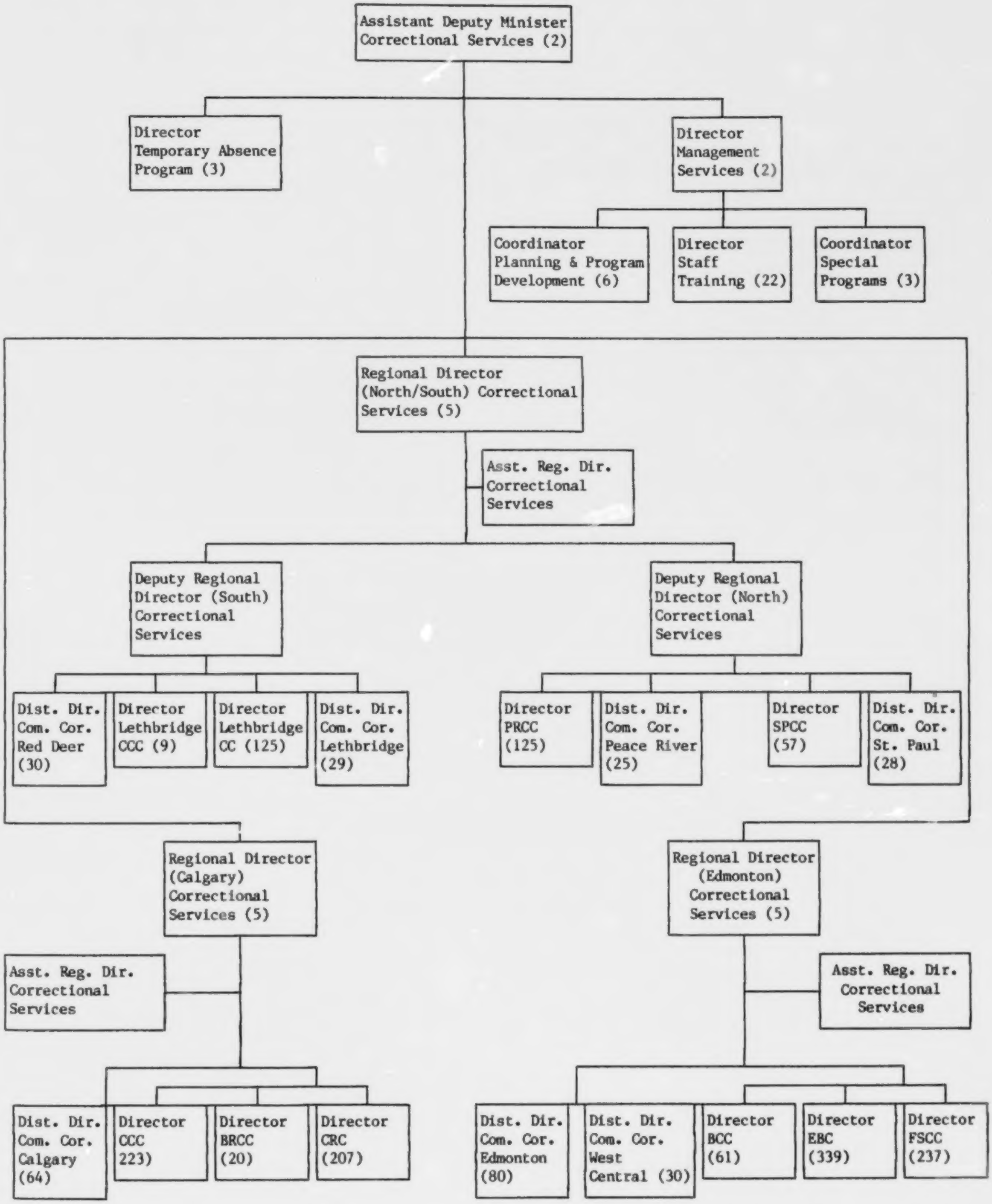
- a series of standardized psychological tests have been added to traditional screening and selection procedures for correctional officers including personality, aptitude, and intelligence tests which involve role playing;
- a policy to encourage the hiring of natives and females has been implemented;
- a staff training program, jointly funded and operated by the Division and the Department of Advanced Education and Manpower, offers a certificate of Criminal/Correctional Justice which can be applied toward a university degree;
- inmates sentenced to over three months in a provincial institution are psychologically assessed immediately upon admittance;
- a two-phase Fine Option Program is in effect whereby convicted offenders who have been fined and offenders incarcerated for defaulting on a fine, both have the opportunity to work off the fine (the latter either inside or outside of a correctional centre);
- two forestry camps are operated by the Native Counselling Services, under contract to the Alberta Correctional Services Division; and,
- co-correctional programs (i.e., both male and female inmates) are operating at two correctional centres, and will be expanded to three other centres by 1983.

Administration

A major reorganization of the management structure in the Correctional Services Division occurred in 1980. Prior to this reorganization, the Institutional Services Branch and the Community Corrections Branch of the Division provided services throughout the province. The Division is now divided into three administrative regions (Edmonton, Calgary, and North-South), each managed by a Regional Director who is responsible for the provision of a complete range of correctional services within the assigned geographical area. The following chart illustrates the current organizational structure of the Division and gives the staff complements associated with each area. There was a total staff complement of 1,742 in 1980/81.

In August of 1979, the Correctional Services Division finalized the transfer of the responsibility for family court services to the Department of Social Services and Community Health, and to the Department of the Attorney General. Previously, the Division supplied such services as custody investigations, counselling, and mediation work through its Community Corrections staff.

Organizational Structure of the Alberta Correctional Services Division, 1981


Assistant Deputy Minister Correctional Services (2)
Director Temporary Absence Program (3)
Director Management Services (2)
Coordinator Planning & Program Development (6)
Director Staff Training (22)
Coordinator Special Programs (3)
Regional Director (North/South) Correctional Services (5)
Asst. Reg. Dir. Correctional Services
Deputy Regional Director (South) Correctional Services
Deputy Regional Director (North) Correctional Services
Dist. Dir. Com. Cor. Red Deer (30)
Director Lethbridge CCC (9)
Director Lethbridge CC (125)
Dist. Dir. Com. Cor. Lethbridge (29)
Director PRCC (125)
Dist. Dir. Com. Cor. Peace River (25)
Director SPCC (57)
Dist. Dir. Com. Cor. St. Paul (28)
Regional Director (Calgary) Correctional Services (5)
Regional Director (Edmonton) Correctional Services (5)
Asst. Reg. Dir. Correctional Services
Asst. Reg. Dir. Correctional Services
Dist. Dir. Com. Cor. Calgary (64)
Director CCC 223)
Director BRCC (20)
Director CRC (207)
Dist. Dir. Com. Cor. Edmonton (80)
Dist. Dir. Com. Cor. West Central (30)
Director BCC (61)
Director EBC (339)
Director FSCC (237)

The Division has sole responsibility for the provision of adult correctional services, apart from temporary lock-up supervision which is provided by the RCMP until the offender can be admitted to a provincial remand centre. In two major cities, the Division, rather than law enforcement agencies, is responsible for the detention of lock-ups. Also, the Federal-Provincial Transfer of Prisoners Agreement and interprovincial agreements with Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, and the Northwest Territories, permit inmates sentenced in the above mentioned jurisdictions to be housed in Albertan correctional centres and vice versa. Transfer of inmates occurs for either humanitarian (e.g. to keep offenders closer to their families) or custodial purposes. Transfers under these agreements must be approved by the Assistant Deputy Minister, whereas transfers of inmates within the province are approved by the Regional Directors. If large groups of inmates are to be transferred, the RCMP is responsible for the relocation.

Recent Developments

Over the three years a number of policy changes have impacted on the staffing of correctional facilities and on the custodial and community based services provided to offenders.

A policy which has been in place for several years but which is now receiving new priority is the move toward having both male and female correctional officers supervising male and female inmates. Also, a general policy has been developed in reference to the native offender which emphasizes the need for increased participation of qualified native people and native organizations in the correctional system.

When the Correctional Services Division was reorganized in 1979/80, a staff training section responsible for both community corrections and institutional training was established. In 1980/81 a mandatory orientation course and additional voluntary courses were offered within the institutions on a regular basis and counted as credit toward a certificate in Correctional Justice. These courses were given by correctional training staff and personnel from two community colleges. Institutional staff were also trained to deal with riots or disturbances that might develop in correctional centres.

In 1979/80 several Labour Relations Coordinator (LRC) positions were established. The LRC's act as a liaison between union members and management in the institutions, contribute to the development of policy changes, and assist in interpreting the changes to employees, resolving grievances, and identifying problem areas.

Early in 1979, policies regarding inmate incentive allowances were changed. Sentenced inmates now receive up to five dollars per day for work assignments which they perform. Inmates on remand now receive one dollar per day in lieu of the free issue previously received. Another policy which is receiving similar attention concerns inmate industries. New initiatives are being made to move the present policy closer to the federal model under which inmate labour is contracted to the private sector for manufacturing purposes.

Educational policies have been revised in order to use community resources to a greater extent both internal and external to institutions, and to put more emphasis on vocational training. These changes were first put into effect in Peace River Correctional Centre in 1979 and extended to Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre (FSCC) and Calgary Correctional Centre in 1979, and to St. Paul Correctional Centre in 1980. Prior to this new policy effort, most academic upgrading was offered through correspondence courses.

Medical and mental health service policies have undergone revisions which provide for greater front-end testing to screen out mentally ill offenders from the general population. An Assessment and Treatment Unit was developed at FSCC in January 1981 to improve services for mentally ill offenders such as those who have committed sexual or violent crimes, as well as for retarded offenders. Neuropsychological services will be increased to provide better testing for impairment.

In 1980/81 the co-correctional concept, which was initiated at Belmont Correctional Centre in 1977/78, was expanded to Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre. At Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre male and female inmates participate together in a number of institutional work and educational programs.

Forestry camp policies have undergone change in that two camps are now operated by outside contractors who utilize offenders on work crews. Additionally, a new policy introduced in Fort McMurray, allows for the direct admittance of sentenced inmates from the local area, in addition to transfers from institutions.

In September of 1980, the policies for the Temporary Absence Program were formalized and listed in a Policies and Procedures Manual. The policy which requires that offenders serve at least one third of their sentence before being considered for a temporary absence pass has been relaxed. In special cases, offenders need only serve one sixth of their sentence before eligibility for release on a "day" pass basis.

Two program areas which have been significantly expanded are the Fine Option Program and programs available to female offenders. The Fine Option Program is being extended to the reserves so that native fine defaulters may do community work in lieu of fine payment. In regard to female programs, more inmates with sentences of two years or more are retained within the provincial system under federal-provincial agreements. Also, more beds are being provided for female inmates in the new institutions built at Lethbridge and outside of Edmonton.

CUSTODIAL SERVICES

Government Facilities

Operational Data

There were ten adult correctional institutions operating in Alberta during 1980/81. Included in these facilities were two remand centres, three community correctional centres, and five correctional centres. Additionally, there are 11 forestry camps affiliated with five parent institutions.

A remand centre is a maximum security facility for police detainees, as well as accused persons awaiting trial or trial outcomes, convicted persons prior to sentence, and sentenced persons awaiting transfer to other provincial and federal institutions. Additionally, the centres accommodate federal deportation cases, parole violators, and some sentenced prisoners serving short sentences where transfer to another institution would not be feasible.

A correctional centre is a relatively large facility designed primarily to house sentenced inmates and in some instances, to provide custodial services for individuals placed on remand. People serving sentences in a correctional centre are classified as maximum, medium or minimum security risks.

A community correctional centre is a minimum security facility designed to assist inmates in their reintegration into society. Such a facility is located in or near a community to allow inmates to become involved in employment or educational pursuits.

Forestry camps are minimum security centres. At the camps inmates work on such projects as brush clearing, tree planting and park development. A number of the camps provide services to other departments, such as Recreation and Parks, and Energy and Natural Resources. Inmates are selected for participation on the basis of physical and mental fitness, willingness to accept the assignment, qualifications for the work to be performed and time remaining in the sentence. Factors which disqualify inmates are psychological instability, a history of escape, drug addiction, and a history of violence. These camps operate as satellites to parent institutions. In some cases, private agencies are contracted to manage camps, however, inmates remain within the Correctional Services administrative system.

The classification program in effect in all centres provides a process of assessing and identifying inmates in order to assign them to appropriate housing and programs. The Deputy Director (Programs) in each facility, ensures that a program of inmate classification is implemented which includes an initial classification, a comprehensive classification, and a reclassification.

The purpose of comprehensive classification, held after the reception period (initial classification), is to develop a program for and with the inmate which will be realistically directed towards his reintegration into society. The primary considerations in classifying inmates follows.

Custody - Those inmates who are mentally ill, sexual offenders, escape risks and others likely to present management problems are classified so as to afford them protection from exploitation and to avoid management problems in the institution.

Occupational or Vocational Training - Decisions about placement or transfer are based upon physical condition, the inmate's mental aptitudes, his past work history, occupational interest, his needs and opportunities upon release and the jobs and training available within the institution.

General Education Programs - Academic placements depend upon the facilities of the institution together with the inmate's mental ability, educational record, and interest.

Social Services - These may include referrals to community agencies to provide assistance and other social services to the inmate and/or his family.

Religious Services - Inmates are given the opportunity to attend, on a voluntary basis, church services, religious education classes, and religious counselling.

Recreation - A vocational interest or hobby may be suggested for leisure time activity.

Medical and Psychiatric Treatment - If required, recommendations may be made for an inmate to receive an examination and subsequent treatment, for a broad range of health services.

The Classification Committee, which consists of the Deputy Director (Programs), the Supervisor of Classification and Counselling, and the Assistant Deputy Director (Security and Safety) is responsible for decisions regarding inmate classification. Staff from various treatment and training areas are involved in the classification process, including the following: classification/counselling, community release, recreation, medical, chaplaincy, and custodial staff.

Some of the institutional services provided to inmates in Alberta are briefly described below.

Inmate Employment Program - This program aims to encourage every inmate to progress toward rehabilitation and allows for the effective and efficient management of institutions by using the available workforce. All sentenced inmates must participate in either a work or an employment training activity.

Vocational Training/Counselling - The objectives of this program are to provide inmates with the opportunity to exercise interests and abilities, and to train inmates in marketable skills. All interested inmates are eligible but acceptance in a training program depends upon the number of spaces available in the program.

Educational Program - The purpose of this program is to provide inmates with remedial education where needed and to allow inmates to continue their school programs. Placement depends on other work/vocational assignments in which the inmate is involved, and the mental ability and degree of interest exhibited by the inmate. Upgrading schools operate out of five correctional centres, while in others, upgrading is provided through correspondence courses.

Life Skills Courses - These courses are offered in five institutions by local community colleges. Participation of interested inmates is decided by the classification committee based upon the caseworker's recommendation.

Religious Program - A voluntary religious program provides worship services, counselling, religious education, and related activities. These programs also provide inmates with community contact through religious visitors and, where possible, attendance at community churches. Because chaplaincy is considered an essential part of the institutional program, chaplains are assigned on a full-time or part-time basis to each institution, and a provincial Senior Chaplain is appointed to the position of religious program advisor to Correctional Services.

Co-correctional Program - The goals of the co-correctional programs are to normalize the institutional environment and to use institutional facilities optimally. At present, there are two institutions in Alberta with co-correctional programs - Belmont Correctional Centre and Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre. Belmont operates basically as a pre-release centre and most of its residents are involved in work or study releases into the community. The co-correctional concept at Belmont primarily involves sharing meals and some recreational activities. Work crews (i.e. kitchen duties) inside the institution are also mixed.

At Fort Saskatchewan, all academic, and most vocational and recreational activities are integrated. Alberta is planning continued expansion of co-correctional programming. Two other institutions are slated to adopt co-correctional programs. In addition, the new Edmonton co-correctional centre (to replace Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre) will be fully co-correctional except for inmate living units.

Special Health Services - Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre has an Assessment and Treatment Unit for inmates requiring mental health services. Appropriate treatment programs are developed for inmates not suitable for hospitalization. Both the Edmonton Remand Centre and the Calgary Correctional Centre house mentally ill inmates separately from the other inmates.

Volunteer/Outside Agency Services - In 1980/81 work began on developing policies to govern the use of volunteers within the institutions. This work is scheduled for completion during 1981/82. Organizations such as the following provide services to institutions: the Elizabeth Fry Society, the John Howard Society, Native Counselling Services, Alberta Alcohol and Drug Addiction Commission, religious groups and Alcoholics Anonymous. The first three agencies and two religious groups have contracts with the Department of the Solicitor General. Services provided by the first four agencies are described below.

The Elizabeth Fry Society is particularly interested in helping women in conflict with the law. To this end, they have developed a prison visiting program at four facilities, whereby staff members and volunteers visit female inmates on the request of staff, other agencies, the inmate herself, or her family to offer aid and counselling. Types of assistance offered include providing transportation to family or friends to visit the inmate, planning for release, and arranging for programs or speakers at the request of the inmates. For example, at Belmont one night per week, the Elizabeth Fry Society runs a program which includes crafts, speakers or demonstrations. Aid and counselling are also provided before and after incarceration. The Society has an extensive courtwork program for both men and women. The intention of this program is to ensure that people appearing in court fully understand the court process and the avenues of help which are available. The aftercare program is offered to both men and women. The society provides support to inmates after their release by helping them to find a home or a job and, in some cases, by providing emergency funds to re-establish themselves in society.

The John Howard Society mainly helps men in conflict with the law. This Society has a prison visiting program in which they provide counselling for both the inmate and his family, as well as help in planning for the inmate's return to society. Assistance is also offered after the inmate's release. The John Howard Society operates two community residential centres, which accept male offenders on a per diem basis for social skills counselling. An emergency assistance program serves the released inmates by offering referral services and monetary loans.

Native Counselling Services staff is largely composed of native people. One of the services which this agency provides to natives is the Courtworker Program, where courtworkers are available to assist native people in understanding their rights and responsibilities in the criminal justice system. Among other duties, courtworkers provide information on the law, interpret and explain court orders, handle community inquiries and supervise parolees. Native Counselling Services has a contract with Alberta Correctional Services to provide liaison officers to assist native inmates in applying for temporary absence passes, transportation, counselling, as well as to encourage participation in institutional or community programs. In addition, Native Counselling Services operates two forestry camps.

The Alberta Alcohol and Drug Addiction Commission (AADAC) is a government agency which places a part-time or full-time counsellor in each correctional centre in order to provide counselling and referral services on alcohol and drug problems.

Table 1 provides operational data for government operated facilities in Alberta during 1978/79, 1979/80, and 1980/81. From this table one can observe the following highlights:

- for institutions open the entire year, the total rated capacity increased in 1980/81 to 2,171, up from 1,727 in the previous year;
- for the same institutions the average count decreased in 1979/80 to 1,575 from 1,780 in 1978/79, and increased to 1,986 in 1980/81;
- the total number of admissions processed was 32,480 in 1978/79, 37,700 in 1979/80, and 48,588 in 1980/81;
- total operating costs rose from $29.2 million in 1978/79, to $35.5 million in 1979/80, and to $42.6 million in 1980/81;
- net per diem costs increased from $56.89 in 1979/80 to $60.60 in 1980/81; and,
- total person-years expended increased from 1,350 in 1979/80 to 1,489 in 1980/81.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Alberta, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81[1]

Facility description				**Year**	**Counts**			
Name	Year opened	Population held	Security level(s)		Rated capacity[2]	High	Low	Average[3]
Belmont Correctional Centre	1956	Sentenced Male/female	Minimum	1978/79	136	..	..	141
				1979/80	136	..	..	95
				1980/81	137	..	..	100
Bow River Correctional Centre[9]	1980	Sentenced Male	Minimum	1980/81	65	..	..	40
Calgary Correctional Centre	1958	Sentenced Male	Medium	1978/79	340	..	..	294
				1979/80	340	..	..	347
				1980/81	382	..	..	376
Calgary Remand Centre	1974	Remand Lock-up Male/female	Maximum	1978/79	312	..	..	271
				1979/80	312	..	..	276
				1980/81	312	..	..	356
Edmonton Remand Centre[10]	1979	Remand Lock-up Male/female	Maximum	1979/80	428	..	..	...
				1980/81	428	..	..	368
Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Institution[11]	1912	Sentenced Male/female	Medium	1978/79	487	..	..	653
				1979/80	487	..	..	501
				1980/81	340	..	..	322
Lakeside Correctional Centre[12]	1980	Sentenced Male	Minimum	1980/81	27	..	..	28
Lethbridge Correctional Centre	1911	Sentenced Remand Male	Medium	1978/79	171	..	..	148
				1979/80	171	..	..	143
				1980/81	170	..	..	160
Nordegg Correctional Centre[13]	1963	Sentenced Male	Minimum	1978/79	51	..	..	75
				1979/80	51	..	..	34
Peace River Correctional Institute	1968	Sentenced Remand Male	Medium	1978/79	230	..	..	198
				1979/80	230	..	..	179
				1980/81	230	..	..	169
St. Paul Correctional Centre[14]	1980	Sentenced Male	Minimum	1980/81	80	..	..	67
		PROVINCIAL TOTALS		**1978/79**	**1,727**	..	..	**1,780**
				1979/80	**1,727***	..	..	**1,575***
				1980/81	**2,171**	..	..	**1,986**

[1] The data provided for each facility includes data related to affiliated forestry camps. There were 11 forestry camps in operation in 1980/81.

[2] Includes detention (lock-up) cells, and exclude detoxification or medical units.

[3] Average count is calculated from daily counts. Inmates on lock-up status are included in 1980/81 only. There are 78 lock-ups included in the total average count. Temporary day releases are included while other releases are not. Excluded are facilities not open for the entire year.

[4] Includes lock-ups and transfers between facilities. Does not include persons admitted under Section 77 (released when sober) of the Liquor Control Act.

[5] Average count x 365 (or number of days facility was open).

[6] Refers to gross operating costs. Revenues generated by each facility are shown in brackets. Operating costs for Bow River and Lakeside were not available for 1980/81 and are therefore, not included in the total. Also not included are start-up costs for Edmonton Remand Centre and St. Paul Correctional Centre. The provincial totals shown have been rounded from the actual operating costs.

[7] Calculated on the basis of net operating costs (i.e., gross operating costs minus revenue divided by number of days stay). Data for Bow River and Lakeside were not included in the 1980/81 calculations of the total per diem per inmate figure. Per diems were calculated using the actual rather than the rounded operating costs.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Alberta, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81[1]

		Case flow		Operating costs		Person-years[8]		
Name	Year	Admissions[4]	Total days stay[5]	Total ($000's)[6]	Per diem per inmate($)[7]	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Belmont	1978/79	1,258	51,465	1,853(23)	35.55	56.5	2.0	58.5
	1979/80	1,235	34,675	1,752(29)	49.68	58.0	2.0	60.0
	1980/81	1,233	36,500	2,032(..)	55.67	60.0	2.0	62.0
Bow River	1980/81	409	14,600	..	..	12.0	1.5	13.5
Calgary C.C.	1978/79	3,483	107,310	5,318(43)	49.16	201.5	7.0	208.5
	1979/80	3,073	126,655	5,724(49)	44.80	197.0	7.5	204.5
	1980/81	2,229	137,240	7,047(35)	51.10	260.0	10.0	270.0
Calgary R.C.	1978/79	11,220	98,915	4,470(33)	44.85	172.0	4.0	176.0
	1979/80	12,219	100,740	4,952(59)	48.57	173.0	4.0	177.0
	1980/81	17,969	129,940	6,100(42)	46.62	204.0	6.0	210.0
Edmonton	1979/80	8,697	45,017	5,316(23)	...	258.5	5.5	264.0
	1980/81	19,957(e)	134,320	9,293(36)	68.92	334.0	4.5	338.5
Fort Saskatchewan	1978/79	12,382	238,365	9,675(31)	40.46	319.5	9.5	329.0
	1979/80	8,111	182,865	9,140(31)	49.81	317.0	12.5	329.5
	1980/81	3,165	117,530	8,056(6)	68.49	247.0	8.0	255.0
Lakeside	1980/81	470	10,220	..	..	9.0	1.0	10.0
Lethbridge	1978/79	2,282	54,020	3,035(17)	55.86	123.0	3.0	126.0
	1979/80	2,847	52,195	3,267(12)	62.37	124.0	4.5	128.5
	1980/81	1,698	58,400	3,798(6)	64.93	129.0	3.5	132.5
Nordegg	1978/79	337	27,375	1,480(3)	53.95	54.0	4.0	58.0
	1979/80	144	12,410	1,586(12)	126.82	51.5	4.5	56.0
Peace River	1978/79	1,518	72,270	3,387(33)	46.41	126.5	3.0	129.5
	1979/80	1,374	65,335	3,779(33)	57.33	126.5	4.0	130.5
	1980/81	1,109	61,685	3,932(17)	63.46	128.0	3.5	131.5
St. Paul	1980/81	553	24,455	2,307(1)	94.29	64.0	2.0	66.0
PROVINCIAL TOTALS	**1978/79**	**32,480**	**649,700**	**29,219(185)**	**44.68**	**1,053.0**	**32.5**	**1,085.0**
	1979/80	**37,700**	**619,892**	**35,515(248)**	**56.89**	**1,305.5**	**44.5**	**1,350.0**
	1980/81	**48,588(e)**	**724,890**	**42,566(144)**	**60.60**	**1,447.0**	**42.0**	**1,489.0**

[8] Refers to person-years budgeted.

[9] This facility is on the grounds of the Calgary Correctional Centre. With the exception of rated capacity, the data apply to both facilities in 1978/79 and 1979/80. In 1980, Bow River became a separate administrative entity.

[10] Opened in December, 1979.

[11] In 1978/79, this facility was used for remand as well as sentenced inmates. In 1980/81, one cell block was closed.

[12] This facility is on the grounds of the Lethbridge Correctional Centre. Data for this facility is not included in Lethbridge figures for 1978/79 and 1979/80.

[13] This facility became a forestry camp under the jurisdiction of the Calgary Correctional Centre on April 1, 1980.

[14] Opened April 1, 1980.

* Does not include Edmonton Remand Centre which was not open for the entire year.

(e) Estimate.

Caseload Data

The following four tables illustrate various aspects of the institutional caseload experienced in Alberta, during 1979/80 and 1980/81. It should be noted that a remand admission that is subsequently sentenced is treated as a sentenced admission in Tables 2 through to 8.

Table 2 displays the annual counts of remand and sentenced inmates during the two year period. The average remand count increased from 413 in 1979/80 to 551 in 1980/81, and the average sentenced count increased from 931 to 952 over the same period.

TABLE 2 - Remand and Sentenced Inmate Counts, Alberta, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81[1]

		Year		
Type of admission	**Type of count[1]**	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Remand	Average	..	413	551
	High	..	534	620
	Low	..	300	474
Sentenced	Average	..	931	952
	High	..	1,086	1,054
	Low	..	796	864
TOTAL AVERAGE		..	**1,345**	**1,502**
OVERALL HIGH		..	**1,557**	**1,629**
OVERALL LOW		..	**1,147**	**1,392**

[1] Based on counts taken twice monthly.

Length of sentence on admission is given in the **Table 3** distribution. This table shows that the total number of sentenced admissions increased from 10,715 in 1979/80 to 13,185 in 1980/81. Inmates admitted on remand status and subsequently sentenced to custody are included in these figures. There has been little change in the sentence length distribution over the two year period, with the majority of admissions falling within the one to three month category (37%) and the second largest proportion of admissions having sentences of less than one month (30%).

The same sentenced admission population is characterized in **Table 4** by three selected categories. During both fiscal years, 40% of sentenced admissions were fine defaulters and 12% were in violation of a drinking/driving offence. Apart from these offence categories, 2% of all sentenced admissions were serving intermittent sentences.

TABLE 3 - Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Length of Sentence in Months, Alberta, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Length of sentence (months)[1]	Sentenced admissions 1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Under 1	..	..	3,111	29	3,952	30
1-3	..	..	3,860	36	4,807	37
4-6	..	..	1,477	14	1,641	12
7-12	..	..	930	9	1,114	8
13-24	..	..	665	6	765	6
Over 24	..	..	631	6	669	5
Not known	..	..	41	—	237	2
TOTAL	..	..	**10,715**	**100**	**13,185**	**100**

[1] Calculated on the basis of the sentence effective date which could be earlier or equal to date of admission.

TABLE 4 - Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Selected Categories, Alberta, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Category	Sentenced admissions 1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Total sentenced admissions	..	..	10,715	100	13,185	100
Defaulting on fines	..	..	4,319	40	5,280	40
Drinking/driving offences	..	..	1,262	12	1,624	12
Intermittent sentences	..	...	205	2	303	2

Table 5 displays the number of remand releases during 1979/80 and 1980/81, by length of stay prior to release. Including all remand releases, apart from those sentenced to custody, there were 5,828 in 1979/80 and 7,526 in 1980/81. The length of stay distribution shifted to shorter periods in 1980/81. While 49% of the releases stayed for less than four days in 1979/80, 62% stayed for this period in 1980/81. Conversely, 41% of 1979/80 releases were in custody for 4 to 14 days, compared to 34% of the 1980/81 releases.

TABLE 5 - Remand Releases by Length of Stay in Days, Alberta, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Remand releases[1]					
Length of stay (days)	1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Under 4	..	..	2,848	49	4,646	62
4-14	..	..	2,389	41	2,538	34
15-30	..	..	375	6	239	3
31-60	..	..	166	3	86	1
61-90	..	..	29	1	11	—
Over 90	..	..	6	—	4	—
Not known	..	..	15	—	2	—
TOTAL	..	..	**5,828**	**100**	**7,526**	**100**

[1] Does not include those who were sentenced to custody.

Population Data

The following three tables portray characteristics of the remand and sentenced inmate population during 1979/80 and 1980/81. It should be noted that offenders who were first admitted under remand and subsequently sentenced have not been counted twice.

A distribution of remand and sentenced admissions by age on admission is given in **Table 6.** There has been little change over the past two years; 37% of all admissions were less than 22 years of age, and 18% were between 22 and 24 years old.

Table 7 shows both remand admissions and sentenced admissions by sex. In 1979/80, 90% of remand admissions were male, compared to 91% in the following year. During both fiscal years, males comprised 94% of all sentenced admissions.

Table 8 provides a breakdown of remand and sentenced admissions by racial origin. In 1980/81, 73% of all admissions were Caucasion, 11% were Registered Indian, and a further 8% were Metis. The 1979/80 proportions were 70%, 13%, and 9% respectively.

TABLE 6 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Age on Admission, Alberta, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Remand and sentenced admissions					
Age	1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
15 and under	..	..	9	—	9	—
16-17	..	..	1,091	7	1,493	7
18-21	..	..	4,985	30	6,315	30
22-24	..	..	2,891	17	3,747	18
25-29	..	..	2,954	18	3,726	18
30-34	..	..	1,827	11	2,180	11
35-39	..	..	969	6	1,192	6
40-49	..	..	1,215	7	1,375	7
Over 49	..	..	598	4	672	3
Not known	..	..	4	—	2	—
TOTAL	..	..	**16,543**	**100**	**20,711**	**100**

TABLE 7 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Sex, Alberta, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Remand and sentenced admissions			
Sex	Remand No.	%	Sentenced[1] No.	%
1978/79				
Male	..	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..	..
Not known	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	..	..	..
1979/80				
Male	5,257	90	10,084	94
Female	570	10	612	6
Not known	1	—	19	—
TOTAL	**5,828**	**100**	**10,715**	**100**
1980/81				
Male	6,828	91	12,395	94
Female	698	9	790	6
Not known	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	**7,526**	**100**	**13,185**	**100**

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[1] Includes remand admissions that were subsequently sentenced to custody before year end.

TABLE 8 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Racial Origin, Alberta, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Caucasian	..	..	11,550	70	15,091	73
Registered indian	..	..	2,186	13	2,363	11
Metis	..	..	1,483	9	1,642	8
Non-registered indian	..	..	537	3	574	3
Negroid	..	..	205	1	347	2
Oriental	..	..	72	1	78	..
Other ethnic	..	..	190	1	291	1
Not known	..	..	320	2	325	2
TOTAL	..	..	**16,543**	**100**	**20,711**	**100**

Escapes and Deaths

As shown in **Table 9,** the number of escapes has increased over the three years from 244 in 1978/79, to 298 in 1979/80, and to 399 in 1980/81. The majority of escapes during each year were from unescorted TA's, ranging from 56% of the total in 1978/79 to 72% of the total in 1980/81. Prison breaks accounted for 37% of the 1978/79 escapes, 46% of the 1979/80 escapes, and 25% of the 1980/81 escapes.

TABLE 9 - Inmate Escapes, Alberta, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Number of escapes					
Type of escape	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Prison break	91	37	136	46	101	25
From escorted TA's	12	5	1	—	5	1
From unescorted TA's	137	56	160	54	287	72
Other	4	2	1	—	6	2
TOTAL	**244**	**100**	**298**	**100**	**399**	**100**

There were four inmate deaths in Alberta during 1978/79, two of which were the result of suicide, and two the result of natural causes. In 1979/80, three inmate deaths occurred, all of which were due to natural causes. The following year there were two inmate deaths, both resulting from suicide.

Private Facilities

There were 19 private facilities operating in Alberta in 1980/81, all of which were community residential centres (CRC's). A CRC is a facility operated by a non-profit organization and is contracted to provide a supervised residence in the community, counselling and assistance, and referral services.

Although broadly classified as CRC's, the 19 facilities with which Alberta Solicitor General had agreements in 1980/81 were different from one another in terms of programs and target populations (e.g. sex, racial origin, drug/alcohol problems, etc.). Alberta Solicitor General funding is based on a fee-for-service model. In addition to CRC's, Alberta Solicitor General uses the services of facilities financed by other government departments, such as treatment centres for the mentally ill, and hospitals when necessary.

Table 10 provides operational data for each CRC operating in Alberta over the three fiscal years. From this table one can observe the following highlights:

- total rated capacity has increased steadily over the three year period from 409 in 1978/79, to 437 in 1979/80, and to 451 in 1980/81;
- the average population dropped in 1979/80 to 131 from 134 in the previous year, and rose to 137 in 1980/81;
- the actual per diem charge for each CRC increased in 1980/81 to $18.00 a day, compared to $17.00 in the previous year; and,
- total expenditures on contracted facilities was $688,021 in 1978/79, $808,178 in 1979/80, and $897,306 in 1980/81.

TABLE 10 - Purchased/Contracted Correctional Facilities, Alberta, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Facility description		Year	Capacity/caseload			Cost	
Residence	Operating body		Rated capacity	Base population[1]	Average daily population[2]	Per diem charge	Annual cost
Action North Recovery Centre, High Level	Action North Society	1978/79	24	...	5	14.00	24,248
		1979/80	24	...	3	17.00	21,182
		1980/81	24	...	3	18.00	17,370
Bonnyville Indian-Metis Rehabilitation Centre, Bonnyville	Bonnyville Indian-Metis Rehabilitation, Society	1978/79	22	...	5	14.00	26,964
		1979/80	22	...	6	17.00	40,851
		1980/81	22	...	5	18.00	31,518
Bridge House, Lethbridge[3]	-	1978/79	8	...	5	14.00	25,326
		1979/80	8	...	5	17.00	29,631
Crowfoot-Sunrise Residence, Calgary	Crowfoot-Sunrise Association	1978/79	18	...	4	14.00	21,350
		1979/80	18	...	4	17.00	26,979
		1980/81	18	...	4	18.00	28,890
Howard House Edmonton	John Howard Society, Edmonton District Council	1978/79	12	...	10	14.00	53,046
		1979/80	12	...	8	17.00	50,405
		1980/81	12	...	8	18.00	54,900
Kindred House, Edmonton[4]	-	1978/79	8	...	4	14.00	22,274
		1979/80	8	...	3	17.00	16,998
McDougall House, Edmonton	McDougall House Association	1978/79	14	...	2	14.00	8,778
		1979/80	14	...	2	17.00	11,016
		1980/81	14	...	5	18.00	30,546
Napi Lodge, Lethbridge	Napi Lodge Society of Southern Alberta	1978/79	18	...	10	14.00	50,918
		1979/80	18	...	12	17.00	74,069
		1980/81	18	...	2	18.00	13,032
Poundmaker's Lodge, Edmonton	Poundmaker's Lodge Society	1978/79	47	...	11	14.00	56,098
		1979/80	47	...	7	17.00	42,177
		1980/81	47	.	7	18.00	44,028
Project '72/Alpha House, Edmonton[5]	Catholic Social Services	1978/79	9	...	3	14.00	17,584
		1979/80	16	...	2	17.00	15,096
		1980/81	17	...	2	18.00	13,932
Ramsay House, Calgary	John Howard Society, Calgary District Council	1978/79	14	...	10	14.00	50,190
		1979/80	17	...	11	17.00	66,504
		1980/81	17	...	12	18.00	76,068
Recovery Acres, Edmonton	Recovery Acres, Society	1978/79	21	...	2	14.00	9,856
		1979/80	21	...	4	17.00	22,168
		1980/81	21	...	5	18.00	32,032
1835 House, Calgary	Recovery Acres Society of Calgary	1978/79	36	...	6	14.00	32,508
		1979/80	36	...	5	17.00	32,319
		1980/81	36	...	7	18.00	43,542
Mutchmor Place, Calgary	Social Orientation Services (SOS)	1978/79	12	...	2	14.00	11,396
		1979/80	12	...	4	17.00	24,446
		1980/81	12	...	5	18.00	29,646
Salvation Army Men's Rehabilitation Centre, Edmonton	Salvation Army	1978/79	28	...	1	14.00	1,204
		1979/80	28	...	-	17.00	-
		1980/81	30	...	1	18.00	2,286
Alberta Seventh Step Community Residential Centre, Calgary	Alberta Seventh Step Society	1978/79	28	...	22	14.00	114,618
		1979/80	28	...	22	17.00	138,142
		1980/81	33	...	27	18.00	175,986
Alberta Seventh Step Community Residential Centre, Edmonton	Alberta Seventh Step Society	1978/79	24	...	17	14.00	86,996
		1979/80	24	...	16	17.00	100,555
		1980/81	34	...	28	18.00	181,008
630 House, Lethbridge	Southern Alcare Society & Industries	1978/79	10	...	3	14.00	13,846
		1979/80	10	...	3	17.00	18,734
		1980/81	10	...	6	18.00	36,378
Villa North & Villa South, Calgary	Riverside Villa Association	1979/80	12	...	1	17.00	1,108
		1980/81	24	...	1	18.00	5,022
Wapiti Lodge, Grande Prairie[6]	Salvation Army	1978/79	44	...	1	5.00	2,245
		1979/80	50	...	2	17.00	7,951
		1980/81	50	...	2	18.00	10,850
Y.O.U. (Youth Orientation Units), Warburg	Mennonite Central Committee of Alberta	1978/79	12	...	11	14.00	58,576
		1979/80	12	...	11	17.00	67,847
		1980/81	12	...	11	18.00	70,272
	PROVINCIAL TOTAL	**1978/79**	**409**	...	**134**	...	**688,021**
		1979/80	**437**	...	**131**	...	**808,178**
		1980/81	**451**	...	**137**[7]	...	**897,306**

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[1] There is no base population for which payment is guaranteed for any of the CRC's.

[2] Refers to people sent to the facility via the correctional system only. Does not include residents who entered the facility through other means. Calculated by dividing total days of service by 365.

[3] Closed June 1980.

[4] Closed April 1980.

[5] In 1979/80, Alpha House was added to Project '72.

[6] The per diem charge standard does not apply to this facility. In 1978/79, the facility was paid $5.00 per day for each residing inmate. In 1979/80 and 1980/81, the per diem charge for those inmates taking the complete program was $17.00; whereas the charge for those inmates getting only room and board through the lodge was $12.00 per day. The 1980/81 charges were $18.00 and $12.00 respectively.

[7] Due to rounding error, the provincial average daily population does not equal the sum of the CRC's average daily populations.

NON-CUSTODIAL SERVICES

Probation

Operational Data

Probation services are provided by Community Corrections staff in each region of Alberta. Although there is no provincial parole system operating in the province, there is a vigorous Temporary Absence Program in effect. In addition, the Division is contracted by the National Parole Service to provide services to certain parolees.

The departments responsible for adult and juvenile services communicate as required for specific probation cases. The Department of the Solicitor General pays on a fee-for-service basis, for the use of community residential centres, which are also used by other departments such as Social Services and Community Health and AADAC. Personnel are also contracted to give special training seminars to probation officers on such topics as report writing and stress management.

Volunteers are recruited to provide a number of services in probation. They not only assist with the supervision of a client, but they also befriend the probationer. Additionally, they attend court to record proceedings, instruct defendants referred for pre-sentence reports or placed on probation, and perform other tasks that are assigned by probation/court officials. Special services provided by volunteers include such things as assisting the physically handicapped, giving life skills courses, and providing translation services.

Assistant probation officers differ from volunteer probation officers in that they are paid an honorarium and have more responsibility. They usually reside in isolated communities where probation officer visits are limited to two or three each month. The probation officer does not normally have personal contact with the offender but maintains supervisory contact with the assistant probation officer. This allows more intensive supervision and a higher degree of contact with offenders in isolated communities than would otherwise be possible.

Table 11 displays the probation service resources in Alberta as of January 1, 1981 (excluding volunteers and assistants). At that time there were a total of 47 offices employing 49 supervisors/senior officers, 147 full-time probation officers, and 69 clerical or support staff.

TABLE 11 - Probation Service Resources, Alberta, as of January 1, 1981

Region	Number of offices	Number of supervisors & senior officers		Number of probation officers		Number of clerical & support staff	
		With caseload	No caseload	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Edmonton	9	-	9	51	1	15	1
Drayton Valley	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Edson	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Fort Saskatchewan	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
Hinton	1	1	-	2	-	1	-
St. Albert	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Sherwood Park	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Stony Plain	1	1	-	2	-	1	-
Westlock	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Fort Murray	1	-	1	4	-	2	-
Grande Centre	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Lac La Biche	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
St. Paul	1	-	1	4	-	2	-
Vegreville	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Wainwright	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Grande Prairie	1	-	1	4	-	2	-
High Level	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
High Prairie	1	1	-	2	-	1	-
Peace River	1	1	-	2	-	1	-
Slave Lake	1	1	-	2	-	1	1
Calgary	7	-	7	39	-	14	-
Camrose	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Drumheller	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Red Deer	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Rocky Mountain House	1	1	1	5	-	3	-
Stettler	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Wetaskiwin	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Brooks	1	1	1	4	-	2	-
Cardston	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Fort MacLeod	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Lethbridge	1	-	2	6	-	3	-
Medicine Hat	1	-	1	4	-	2	-
Pincher Creek	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
TOTALS	**47**	**25**	**24**	**147**	**1**	**69**	**2**

Caseload Data

Probation officers provide a variety of services to the offender as well as the court. In the following section entitled Community Correctional Services, other services provided by probation officers are described, which are not strictly related to probation.

Supervision and counselling of probationers is a major component of officer workload. In Alberta, it is mandatory that the probation officer interview the offender within 72 hours of the court hearing, explain the terms and conditions of the probation order, assess counselling needs of the offender, develop objectives for each individual case within 30 days of the assessment, arrange payment of work service as required, and schedule a series of appointments with the probationer.

Supervision is provided through periodic interviews with the offender and visits to his home, employer, and school. The offender is counselled as to appropriate life style, employment, and educational or training opportunities. The probation officer continually assesses the direction that supervision is taking against the objectives set out in the case plan.

Table 12 displays community supervision cases by type as of March 31st. The number of probation cases on March 31 increased from 6,018 in 1979, to 6,699 in 1980, and to 7,062 in 1980/81. Additionally, the national parole and fine option count declined, while the temporary absence and pre-trial supervision counts increased over the three year period.

TABLE 12 - Community Supervision Cases by Type of Supervision, Alberta, as of March 31, 1979, 1980, 1981

Type of supervision counts	Probation	National parole	Temporary absence (community release)	Fine option	Pre-trial
March 31, 1979					
Intensive	1,119	57	163	359	27
Diversified	3,487	49	...	...	...
Special	1,412	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	**6,018**	**106**	**163**	**359**	**27**
March 31, 1980					
Intensive	1,383	57	235	362	56
Diversified	3,623	52	...	...	...
Special	1,693	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	**6,699**	**109**	**235**	**362**	**56**
March 31, 1981					
Intensive	1,942	40	325	283	80
Diversified	2,727	29	...	...	...
Special	2,393	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	**7,062**	**69**	**325**	**283**	**80**

Probationers are classified as needing intensive, diversified, or special counselling/intervention services. Clients classified as intensive generally have difficulty managing their personal lives and require a minimum of weekly contact with the probation officer. The needs of diversified clients are varied and they are interviewed at least twice a month. Although they tend to be relatively unstable, they do not require intensive involvement. Offenders categorized as special have generally adjusted to community living and require only minimal supervision. They are seen a minimum of once a month.

Probation officers also provide services to the court. To assist the court in sentencing, probation officers prepare pre-sentence reports on request. In-depth information about the offender is obtained pertaining to the nature of the offence, associates, family support, skills, and interests. In addition to sentencing uses, information contained in pre-sentence reports is a valuable tool for probation officers in identifying surveillance needs, for institutional personnel in classifying offenders, for community release authorities in planning for early releases, and for agencies which focus on training and rehabilitative efforts.

Another major report prepared by probation officers is the post-sentence report which is completed within 30 days of sentencing for those probationers without a pre-sentence report. The information contained in this report is identical to that of the pre-sentence report.

The pre-sentence and post-sentence reports are only two of the many written probation/parole reports prepared by probation officers. **Table 13** provides a listing of the number of reports by type completed over the three years. In total, the number of reports prepared has increased from 14,922 in 1978/79, to 17,869 in 1979/80, and to 21,732 in 1980/81.

TABLE 13 - Written Probation and Parole Reports by Type, Alberta, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Written probation and parole reports					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
Type of report	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Community release:						
Community investigations	1,512	10	2,726	15	3,515	16
Violation reports	303	2	272	2	447	2
Pre-trial:						
Community investigations	85	1	95	1	190	1
Violation reports	12	—	16	—	31	—
Fine option:						
Pre-institutional reports	1,826	12	2,145	12	2,352	11
Institutional reports	1,026	7	1,599	9	2,315	11
Parole:						
Community assessments	255	2	282	2	329	2
Violation reports	47	—	39	—	51	—
Probation:						
Pre-sentence reports	3,561	24	3,459	19	3,487	16
Post-sentence reports	2,761	18	3,721	21	4,403	20
Progress reports	465	3	362	2	371	2
Violation reports	1,566	10	1,953	11	2,547	12
Miscellaneous reports	1,134	8	873	4	1,394	6
Early termination reports	228	2	203	1	300	1
Family court:						
Custody access reports	141	1	124	1	-	-
TOTAL VIOLATION REPORTS	**1,928**	**13**	**2,280**	**13**	**3,076**	**14**
TOTAL INVESTIGATIONS	**12,994**	**87**	**15,589**	**87**	**18,656**	**86**
TOTAL - ALL REPORTS	**14,922**	**100**	**17,869**	**100**	**21,732**	**100**

Other Community Correctional Services

In addition to probation there are a number of other correctional services in Alberta based at the community level. A brief description of these services follows.

TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM

The Alberta Correctional Service Temporary Absence Program is designed to facilitate the successful reintegration of offenders into the community. It draws on both institutional and community correctional resources in an effort to balance the rehabilitative needs of the offender with the necessity to minimize risk to the community. Temporary absences are granted for treatment, employment, education and personal reasons. Pre-release from CRC's is also considered to be part of the Temporary Absence Program. By providing the inmate an opportunity to find employment and housing prior to release, handle family matters, and attain educational/vocational training, the program encourages progressive development of the inmate's self-reliance and responsibility.

Authority for the Temporary Absence Program exists in the form of federal legislation known as the Prisons and Reformatories Act. Pursuant to this statute an inmate may be released at any time during his or her sentence for medical, compassionate or rehabilitative reasons. The period of release is limited, however, to 15 days. The Corrections Act of Alberta provides that the granting authorities be designated by the Solicitor General of Alberta. Such designated persons are then empowered to permit temporary absences where, in their opinion, it is appropriate.

Correctional Service policy dictates that directors of correctional centres approve temporary absences of five days or less, whereas temporary absences of a longer duration are to be first recommended by a correctional centre Director. In the latter case, ultimate approval must be given by the Director of the Temporary Absence Program at head office.

According to the Prisons and Reformatories Act, an inmate may apply for temporary absence at any time during his or her incarceration. Until recently, however, it was necessary for an inmate to complete one third of his or her sentence before becoming eligible for the program. At present, deserving cases will be granted temporary absence when one sixth of the sentence has been served. The provision is, nevertheless, restricted to cases in which the inmate on temporary absence returns to the institution on a daily basis or on weekends. In addition, inmates who have not yet served one third of their sentence, but who have served the minimum one sixth, require Head Office approval of TA's. This condition holds in all cases, including those in which the application is for a temporary absence of only one to five days.

The types of temporary absences, based on length of release and purpose for release, are as follows:

1 to 5 Days - Most commonly used for personal family matters, job interviews, community recreational activities, seeking accommodation prior to discharge, and pre-release.

6 to 15 Days - Ordinarily used for academic, vocational, employment, and treatment programs offered in the community. Inmates reside at a private residence or community residential centre.

Day TA - The offender does not remain in the community overnight.

Weekend TA - Released from Friday evening or Saturday morning to Sunday evening.

Group TA - Two or more inmates are escorted by a staff member to an activity outside the institution.

Applications are carefully screened by an Institutional Review Committee, and should they recommend a temporary absence, a community investigation is conducted to assess the situation awaiting the applicant. In special cases, the Head Office Review Committee examines applications.

Table 14 displays the use of temporary absences in Alberta. In 1980/81, the total number granted decreased to 6,437 from 7,241 in 1979/80, although the grant rate increased from 83% in 1979/80 to 85% in 1980/81.

TABLE 14 - Temporary Absence Grants, Success Rates, and Applications, Alberta, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Granted applications					
Granted applications by type	1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Educational	79	1	82	1	137	2
Employment	4,361	65	4,939	68	1,803	28
Medical	203	3	271	4	428	7
Administration	1,256	19	1,284	18	934	14
Weekend	534	8	239	3	261	4
Group	302	4	426	6	1,202	19
Other	-	—	-	—	1,672	26
TOTAL GRANTED	**6,735**	**100**	**7,241**	**100**	**6,437**	**100**
TOTAL SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED[1]	**6,153**	...	**6,718**	...	**5,344**	...
TOTAL NO. OF APPLICATIONS	**8,594**	...	**8,689**	...	**7,586**	...

[1] This figure includes persons who were granted a TA in the previous year and successfully completed it in the year under study. It does not include persons who were granted a TA in the year under study and completed it in the next fiscal year.

COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER PROGRAM

Community service orders have become an increasingly popular condition of probation for selected offenders. These sentencing orders allow offenders to perform services for the community in lieu of serving time in jail. Probation officers assist the courts in identifying appropriate work service tasks and make such recommendations in the offender's pre-sentence report.

In cooperation with the various private agencies, an inventory of current community projects is maintained. The agencies involved are usually non-profit or volunteer, and offer a variety of social services to the community. These include organizations such as service groups, hospitals, summer day camps, daycare centres, and church and community groups. One condition of the Community Service Order Program is that the program must not take away or replace paid employment, or deprive an employed person of a job. It must be work that could not normally be done by the agency registered under the program. All persons participating in the program are supervised by agency personnel and by a probation officer. Restitution is also used as a condition of probation in Alberta.

FINE OPTION PROGRAM

Participation in the Fine Option Program is offered both to offenders who are convicted of an offence, fined and given time to pay and to inmates incarcerated solely for defaulting on fines. Participation in this program, which allows offenders to work off the fines, is voluntary.

When placement in the program is recommended for inmates by the institutional caseworker, the application for a temporary absence permit is submitted to the Director, Temporary Absence. Candidates who do not qualify for a temporary absence may participate in the Fine Option Program within the institution. Participation is recommended by the institutional caseworker and approved by the placement officer, who assigns work within the institution.

PRE-TRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM (BAIL SUPERVISION)

The objectives of this program are to: first, identify remanded persons who may be relied upon to return to court for trial; second, assist courts in interim release decisions by providing information in a Community Investigation Report of selected accused persons; and third, to provide community supervision to individuals released on the program to ensure that conditions of release are adhered to, to encourage attendance at Court, and to mediate against the commission of new offences.

Probation officers conduct community investigations on potential clients identified by the remand centre. If all reports are favourable the court is approached by crown or defence counsel to consider releasing the remanded person under a form of interim judicial release. Clients released under the auspices of this Pre-Trial Release program are required, as a condition of their release, to report regularly to a probation officer.

To be eligible to participate in the Pre-Trial Release Program an individual must:

- be an accused inmate on remand;

- be charged with his first offence or free of previous serious criminal convictions;
- have no outstanding warrants;
- be charged with non-violent crimes;
- have no history of escaping custody or being unlawfully at large;
- have some ties in the community;
- be suitable for placement in a community residential centre or residential facility;
- be suitable for employment, education or treatment; and,
- provide some assurance that he will appear in court when required.

PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAM

The purpose of this program is to dispense information to the public about the Corrections component of the Criminal Justice System. Probation officers are available upon request to speak to high school, community college, and university students. They are also capable of assisting in the design of course curriculum pertaining to instruction in criminal justice.

VOLUNTEER SERVICES

These services aim to increase community involement in and acceptance of programs designed to keep the offender in the community, and to enlarge upon the depth and scope of professional services available to offenders.

Volunteers work with offenders who, at the pre-sentence report or intake interview stage, are identified as being people whose needs cannot be best met by professional staff or referral to other community resources. They may be engaged in a number of probation support roles and in other programs such as Fine Option, Temporary Absence, community service orders and parole supervision.

Although the model for Community Services volunteers is the one-to-one probation model, this is not the only way volunteers can assist. Special volunteers perform a specific service, either directly for offenders or staff. Examples are: tutor, driving instructor, employment counsellor, financial advisor, transportation, recreation, data gathering, and volunteer program secretary. Furthermore, community services volunteers supervise community service orders and maintain liaison, on behalf of Community Corrections staff, with fine option placement.

EXPENDITURES

Services

Table 15 provides a breakdown of adult correctional expenditures in Alberta and **Table 16** summarizes these data. The following highlights can be observed from these two tables:

- total adult corrections expenditures increased from $33.7 million in 1978/79, to $40.8 million in 1979/80, and to $47.8 million in 1980/81;
- institutional expenditures comprised 78% of the total corrections budget in each fiscal year;
- expenditures on private correctional facilities decreased in 1980/81 to $897,000 from $916,000 in the previous year;
- expenditures on probation and other community services increased from $7.0 million in 1979/80 to $7.9 million in 1980/81; and,
- administrative expenditures rose from $1.0 million in 1979/80 to $1.7 million in 1980/81.

TABLE 15 - Cost of Correctional Services by Type, Alberta, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81[1]

		Personnel costs ($000's)					
Type of service	Year	Regular[2]	Over-time	Total personnel costs	Other direct operating costs ($000's)	Other costs ($000's)	TOTAL ($000's)
Government correctional centres[3]	1978/79	..	..	..	..	...	26,080
	1979/80	..	..	..	..	...	31,942
	1980/81	26,380	2,026	28,406	8,939	...	37,345
Private correctional facilities	1978/79	..	..	..	..	...	765
	1979/80	...	...	...	916	...	916
	1980/81	...	...	...	897	...	897
Probation and other community services[4]	1978/79	..	..	..	..	...	5,845
	1979/80	..	..	..	..	...	6,951
	1980/81	6,270	84	6,354	1,503	...	7,857
Administration	1978/79	..	..	..	..	...	998
	1979/80	..	..	..	..	...	1,000
	1980/81	966	12	978	727	...	1,705
TOTAL ($000's)	**1978/79**	..	..	..	..	...	**33,688**
	1979/80	..	..	**30,865**	**9,944**	...	**40,809**
	1980/81	**33,616**	**2,122**	**35,738**	**12,066**	...	**47,804**

[1] The figures are for the expenditures of the Alberta Solicitor General Department. Monies either spent by other provincial departments or recovered from other departments or the federal government are not included. (Table 1 presents gross operating costs and costs recovered for institutional services).

[2] Includes contributions to employee benefits.

[3] This includes costs for Belmont Correctional Centre.

[4] This figure includes costs for Bow River Correctional Centre in 1980/81 only, and costs for Lakeside Correctional Centre in all three years.

TABLE 16 - Summary Costs of Correctional Services, Alberta, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Cost of correctional services					
Type of service	1978/79 $000's	%	1979/80 $000's	%	1980/81 $000's	%
Government correctional centres	26,080	78	31,942	78	37,345	78
Private correctional facilities	765	2	916	2	897	2
Probation and other community services	5,845	17	6,951	17	7,857	16
Administration	998	3	1,000	3	1,705	4
TOTAL	**33,688**	**100**	**40,809**	**100**	**47,804**	**100**

Major Capital Projects

Table 17 itemizes the major capital expenditures in Alberta during 1980/81. It is estimated that the total cost of the projects will be $31.2 million, $14.3 million of which was budgeted for 1980/81. In 1978/79, $45.7 million was expended on construction projects, compared to $6.6 million in 1979/80.

TABLE 17 - Major Capital Projects, Alberta, 1980/81

				Projected dates	
Name of facility	**Type of project**	Total budgeted cost ($000's)	Budgeted for 1980/81	Starting year	Completion year
Calgary Correctional Centre	Renovations	1,700	1,080	79/80	80/81
	Workshop	195	60	79/80	80/81
	Renovations	1,050	662	80/81	81/82
	Renovations	968	20	80/81	82/83
Bow River Correctional Centre	Construction of new facility	3,600	1,520	79/80	81/82
Belmont Community Correctional Centre	Renovations	400	275	79/80	80/81
	Renovations	105	100	79/80	80/81
Edmonton Remand Centre	Fine tuning	180	180	80/81	80/81
	Tunnel connection	650	450	80/81	81/82
Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre	Planning of new facility	..	200	80/81	80/81
Lethbridge Correctional Centre	Construction of new facility	20,586	8,590	78/79	81/82
Peace River Correctional[1] Centre	Workshop	415	170	80/81	81/82
St. Paul Correctional Centre	Workshop and gymnasium	1,350	965	79/80	80/81
TOTAL		**31,199**	**14,272**	...	...

[1] Due to changes in budget priorities and plans, the amount budgeted for this project in 1980/81 was not spent, and the current projected completion year is 1982/83.

Contributions/Grants

Recipients of contributions/grants during the three years are listed in **Table 18.**

These agencies supplement the services provided by the Solicitor General and aim to follow clients through the various facets of the system to promote understanding of the system, and to assist offenders in re-establishing themselves in the community.

TABLE 18 - Budget for Contribution/Grants to Private Organizations for Non-Residential Services, Alberta, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Contribution/grant($)		
Name of agency/project	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
John Howard Society	54,000	54,560	54,720
Elizabeth Fry Society	8,760	9,288	9,936
Napi Lodge	14,754	60,047	...
Native Counselling Services	959,618	1,182,049	1,237,450
Roman Catholic Church -			
Correction centre chaplaincy	..	..	50,850
Salvation Army -			
Correction centre chaplaincy	..	..	50,850
TOTAL	**1,037,132**	**1,305,944**	**1,403,806**

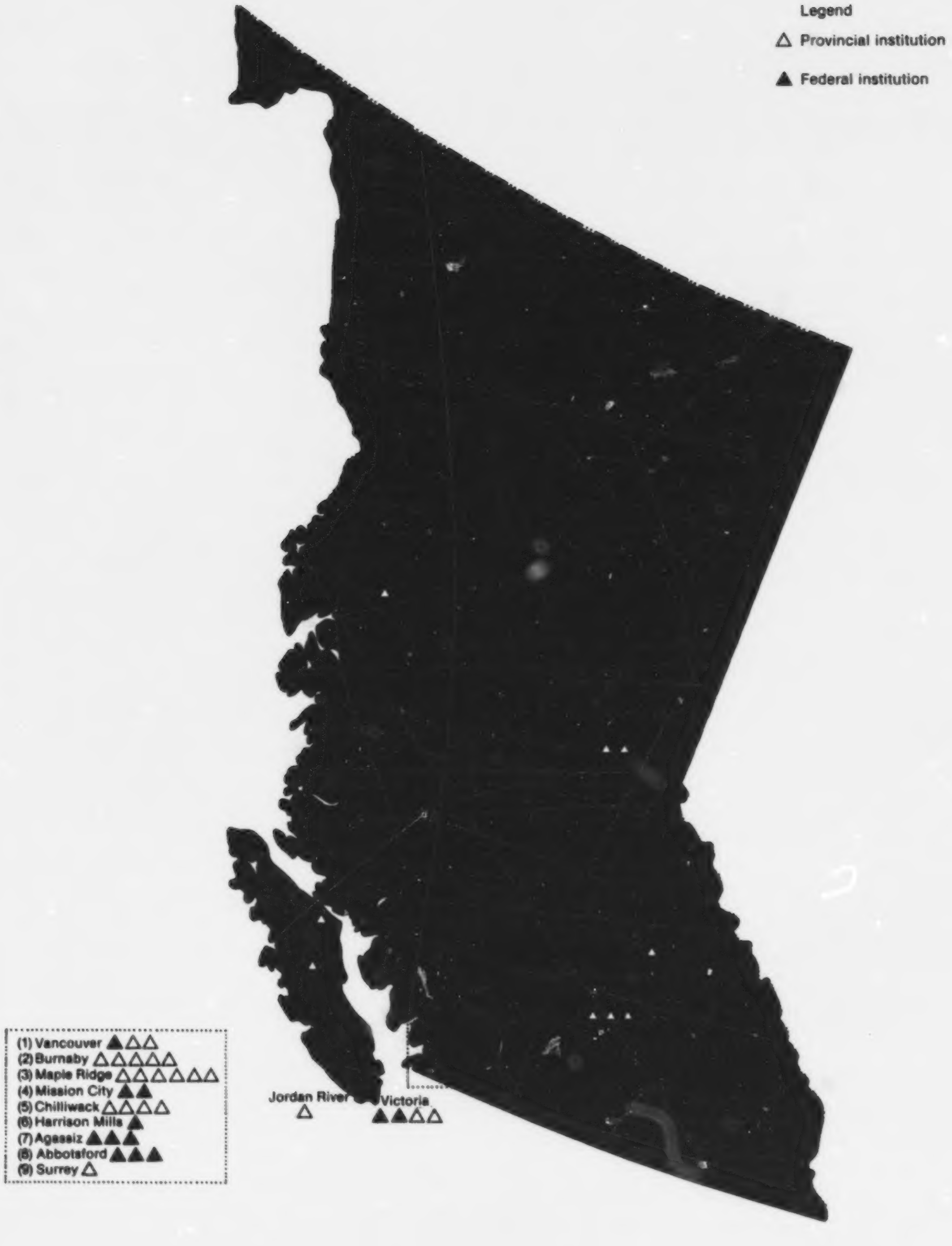
British Columbia

Summary Facts

Responsible Agency - Corrections Branch, Ministry of Attorney General

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
No. of Correctional Facilities - Government	29	29	28
Secure institutions	6	7	7
Camps	9	8	8
Specialized facilities	4	4	4
Community correctional centres	10	10	9
Average counts			
Remanded inmates	396	375	358
Sentenced inmates	1,216	1,227	1,140
Probation supervision average count	7,478	7,987	..
Expenditures - Adult correctional services	$51.0M	$56.8M	$64.0M

Adult Correctional Institutions, British Columbia, 1980/81


Legend
△ Provincial institution
▲ Federal institution
(1) Vancouver ▲△△
(2) Burnaby △△△△△
(3) Maple Ridge △△△△△△
(4) Mission City ▲▲
(5) Chilliwack △△△△
(6) Harrison Mills ▲
(7) Agassiz ▲▲▲
(8) Abbotsford ▲▲▲
(9) Surrey △
Jordan River △
Victoria ▲▲△△

INTRODUCTION

In British Columbia, all adult and juvenile correctional services (for persons under the age of 17), including provincial parole services, some national parole supervision, and family court counselling services, are provided by the Corrections Branch of the Ministry of Attorney General. The Corrections Branch is functionally separate and headed by a Deputy Minister (the Commissionner).

Administration

The British Columbia Corrections Branch is organized on the basis of a decentralized management structure which integrates all direct service delivery functions under a Regional Director of Corrections. The province is divided into six geographically distinct regions. The chart on the following page illustrates the organizational structure of the Corrections Branch.

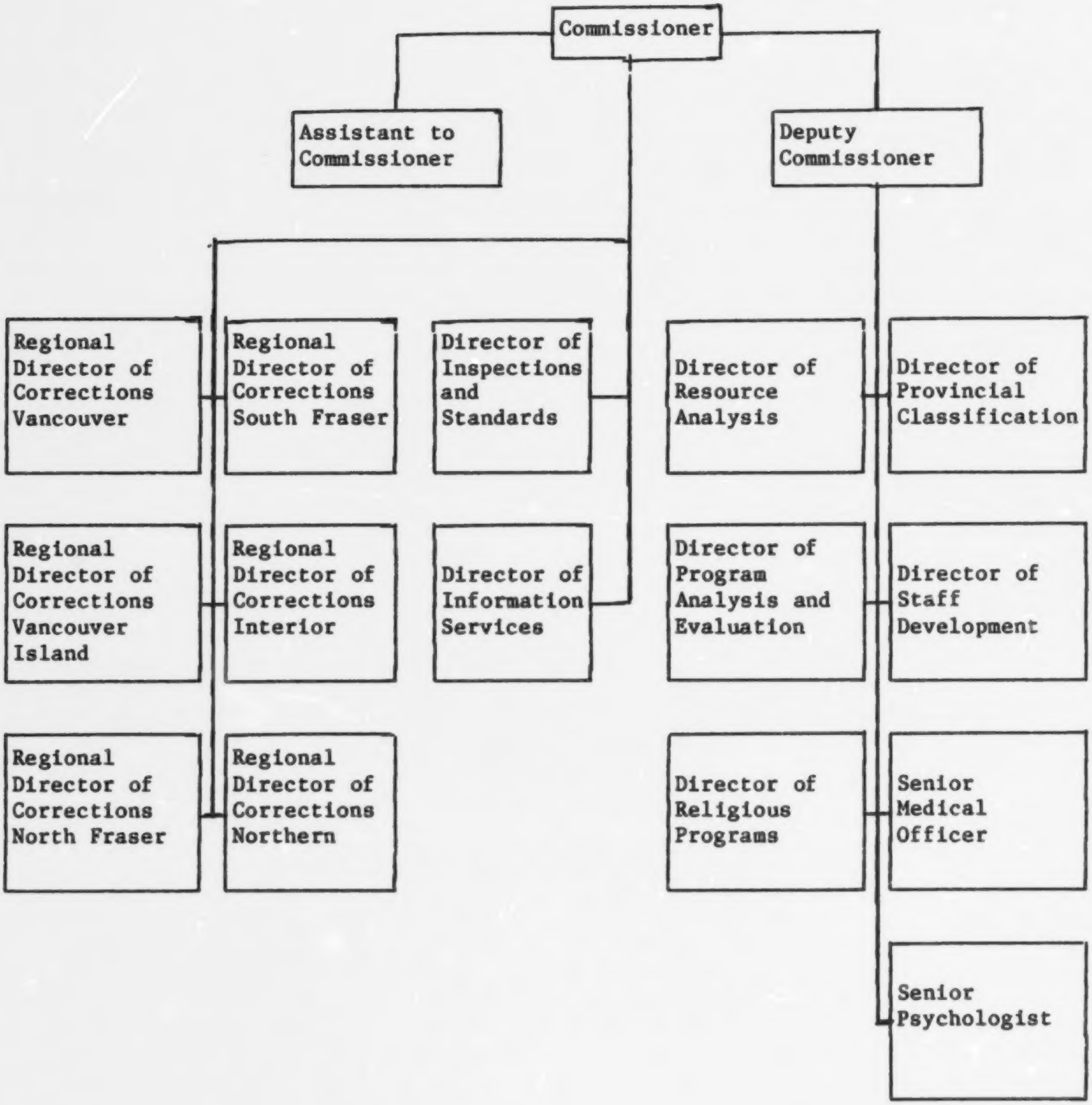
Each regional office has resources for administrative support services, with the Commissioner's office staff fulfilling provincial coordinating responsibility for staff functions such as program and resource analysis. The Inspections and Standards Division of the Commissioner's Office has Branch-wide responsibility for ensuring that proper procedures and practices are adhered to. Offenders forward grievances concerning the delivery of correctional services to the Inspection and Standards Division. The Branch Management Committee, chaired by the Commissioner and composed of senior regional and Commissioner's Office managers, plays a central role in policy development and program review.

In delivering correctional services, the Branch utilizes the services of a variety of external agencies. Facility construction and maintenance services are provided by the BC Building Corporation; accounting and purchasing services are provided by the Ministry of Finance; the Public Service Commission and the Government Employee Relation Board provide hiring and contract negotiation support, and the BC Systems Corporation provides computer services.

The following listing provides the manpower complements in terms of primary program components as defined in the Activity Structure of the Corrections Branch.

	Staff complement		
Activities	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Secure custodial facilities	776	769	769
Open facilities	388	387	387
Community based programs	151	154	154
Probation and family services	505	514	514
Management support services	236	231	230
Inspections and standards	6	6	6
TOTAL	**2,062**	**2,061**	**2,060**

Organizational Structure of the Corrections Branch, Ministry of Attorney General, British Columbia, 1981


Commissioner
Assistant to Commissioner
Deputy Commissioner
Regional Director of Corrections Vancouver
Regional Director of Corrections South Fraser
Director of Inspections and Standards
Director of Resource Analysis
Director of Provincial Classification
Regional Director of Corrections Vancouver Island
Regional Director of Corrections Interior
Director of Information Services
Director of Program Analysis and Evaluation
Director of Staff Development
Regional Director of Corrections North Fraser
Regional Director of Corrections Northern
Director of Religious Programs
Senior Medical Officer
Senior Psychologist

Recent Developments

Over the three years, there have been a number of policy developments and legislative changes that have significantly impacted on the provision of correctional services in British Columbia. Included are the following:

- a new British Columbia Parole Board, responsible for conditional releases from all provincial adult facilities, has been created;
- standards for the complete range of correctional service delivery have been developed;
- policy and procedure manuals have been prepared for all areas of service delivery;
- staff development programming is now supplied by the Justice Institute of British Columbia;
- manpower planning systems for both institutional and community services are now in place and a corrections personnel classification program has been implemented;
- institutional admission and classification policy has been altered to allow direct inmate classification by courts and referral to the appropriate facility;
- correctional responsibilities in the area of family court cases are being addressed and the Family Relations Act is now in effect;
- facility planning issues for the replacement of outmoded facilities are being addressed;
- joint federal-provincial female institutional programming is currently being considered; and,
- a Motor Vehicle Task Force has been established out of which related legislative initiatives have arisen.

CUSTODIAL SERVICES

Government Facilities

Operational Data

At the end of 1980/81, there were a total of 28 government operated correctional facilities operating throughout the province with a combined capacity of 1,781 beds.

Of these facilities, seven were secure custodial institutions used to accommodate either sentenced and remanded inmates or sentenced inmates only. The total capacity of these facilities was 988 beds. There were eight forest or farm camps having a total capacity of 357 beds. These camps allow for work programs that include bush work, forest management, a fish hatchery operation, farming, and ranching. Four additional camp-like settings, with a total capacity of 253 beds, are used for specialized programming such as outdoor survival techniques, life skills training, and treatment for alcohol/drug dependency. Finally, nine facilities with a total capacity of 183 beds operate as community correctional centres (CCC's). The CCC program allows for supervised and controlled participation in the community, primarily for occupational purposes.

Open facilities are the primary adult institutions utilized. Sentenced offenders are accommodated in forest camps, farms, or special program facilities which act as a bridge toward returning the offender to society. The Corrections Branch provides secure facilities for sentenced or remanded adult and juvenile offenders in the major population centres of the province. These facilities provide security back-up to the open facilities.

Inmates are eligible for admission to CCC's if they meet one or more of the following criteria:

- the inmate is not dangerous to the public and requires specific community based programs not offered within a correctional centre;

- the inmate is approved for participation in the Temporary Absence Program to take up work, or pursue educational or vocational programs; and,

- the inmate is likely to be but is not yet approved for the Temporary Absence Program.

In British Columbia, intermittent sentences are normally given to individuals whom the court perceives as deserving of an institutional sentence, but in recognition of the consequences to the community, the offender is permitted to serve this time on an intermittent basis. These individuals usually serve their institutional time on weekends and are under community supervision during the week. The Corrections Branch is presently developing the capability of having these sentences served at CCC's as an alternative to the use of secure bed space.

There are several services and programs available to inmates housed in government operated facilities. These programs are listed below.

Inmate Employment Programs - All open facilities operate forestry and environmental reclamation programs. These programs will be expanded in the 1982/83 fiscal year. All CCC's operate work programs in which the inmate is allowed to carry on with his or her regular employment, or is aided in acquiring employment, either as a member of a work crew under contract to the private sector, or through directly contacting potential employers. These programs also provide vocational training and counselling.

Educational Programs - These programs operate in all centres throughout the province. They allow the inmate to pursue, or to continue to pursue, accredited educational programs. Special needs programs and alcohol and drug programs operate in specialized facilities capable of providing the necessary support services. Some camps have programs designed for sex offenders and those with specific behavioural problems.

Life Skills - Some of the centres provide outward-bound programs intended for the young offender. In addition, lay counselling and therapeutic services are available.

Chaplaincy/Religious Programs - These services are available throughout the province under the direction of a Director with a staff of full-time and part-time chaplains.

Medical, Psychological Services

Medical services throughout the Branch are coordinated by a full-time Senior Medical Officer. Each correctional complex has local doctors and dentists available to visit facilities. In most cases, local hospital services are used. However, where security is required, the Corrections Branch makes use of hospital facilities at the Lower Mainland Correctional Centre and the Alouette River Correctional Centre.

The Corrections Branch has one full-time Senior Psychologist who is responsible for the delivery of all psychological services. The Senior Psychologist maintains contact with and utilizes the services of community psychologists. Psychiatric referral may be made when necessary by either the medical staff or Senior Psychologist.

Table 1 displays operational data on each correctional facility operating in 1978/79, 1979/80, and 1980/81. The following highlights can be observed from this table:

- the total rated capacity has remained steady over the last two years at 1,781;
- the average inmate count declined in 1980/81 to 1,469, from 1,587 in the previous year;
- the total number of processed entries into institutions increased from 16,689 in 1978/79 to 17,835 in 1979/80, and to 19,486 in 1980/81;
- total days stay was 531,976 in 1980/81, down by about 50,000 from the previous year;
- total operating costs have increased to $46.6 million in 1980/81 from $33.5 million in 1979/80;
- the per diem costs increased dramatically in 1980/81 to $88.65, up 50% over the previous year; and,
- total person-years expended in 1980/81 was 1,196.1 compared to 1,182.0 in 1979/80 and 1,200.6 in 1978/79.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, British Columbia, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Facility description				Year		Counts[1]		
Name	Year opened	Population held	Security level(s)		Rated capacity	High	Low	Average
Vancouver Region								
Burnaby CCC	1974	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	14	20	4	9
				1979/80	20	21	11	16
				1980/81	20	21	3	14
Lakeside Correctional Centre[8]	1940	Remand Sentenced Female	Secure	1978/79	103	84	61	71
				1979/80	73	73	50	58
				1980/81	73	61	33	48
Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre	1912	Remand Sentenced Male	Secure	1978/79	567	644	459	550
				1979/80	512	568	405	471
				1980/81	512	507	414	454
Lynda Williams CCC	1977	Sentenced Female	Open	1978/79	10	9	2	6
				1979/80	10	10	5	8
				1980/81	10	10	1	6
Marpole CCC	1974	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	20	19	7	12
				1979/80	18	19	11	15
				1980/81	18	18	9	15
Vancouver Island Region								
Camp Point CCC[9]	1979	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	18	41	-	14
				1979/80	24	29	4	20
				1980/81	24	24	11	18
Jordan River Camp	1975	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	48	42	17	25
				1979/80	40	40	28	35
				1980/81	40	40	15	31
Snowdon CCC	1974	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	30	35	14	24
				1979/80	30	35	15	26
				1980/81	30	28	9	27
Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre	1964	Remand Sentenced Male	Secure	1978/79	60	125	81	103
				1979/80	118	160	96	122
				1980/81	118	148	94	113
Victoria Number I CCC	1974	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	25	32	14	22
				1979/80	25	32	13	23
				1980/81	25	44	13	27
Interior Region								
Bear Creek Camp[10]	1957	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	30	70	22	31
				1979/80	30	49	1	32
				1980/81	30	41	14	31
Kamloops CCC	1974	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	20	19	3	12
				1979/80	20	21	7	15
				1980/81	20	21	4	14
Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre	1967	Remand Sentenced Male	Secure	1978/79	86	106	77	92
				1979/80	86	117	79	95
				1980/81	86	98	69	85
Rayleigh Camp	1963	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	30	45	23	37
				1979/80	30	49	17	32
				1980/81	30	45	25	36
Northern Region								
Hutda Lake Camp	1963	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	60	59	25	41
				1979/80	50	58	30	41
				1980/81	50	52	-	34
Prince George Regional Correctional Centre[11]	1956	Remand Sentenced Male	Secure	1978/79	139	156	111	132
				1979/80	140	196	104	133
				1980/81	140	152	94	118

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, British Columbia, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Name	Year	Case flow		Operating costs		Person-years[6]		
		Admissions[2]	Total days stay[3]	Total ($000's)[4]	Per diem per inmate($)[5]	Full-time	Part-time[7]	Total
Vancouver Region								
Burnaby CCC	1978/79	206	3,395	378	111.32	12.0	0.5	12.5
	1979/80	385	6,002	466	77.69	12.0	0.7	12.7
	1980/81	273	5,019	549	109.08	12.0	0.9	12.9
Lakeside CC	1978/79	878	25,879	1,608	62.13	66.0	19.5	85.5
	1979/80	633	21,301	2,002	93.97	69.0	21.2	90.2
	1980/81	569	17,528	2,443	139.43	69.0	22.7	91.7
Lower Mainland Regional CC	1978/79	5,874	200,787	10,352	51.56	367.0	35.2	402.2
	1979/80	4,459	172,386	10,770	62.47	367.0	30.0	397.0
	1980/81	5,115	165,606	13,970	84.36	367.0	26.0	393.0
Lynda Williams	1978/79	83	2,227	263	118.28	8.0	1.5	9.5
	1979/80	106	2,818	244	86.61	9.0	1.2	10.2
	1980/81	74	2,163	328	151.52	9.0	0.6	9.6
Marpole	1978/79	229	4,490	318	70.75	13.0	2.2	15.2
	1979/80	300	5,636	396	70.30	13.0	2.2	15.2
	1980/81	217	5,341	474	88.56	13.0	1.6	14.6
Vancouver Island Region								
Camp Point	1978/79	74	5,110	-	-	-	-	-
	1979/80	62	7,357	-	-	-	-	-
	1980/81	124	6,503	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan River	1978/79	204	8,943	651	72.84	18.0	1.7	19.7
	1979/80	259	12,847	724	56.39	18.5	4.2	22.7
	1980/81	242	11,284	1,007	89.04	18.5	4.9	23.4
Snowdon	1978/79	198	8,797	468	53.23	14.0	5.5	19.5
	1979/80	221	9,626	492	51.07	14.0	3.0	17.0
	1980/81	202	6,356	610	95.65	14.0	2.2	16.2
Vancouver Island CC	1978/79	1,913	37,413	2,129	56.74	68.0	19.5	87.5
	1979/80	2,041	44,615	2,335	52.33	67.0	17.5	84.5
	1980/81	2,513	43,197	3,665	89.44	72.0	19.2	91.2
Victoria Number I	1978/79	340	8,140	290	35.66	9.7	0.2	9.9
	1979/80	432	8,235	323	39.24	9.7	0.5	10.2
	1980/81	504	9,695	406	41.77	9.8	1.1	10 9
Interior Region								
Bear Creek	1978/79	191	11,461	514	44.81	19.0	1.0	20.0
	1979/80	181	11,675	660	56.53	19.0	1.0	20.0
	1980/81	177	11,197	869	77.61	19.0	0.8	19.8
Kamloops	1978/79	126	4,198	261	62.22	10.0	-	10.0
	1979/80	208	5,344	286	53.46	10.0	-	10.0
	1980/81	171	5,005	445	88.75	10.0	-	10.0
Kamloops Regional	1978/79	1,458	33,434	1,969	58.88	76.0	1.2	77.2
	1979/80	1,397	34,843	2,129	61.10	76.0	3.0	79.0
	1980/81	1,720	30,828	2,844	92.27	82.0	2.3	84.3
Rayleigh	1978/79	434	13,396	528	39.38	21.0	-	21.0
	1979/80	329	11,712	601	51.32	21.0	-	21.0
	1980/81	612	13,125	1,046	79.47	21.0	-	21.0
Northern Region								
Hutda	1978/79	249	14,782	729	49.33	19.0	-	19.0
	1979/80	221	15,152	731	48.22	17.0	-	17.0
	1980/81	259	12,404	992	76.69	17.0	1.3	18.3
Prince George Regional CC	1978/79	1,358	48,107	2,338	48.60	83.5	3.0	86.5
	1979/80	1,210	48,605	2,582	53.12	86.0	3.0	89.0
	1980/81	1,430	42,952	3,689	85.88	86.0	5.5	91.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, British Columbia, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Facility description				Year		Counts[1]		
Name	Year opened	Population held	Security level(s)		Rated capacity	High	Low	Average
Northern Region - Concluded								
Terrace CCC	1977	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	21	26	6	12
				1979/80	21	28	10	18
				1980/81	21	20	4	15
North Fraser Region								
Alouette River Correctional Centre[12] (Specialized Facility)	1964	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	151	140	84	108
				1979/80	119	128	86	107
				1980/81	119	122	79	103
Boulder Bay Camp (Specialized Facility)	1969	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	51	44	20	32
				1979/80	51	48	28	36
				1980/81	51	43	23	36
Cedar Lake Camp[13]	1975	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	41	37	10	...
New Haven Camp (Specialized Facility)	1947	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	40	40	30	35
				1979/80	40	44	26	34
				1980/81	40	33	22	31
North Fraser Regional Correctional Centre[14]	1979	Sentenced Male	Secure	1979/80	34	31	1	15
				1980/81	34	35	-	8
Pine Ridge Camp	1959	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	60	53	21	37
				1979/80	52	56	35	46
				1980/81	52	51	33	44
Stave Lake Camp	1971	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	48	54	30	41
				1979/80	55	57	40	51
				1980/81	55	53	34	42
Twin Maples (Specialized Facility)	1966	Sentenced Male/female	Open	1978/79	60	47	20	31
				1979/80	43	40	21	30
				1980/81	43	33	19	25
South Fraser Region								
Chilliwack CCC	1974	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	18	24	-	13
				1979/80	15	26	-	12
				1980/81	15	14	1	6
Chilliwack Security Unit	1971	Sentenced Male	Secure	1978/79	30	31	-	16
				1979/80	25	24	-	11
				1980/81	25	25	-	12
Ford Mountain Camp	1966	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	60	44	-	28
				1979/80	50	50	32	40
				1980/81	50	49	26	37
Mount Thurston Camp	1957	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	60	60	30	43
				1979/80	50	60	34	45
				1980/81	50	48	26	39
Surrey CCC	1977	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	-	23	6	13
				1979/80	-	25	3	12
		PROVINCIAL TOTAL		**1978/79**	**1,859***	...	...	**1,577***
				1979/80	**1,781***	...	...	**1,587***
				1980/81	**1,781**	...	...	**1,469**

---

[1] Calculated from weekly counts. Includes facilities open for the entire year only.

[2] Admissions reported here reflect the physical movement of prisoners to and between institutions. All arrivals, including transfers are reported here.

[3] Total days stay = average count x 365 (366 for 1979/80). In 1980/81 total days stay is based on 52 weekly counts x 7.

[4] 15% of base salaries has been added to operating costs to reflect employee benefits.

[5] Per diem per inmate = total operating costs divided by total days stay. Per diems are based on actual rather than rounded costs.

[6] Refers to person-years expended. One person-year = 1,750 hours (212 shifts).

[7] A person-year equivalent was calculated using the auxiliary salary expended divided by a base salary for a correctional/security officer.

[8] Formerly Oakalla Women's Correctional Centre.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities of British Columbia, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81 - Concluded

Name	Year	Case flow		Operating costs		Person-years[6]		
		Admissions[2]	Total days stay[3]	Total ($000's)[4]	Per diem per inmate($)[5]	Full-time	Part-time[7]	Total
Northern Region - Concluded								
Terrace	1978/79	148	4,344	209	48.13	5.0	-	5.0
	1979/80	156	6,625	252	38.12	6.0	1.0	7.0
	1980/81	141	5,460	388	70.86	6.0	0.5	6.5
North Fraser Region								
Alouette River	1978/79	806	39,566	2,078	52.53	71.5	4.0	75.5
	1979/80	907	39,199	1,754	44.73	63.0	0.7	63.7
	1980/81	984	37,751	2,880	76.08	72.5	-	72.5
Boulder Bay	1978/79	142	11,571	781	67.51	24.0	-	24.0
	1979/80	192	13,139	840	63.93	24.0	0.2	24.2
	1980/81	213	13,020	1,249	97.94	24.0	-	24.0
Cedar Lake	1978/79	145	7,300	597	81.77	17.0	-	17.0
New Haven	1978/79	177	12,775	592	46.35	18.5	3.2	21.7
	1979/80	129	12,261	654	53.37	19.7	4.7	24.4
	1980/81	95	10,283	1,367	132.94	20.6	3.8	24.4
North Fraser CC	1979/80	1,820	5,307	237	44.73	8.5	-	8.5
	1980/81	1,287	2,800	472	168.59	6.0	-	6.0
Pine Ridge	1978/79	343	13,505	743	54.98	26.0	-	26.0
	1979/80	433	16,799	863	51.39	26.0	-	26.0
	1980/81	485	16,142	1,152	71.18	25.0	-	25.0
Stave Lake	1978/79	256	14,965	768	51.31	22.0	-	22.0
	1979/80	315	18,520	903	48.78	22.0	2.7	24.7
	1980/81	326	15,155	1,193	78.51	22.0	3.7	25.7
Twin Maples	1978/79	169	11,206	713	63.65	27.0	10.0	37.0
	1979/80	200	10,797	715	66.20	27.0	0.2	27.2
	1980/81	223	8,918	1,137	127.13	26.0	-	26.0
South Fraser Region								
Chilliwack	1978/79	168	4,563	234	51.35	8.0	-	8.0
	1979/80	191	4,502	296	65.84	8.0	0.2	8.2
	1980/81	128	2,275	397	174.02	8.0	1.6	9.6
Chilliwack Security Unit	1978/79	182	5,694	467	81.99	20.0	0.2	20.2
	1979/80	391	4,172	547	131.01	20.0	0.7	20.7
	1980/81	805	4,242	776	183.01	19.0	2.0	21.0
Ford Mountain	1978/79	95	10,257	645	62.92	20.5	-	20.5
	1979/80	241	14,713	726	49.31	21.0	1.0	22.0
	1980/81	283	13,629	1,095	80.34	21.0	2.2	23.2
Mount Thurston	1978/79	163	15,659	617	39.42	20.5	-	20.5
	1979/80	274	16,470	694	42.12	21.0	1.7	22.7
	1980/81	314	14,098	1,139	80.60	21.0	2.8	23.8
Surrey	1978/79	80	4,636	266	57.37	7.0	1.0	8.0
	1979/80	142	4,465	266	59.61	7.0	-	7.0
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	**1978/79**	**16,689**	**586,600**	**31,506**	**54.18**	**1,091.2**	**109.4**	**1,200.6**
	1979/80	**17,835**	**585,123**	**33,488**	**57.96**	**1,081.4**	**100.6**	**1,182.0**
	1980/81	**19,486**	**531,976**	**46,582**	**88.65**	**1,090.4**	**105.7**	**1,196.1**

[9] Operated by the Ministry of Forests. Name was changed from Redonda Bay in September 1979.

[10] Formerly Clearwater.

[11] Used for both male and female inmates prior to July 1978. The 1978/79 rated capacity includes 26 beds used for females. Total days stay includes 2,774 days stay of female inmates.

[12] This facility and the North Fraser Regional Reception Centre have a combined operating budget. Costs and manpower have been pro-rated on the basis of total days stay, i.e., 88% for Alouette River.

[13] Closed December 31, 1978.

[14] Costs and manpower based on 12% of total costs with Alouette River.

* Excludes Cedar Lake which was not open for the entire year, and Surrey CCC for which capacity figures were not available.

Caseload Data

The following four tables illustrate various aspects of the custodial correctional caseload in British Columbia during 1978/79, 1979/80, and 1980/81.

Table 2 displays counts for remanded and sentenced inmates for the three year period. Both the remand and sentenced average count has declined steadily over this reference period. The combined average count declined to 1,602 in 1979/80 from 1,612 in 1978/79, and again declined in 1980/81 to 1,469.

TABLE 2 - Remand and Sentenced Inmate Counts, British Columbia, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

		Year		
Type of admission	**Type of count**	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Remand	Average	396	375	350
	High	513	478	415
	Low	375	357	317
Sentenced	Average	1,216	1,227	1,119
	High	1,468	1,479	1,253
	Low	1,179	1,282	1,024
TOTAL AVERAGE		**1,612**	**1,602**	**1,469**
OVERALL HIGH		**1,939**	**1,895**	**1,542**
OVERALL LOW		**1,629**	**1,636**	**1,452**

The sentence length on admission distribution is shown in **Table 3.** Total sentenced admissions have increased over the years, with the largest proportion consistently falling within the less than one month category. In 1980/81, 27% of the admissions were serving a 1 to 3 month sentence compared to 33% in 1979/80. Conversely, 6% of the 1979/80 admissions where serving 7 to 12 months, compared to 10% of the 1980/81 admissions.

Table 4 shows sentenced admissions by selected categories. Of the total sentenced admissions in 1980/81, 20% were fine defaulters and 23% were in violation of drinking/driving offences. These figures compare to 21% and 31% of the 1979/80 admissions respectively. In 1979/80, 9% of the admission population were serving sentences intermittently.

TABLE 3 – Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Length of Sentence in Months, British Columbia, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Length of sentence (months)	Sentenced admissions 1978/79 No.	 %	 1979/80 No.	 %	 1980/81 No.	 %
Under 1	2,326	41	2,253	41	2,921	43
1–3	1,766	31	1,822	33	1,851	27
4–6	500	9	579	10	857	12
7–12	310	5	309	6	672	10
13–24	141	3	126	2	329	5
Over 24	80	1	80	1	226	3
Not known	581	10	397	7	–	–
TOTAL	**5,704**	**100**	**5,566**	**100**	**6,856**	**100**

TABLE 4 – Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Selected Categories, British Columbia, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Category	Sentenced admissions 1978/79 No.	 %	 1979/80 No.	 %	 1980/81 No.	 %
Total sentenced admissions	5,704	100	5,566	100	6,856	100
Defaulting on fines	1,483	26	1,169	21	1,392	20
Drinking/driving offences	1,882	33	1,725	31	1,611	23
Intermittent sentences	570	10	501	9	..	..

Remand releases by length of time served prior to release is displayed in **Table 5.** Although this information was not available for the majority of releases in 1978/79 and 1979/80, a percentage distribution of known cases shows that, for both years, over 60% of those released on remand had served two weeks or less. In 1980/81, 58% of the releases served less than a two week period. Conversely, a greater proportion of the 1980/81 remand releases had served between 15 and 90 days, than the comparable group of releases in previous years. The actual number of remand releases has increased over the three year period from 3,231 to 3,768, and to 4,441.

TABLE 5 - Remand Releases by Length of Stay in Days, British Columbia, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Remand releases[1]					
Length of stay (days)	1978/79* No.	%	1979/80* No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Under 4	277	25	331	30	1,132	26
4-14	394	36	400	35	1,434	32
15-30	183	17	149	13	755	17
31-60	121	11	127	11	591	13
61-90	49	4	40	4	271	6
Over 90	84	7	73	7	258	6
Total known	1,108	100	1,120	100	-	-
Not known	2,123	...	2,648	...	-	-
TOTAL	**3,231**	**...**	**3,768**	**...**	**4,441**	**100**

[1] Includes all releases from remand status during the year including those inmates who are subsequently sentenced to custody.

* Based on a percentage distribution of known cases.

Population Data

The following three tables illustrate characteristics of the remand and sentenced population of British Columbia for the years 1978/79, 1979/80, and 1980/81. The number of admissions declined slightly in 1979/80 to 9,976 from 10,020 in 1978/79 and increased in 1980/81 by 12% over the previous year.

Table 6 displays an age distribution for remand and sentenced admissions. As can be seen, there was very little change in the distribution over the three year period. The majority of admissions consistently fell within the 18 to 21 age grouping, and approximately 60% of these admissions were within the 18 to 29 age limits for each year.

TABLE 6 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Age on Admission, British Columbia, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Remand and sentenced admissions					
Age	1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Under 18	454	4	403	4	511	4
18-21	2,578	26	2,595	26	3,026	27
22-24	1,601	16	1,632	16	1,785	16
25-29	1,797	18	1,802	18	2,054	18
30-34	1,211	12	1,190	12	1,412	12
35-39	779	8	813	8	897	8
40-49	972	10	898	9	969	9
Over 49	607	6	629	7	643	6
Not known	21	--	14	--	-	-
TOTAL	**10,020**	**100**	**9,976**	**100**	**11,297**	**100**

The same group of remand and sentenced admissions is distributed by sex in **Table 7.** The proportion of females on remand declined from 9% in 1978/79, to 8% in 1979/80, and to 6% in 1980/81. The total number of remand admissions has increased steadily while the number of sentenced admissions declined in 1979/80 and increased in 1980/81. Similarly, the proportion of females declined to 4% of the sentenced admissions population in 1979/80 from 7% in the previous year, then increased slightly in 1980/81 to 5%.

Table 8 shows the proportion of natives to non-natives in the remand and sentenced population. In 1980/81, 17% of this group were of native origin.

TABLE 7 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Sex, British Columbia, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Remand and sentenced admissions			
Sex	Remand No.	%	Sentenced No.	%
1978/79				
Male	3,943	91	5,282	93
Female	372	9	422	7
Not known	1	—	-	-
TOTAL	**4,316**	**100**	**5,704**	**100**
1979/80				
Male	4,066	92	5,329	96
Female	344	8	237	4
Not known	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**4,410**	**100**	**5,566**	**100**
1980/81				
Male	4,190	94	6,268	95
Female	251	6	388	5
Not known	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**4,441**	**100**	**6,856**	**100**

TABLE 8 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Native/Non-native, British Columbia, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Remand and sentenced admissions					
	1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Native	1,641	16	1,801	18	1,880	17
Non-native	8,217	82	8,037	81	9,417	83
Not known	162	2	138	1	-	-
TOTAL	**10,020**	**100**	**9,976**	**100**	**11,297**	**100**

Escapes and Deaths

During 1978/79 there were 273 escapes from facility grounds, and 247 similar occurrences during the following fiscal year. In 1980/81, 218 escapes were from facility grounds, 11 were from an escorted absence from institutions and 88 were from unescorted absences.

There were 10 inmate deaths in 1978/79 - seven were the result of suicide. During the following fiscal year, there were six inmate deaths - one murder, two suicides, two accidents, and one natural death. In 1980/81 there were three inmate deaths, all of which were suicides.

Private Facilities

The community correctional program in British Columbia utilizes privately operated facilities known as community based residential centres (CBRC's). These facilities are used for basically the same purposes and clientele as government operated CCC's.

In 1979/80, there were 184 CBRC bed spaces available for adults in the province. The average daily population, ranged between 78 and 145 during the year. The total expenditure on these facilities (adult costs only) was $714,488, and the average per diem cost was $13.47.

In 1980/81, there were a number of privately run community based residential centres operating throughout the province. These facilities housed inmates on conditional release and ranged from small therapeutic programs to larger forest camp operations. In total, they accounted for approximately 5% of the inmate population.

NON-CUSTODIAL SERVICES

Probation/Parole

Operational Data

The British Columbia Corrections Branch is responsible for all probation services throughout the province, and has probation/parole offices in each major area of the province.

Probation officers offer a range of services which can be generally grouped as pre-trial, pre-sentence, and post-dispositional. Upon judicial order, probation officers supervise persons released from custody during a remand period. The aims of this service are to ensure that people on bail appear in court on schedule and that they obey the law during the remand period. Judges may order reports concerning the behaviour of persons under bail supervision. Probation officers also assist the court in arriving at an effective and fair disposition by preparing pre-sentence reports when judges request information on an offenders background and possible sentencing options. Additionally, probation officers serve the courts by supervising offenders who are put on probation. Supervision typically entails individual counselling and/or referral of the probationer to relevant community based agencies and resources. The aim is to ensure that the offender lives up to the conditions of the probation order.

In some cases, the Corrections Branch provides contracted personnel to deliver specific types of community based programs (e.g. Impaired Drivers Course). Also, volunteers are used extensively throughout the province to work with both juvenile and adult offenders. Volunteers are involved as one-to-one sponsors through periods of probation or parole; in visiting and assisting programs at correctional centres; in supervising community service work; and in serving on behalf of probation officers in communities where there is not a resident officer.

Probation officers also serve as parole supervisors for all offenders released by the British Columbia Board of Parole, as well as National Parole cases in areas not serviced by the Correctional Service of Canada. Probation officers also prepare temporary absence investigation reports for use in determining temporary absence eligibility.

Table 9 displays the regional distribution of probation/parole offices throughout the province, with the respective person-years associated with each office. In 1981, there were a total of 73 offices with a full-time staff of 161 probation/parole officers, supervised by 28 senior officers. Although, the delivery of adult and juvenile services are mixed, the Table 9 distribution refers to staff servicing the adult probation/parole population only.

TABLE 9 - Probation Services Resources in British Columbia, 1981

Area or region or location of office	No. of offices in the area	Number of supervisors and senior officers		Number of probation/ parole officers		Number of clerical and support staff	
		With caseloads	Without caseloads	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Full-time
Vancouver Island Region	12	4.3	2.0	32.3	-	..	..
Vancouver Region	11	4.2	2.0	49.2	-	..	..
South Fraser Region	10	3.2	1.0	23.0	-	..	..
North Fraser Region	7	3.2	-	21.1	-	..	..
Interior	19	2.1	1.0	22.1	-	..	..
Northern	14	3.9	1.0	13.1	-	..	..
Adults only	73	20.9	7.0	160.8	-	..	..

Caseload Data

The following three tables illustrate aspects of the British Columbia community supervision caseload for 1978/79 through to 1980/81.

Table 10 shows annual caseload counts by type of supervision in 1978/79 and 1979/80. The average community supervision caseload count increased in 1979/80 to 8,647 from 8,123 in the previous year.

TABLE 10 - Community Supervision - Annual Caseload Counts by Type of Supervision, British Columbia, 1978/79, 1979/80

	Annual caseload counts					
Type of supervision	1978/79 High	Low	Average	1979/80 High	Low	Average
Probation	7,987	7,127	7,478	8,429	7,361	7,987
Provincial parole	58	24	37	25	7	15
National parole	65	51	59	71	48	60
Temporary absence	182	100	130	142	115	129
Other[1]	488	353	419	498	414	456
TOTAL	...	...	**8,123**	...	...	**8,647**

[1] Includes preventive counselling, reciprocal agreements with other agencies, etc.

A distribution of probation supervision admissions by length of order is shown in **Table 11.** The percentage of orders for less than a seven month period accounted for approximately 45% of the admissions for all three years. The actual number of probation supervision admissions decreased in 1979/80 to 9,443 from 9,678, and increased considerably in 1980/81 to 11,246.

TABLE 11 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Length of Supervision Order, British Columbia, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Probation supervision admissions					
Length of supervision order (months)	1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Under 7	4,693	48	4,264	45	5,155	46
7-12	2,991	31	3,158	34	3,820	34
13-24	1,713	18	1,691	18	1,877	17
Over 24	194	2	217	2	270	2
Indefinite[1]	87	1	113	1	124	1
TOTAL	**9,678**	**100**	**9,443**	**100**	**11,246**	**100**

[1] Includes all non-time based probation which is supervised by Corrections (e.g., some community service orders, restitution orders, and impaired drivers course orders).

Table 12 gives an indication of the number of probation and parole reports prepared by probation officers in 1978/79 and 1979/80. The number of reports increased from 8,487 in 1978/79 to 9,040 in 1979/80. Almost half of the total number prepared were for pre-sentence purposes in both years.

TABLE 12 - Written Probation and Parole Reports by Type, British Columbia, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Written probation and parole reports					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
Type of report	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pre-sentence	3,960	47	4,261	47	..	..
Pre-parole	367	4	341	4	..	..
Temporary absence	1,507	18	1,832	20	..	..
Fine options	1,018	12	738	8	..	..
Other	1,635	19	1,868	21	..	..
TOTAL	**8,487**	**100**	**9,040**	**100**	..	..

Population Data

The following three tables show various characteristics of the probation supervision population.

Table 13 shows probation supervision admissions by age on admission. In 1980/81, a considerably smaller proportion of the admission population was less than 18 years of age than in previous years. It appears that a compensating shift occurred in the 18 to 21 age category, which comprised 33% of the 1980/81 admissions compared to 23% in 1979/80.

TABLE 13 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Age on Admission, British Columbia, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Probation supervision admissions					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
Age	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 18	2,434	25	2,587	27	1,796	16
18-21	2,159	22	2,137	23	3,752	33
22-24	1,199	13	1,120	12	1,351	12
25-29	1,256	13	1,157	12	1,408	13
30-34	799	8	793	8	907	8
35-39	513	5	503	5	577	5
40-49	732	8	622	7	822	7
Over 49	586	6	524	6	633	6
TOTAL	**9,678**	**100**	**9,443**	**100**	**11,246**	**100**

Table 14 shows probation supervision admissions by sex. The percentage of females sentenced to probation in 1980/81 was 18% compared to 16% in the previous two years.

TABLE 14 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Sex, British Columbia, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Probation supervision admissions					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
Sex	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	8,161	84	7,911	84	9,199	82
Female	1,507	16	1,529	16	2,047	18
Not known	10	—	3	—	-	-
TOTAL	**9,678**	**100**	**9,443**	**100**	**11,246**	**100**

The proportion of native to non-native probation supervision admissions is given in **Table 15.** In 1980/81, 12% of the admissions were of native origin.

TABLE 15 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Native/Non-native, British Columbia, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Probation supervision admissions					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Native	1,006	10	1,017	11	1,372	12
Non-native	8,046	83	7,511	79	9,874	88
Not known	626	7	915	10	-	-
TOTAL	**9,678**	**100**	**9,443**	**100**	**11,246**	**100**

British Columbia Board of Parole

The British Columbia Board of Parole, since its inception in 1949, has operated under the provisions of the Prisons and Reformatories Act in releasing young offenders under the age of 22 during the indeterminate portion of sentence. Based on revisions to the Parole Act of Canada, provinces can now assume full paroling authority for all inmates held in provincial correctional centres.

The British Columbia Board of Parole was mandated by an Order-in-Council in October 1979 to assume this new authority. The exercise of this mandate commenced under an administrative decision of government in February 1980, following similar decisions by the province of Ontario in 1978 and the province of Quebec in 1979. The National Parole Board retains jurisdiction in British Columbia for those inmates incarcerated in federal penitentiaries.

Although the Parole Act sets out the general framework for the provincial paroling authority, the province has formulated supporting criteria, designed to expand on the practical application of the major criteria as specified in the Parole Act.

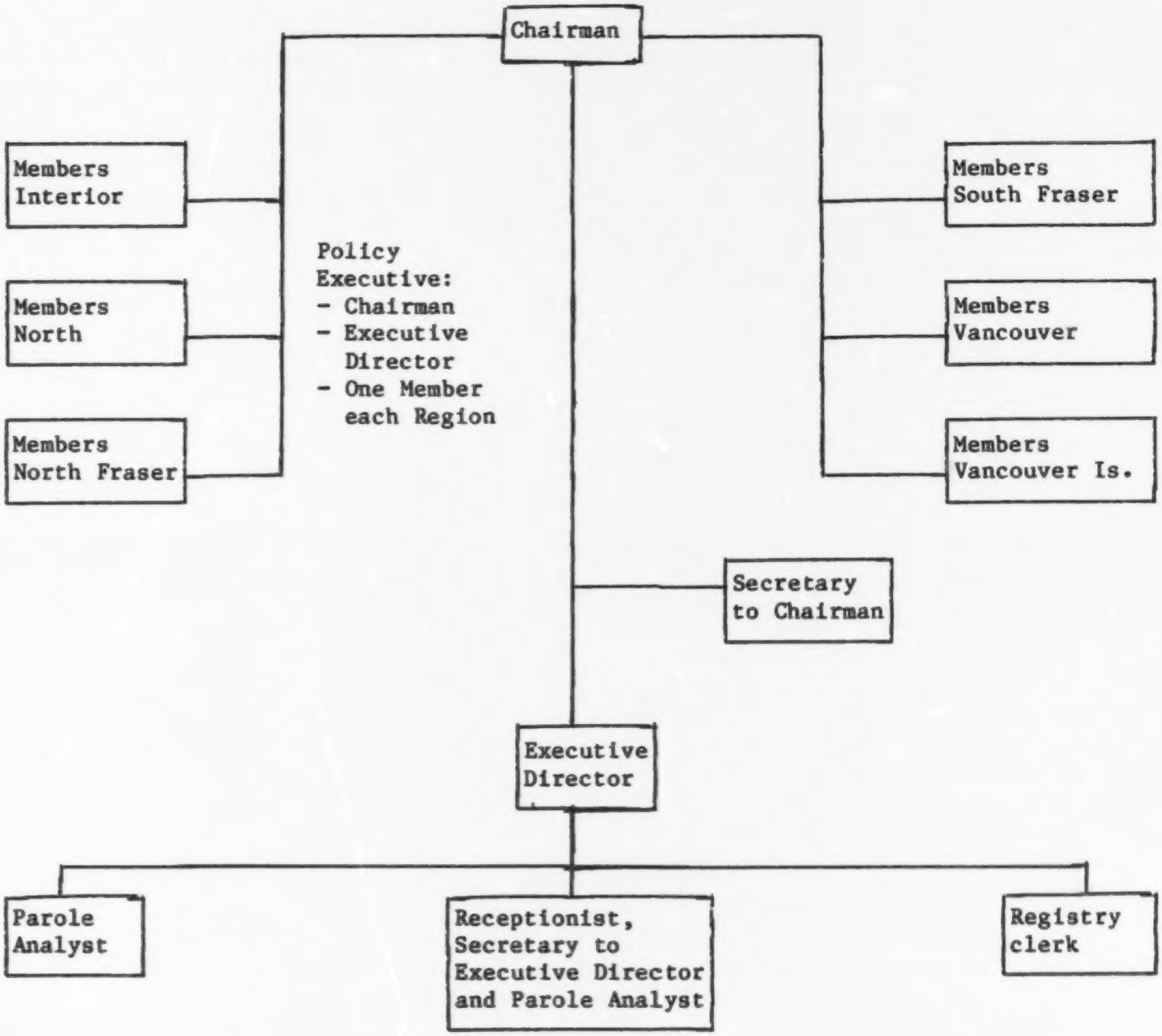
The parole program is intended to provide a more responsive early release decision-making process to all provincially incarcerated inmates. Parole hearings are conducted at or near eligibility (after one third of sentence has been served), and include a personal interview by Board members with the inmate at the correctional centre. Parole releases authorized by the British Columbia Board of Parole are expected to replace the extended absences previously authorized by the British Columbia Corrections Branch under its Temporary Absence Program.

The philosophy of the BC Board of Parole is based on a commitment to citizen participation in decision-making in matters affecting the community. Consequently, all members of the board, excluding the Chairman, are community members recommended for appointment on the basis of the following criteria: the nature of community involvement, personal qualifications, level of understanding of the justice process, and community representation. All members excluding the Chairman are part-time and are retained on a per diem basis.

Decision-making criteria have been established to govern the parole program in British Columbia. Board decisions are generally guided by three major factors. Firstly, the Board considers that the inmate has derived the maximum benefit from imprisonment if the intent of sentence has been satisfied, program opportunities have been utilized, and if the inmate has demonstrated responsibility in sentence and release planning. Secondly, the Board considers that the inmate will benefit from early release if program opportunities in the community exceed those available in prison, if release plans indicate adequate community support, and if the intent of the sentence can be more fully satisfied through reparative measures. Thirdly, the release of an inmate must not constitute an undue risk to society. In their assessment of risk, the Board considers outstanding charges, the nature of the current offence and harm done, and degree of culpability.

The organizational chart shown below, illustrates the reporting structure of the Board of Parole. The Board operates as an independent agency in a quasi-judicial function and has a total of 21 members. Operations are conducted on a regional basis consistent with the regionalized structure of the Ministry of Attorney General.

Organizational Structure of the British Columbia Board of Parole, 1981


Chairman
Members Interior
Members North
Members North Fraser
Policy Executive:
- Chairman
- Executive Director
- One Member each Region
Members South Fraser
Members Vancouver
Members Vancouver Is.
Secretary to Chairman
Executive Director
Parole Analyst
Receptionist, Secretary to Executive Director and Parole Analyst
Registry clerk

For administrative purposes, the Board has entered into an agreement with the Corrections Branch whereby the Branch, through its staff, will provide the following services:

- the provision of information pertaining to the inmate and his parole application;
- the coordination of the above information for the parole hearings; and,
- the supervision of those inmates released on parole.

On the basis of the administrative agreement with the Corrections Branch, the Board of Parole will retain only a small staff complement under the management of an Executive Director. The support services required are provided through the offices of the Assistant Deputy Minister, Support and Administration, Ministry of Attorney General (e.g. Personnel, Finance, Facilities Management).

Table 16 gives a breakdown of applications considered by the Board of Parole in 1980/81. Of the total number of applications considered, 55% were granted, 29% were denied, and 16% were deferred. The average count of persons under parole supervision in 1980/81 was approximately 250.

TABLE 16 - Provincial Parole Case Flow, British Columbia, 1980/81

Application outcome	**Parole applications**	
	No.	%
Granted	527	55
Deferred	149	16
Denied	277	29
TOTAL	**953**	**100**

Other Community Correctional Services

A wide range of programs are provided within the community for adult offenders. A brief description of each program follows.

TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM

The Temporary Absence Program in British Columbia provides eligible incarcerated offenders with the opportunity to participate in activities within the community. Programs operate in each facility for short term humanitarian releases, and for longer term employment and educational release purposes. The CCC's and CBRC's are utilized.

The use of temporary absence is consistent with the Corrections Branch's concept of economy of intervention; that is, establishing a minimum yet sufficient level of intervention in the life of an offender in order to satisfy the sentence imposed by the court.

Individuals released on temporary absence and placed in community correctional centres or community based resources often have as a major component of the conditions of their temporary absence, involvement in community service work, or other reparative activities, such as restitution or victim compensation.

Temporary absence from a place of incarceration is permitted under Section 8(1) of the Prisons and Reformatories Act and Sections 21, 22 and 23 of the British Columbia Corrections Act for medical, humanitarian, rehabilitative, educational, and employment purposes.

An important aspect of the Temporary Absence Program is employment release. Eligible inmates are allowed to participate in gainful employment for wages, which in turn can be applied to the maintenance of his family, the cost of his stay at the correctional centre, and to assist him in his eventual rehabilitation on release.

Monies received by an inmate on temporary absence are disbursed in the following order of priority:

- the maintenance and support of the inmate's dependents in such sum as the Minister may direct;
- the actual cost of travel expenses and meals for the inmate;
- the cost of his keep at the correctional centre; and,
- any other expense that the Minister deems to be in the best interest of the inmate or his dependents.

During 1979 it is estimated that inmates on work releases earned approximately $1.25 million.

Table 17 shows a 1979/80 breakdown of temporary absences granted in British Columbia. During that year there were 8,686 applications of which 5,647 (65%) were granted and 5,332 (94%) successfully completed.

TABLE 17 - Temporary Absence Grants, Success Rates, and Applications, British Columbia, 1979/80

Granted applications by type	**Granted applications** No.	%
Employment/education	2,114	37
Medical	104	2
Short-term (humanitarian)	3,429	61
TOTAL GRANTED	**5,647**	**100**
TOTAL SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED	**5,332**	**94**
TOTAL NUMBER APPLICATIONS	**8,686**	**...**

COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS

A primary objective of this program is to offer the courts an acceptable alternative to incarceration. Offenders are assigned by the courts to this program as a condition of a probation order. While under supervision of a probation officer, the offender undertakes the prescribed number of hours of work for the victim or community. Failure to complete the order can lead to a return to court or the laying of a breach of probation charge.

Community service orders can require up to 200 hours of work. Supervision is provided through a community service/probation officer, a service club or community association, or the victim of the offender.

BAIL SUPERVISION

This program is in place in several locations in the province and allows an alternative to custody for those accused of offences and awaiting trial. The prime objective of the Bail Supervision Program is to ensure the attendance of accused persons at all court appearances. The Program also provides assistance in explaining legal procedures and the court system to the accused, and helps to identify when appropriate, suitable social and personal services.

IMPAIRED DRIVERS COURSE

The Impaired Drivers Course exists for those people who have been convicted of an impaired driving offence, or of a related drinking/driving offence. An individual may be placed on the course by the court as a condition of a community supervision (probation) order. Participation in this course is used by the court in addition to a fine or imprisonment, and in addition to prohibition from driving. The format of the program relies on films, resource persons, and informative discussion. There are nearly three dozen courses operating in the province.

RESTITUTION

Frequently, probation orders include conditions of restitution. Probation officers ensure that these conditions are met.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING/COUNSELLING

Probation officers, through normal case management procedures, provide these services through counselling sessions and through acting as a liaison between the offender and various social agencies/community groups. Probation officers are often promoters or founding members of community self-help groups.

EXPENDITURES

Services

The following two tables show the distribution of adult correctional expenditures in British Columbia. **Table 18** shows a breakdown by type of service while **Table 19** summarizes these data. A change in accounting practices occurred in 1980/81. As a result, the data for that year are not absolutely consistent definitionally with the data provided for the previous two years. However, from these two tables, one can observe the following highlights:

- the total cost of adult correctional services increased from $51.0 million in 1978/79, to $56.8 million in 1979/80, and to $64.0 million in 1980/81;
- institutional costs increased 21% over the three year period, from $28.5 million in 1978/79 to $34.5 million in 1980/81;
- probation/parole service expenditures declined slightly in 1980/81 over the previous year from $9.0 million to $8.2 million;
- administration costs have increased from $8.6 million in 1978/79 to $14.4 million in 1980/81 (66.3%); some of this increase, however, is due to a change in accounting practices; and,
- personnel costs accounted for 72.9% of all adult correctional service expenditures in 1980/81.

TABLE 18 - Cost of Correctional Services by Type, British Columbia, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81[1]

		Personnel costs ($000's)						
Type of service	Year	Regular	Over-time	Employee benefits	Total personnel costs	Other direct operating costs ($000's)	Other costs ($000's)	Total ($000's)
Institutions	1978/79	20,519	672	3,001	24,192	4,273	...	28,465
	1979/80	21,261	1,003	3,056	25,320	5,387	...	30,707
	1980/81	22,630	1,580	2,194	26,404	8,047	...	34,451
Private correctional facilities	1978/79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1979/80	..	..	..	..	..	...	714
	1980/81	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
Probation[2]/parole services	1978/79	6,060	–	902	6,962	1,210	...	8,172
	1979/80	6,618	–	969	7,587	1,446	...	9,033
	1980/81	6,500	20	243	6,763	1,487	...	8,250
Parole board	1978/79	66	..	10	76	7	...	83
	1979/80	67	..	10	77	1	...	78
	1980/81	101	..	23	124	79	137[3]	340
Government community correctional centres	1978/79	3,101	80	442	3,623	2,028	...	5,651
	1979/80	3,370	79	474	3,923	2,703	...	6,626
	1980/81	3,060	105	160	3,325	3,296	...	6,621
Administration	1978/79	4,999	..	748	5,747	2,476	410*	8,633
	1979/80	6,154	..	877	7,031	2,059	527*	9,617
	1980/81	9,776	178	110	10,064	4,293	...	14,357
TOTAL	**1978/79**	**34,745**	**752**	**5,103**	**40,600**	**9,994**	**410**	**51,004**
	1979/80	**37,403**	**1,082**	**5,386**	**43,938**	**11,596**	**527**	**56,775**
	1980/81	**42,067**	**1,883**	**2,730**	**46,680**	**17,202**	**137**	**64,019**

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[1] The differences in 1980/81 expenditure data are due in part to changes in accounting practices.

[2] These figures have been adjusted to reflect adult caseload costs only. It is estimated that adult probation absorbs 60% of total probation costs.

[3] Includes fees and allowances to Parole Board members.

* Includes computing and information service costs of the British Columbia Systems Corporation.

TABLE 19 - Summary Costs of Correctional Services, British Columbia, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Type of service	Cost of correctional services 1978/79 $000's	%	1979/80 $000's	%	1980/81 $000's	%
Institutions	28,465	56	30,707	54	34,451	54
Private correctional facilities	...	...	714	1	..	..
Probation/parole services	8,172	16	9,033	16	8,250	13
Parole board	83	—	78	--	340	1
Government community correctional centres	5,651	11	6,626	12	6,621	10
Administration	8,633	17	9,617	17	14,357	22
TOTAL	**51,004**	**100**	**56,775**	**100**	**64,019**	**100**

Major Capital Projects

In September of 1980, construction commenced on a pre-trial service centre (remand centre), to be completed in November, 1982. The total estimated cost of this project is $22.0 million.

Yukon

Whitehorse

Summary Facts

Responsible Agency - Institutional Services Branch and Community Services Branch, Department of Justice

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
No. of correctional facilities - Government	1	1	1
Correctional centre	1	1	1
Average counts			
Sentenced inmates	54	43	54
Remanded inmates	7	5	5
Probation supervision*	436	369	394
Expenditures - Adult correctional services	$1.8M	$1.9M	$2.2M

* Refers to the average number of admissions per month.

Adult Correctional Institution, Yukon, 1980/81

Legend

△ Provincial institution

INTRODUCTION

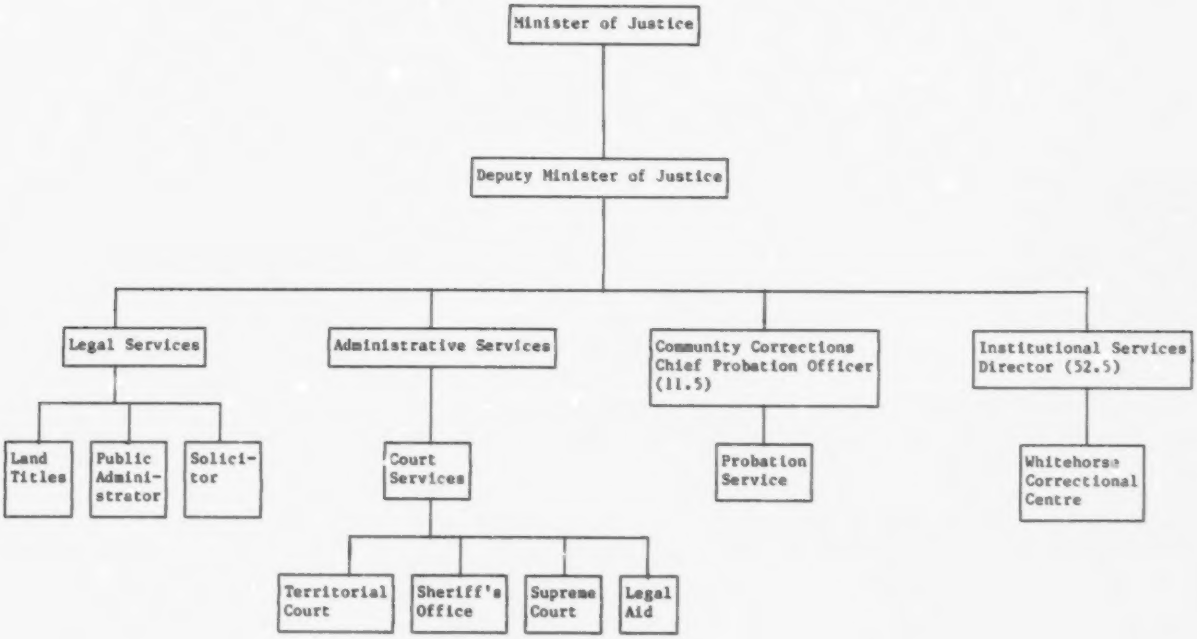
Adult correctional services in the Yukon are provided by two Branches of the Department of Justice - Institutional Services and Community Corrections. Juvenile correctional services are the responsibility of the Child Welfare Branch of the Department of Health and Human Resources. All persons less than 16 years of age are considered juveniles in the Yukon Territory.

Administration

The Department of Justice was formally constituted by Cabinet instruction effective January 19, 1979, drawing together functions which had previously been administered by various departments. As shown in the following organizational chart, there are four Branches within the Department of Justice. Together these Branches staff a total of 105.5 permanent positions. The creation of the Department resulted in the abolition of the position of Director of Corrections, and provided for a direct reporting line between both the Chief Probation Officer and the Director of Institutional Services, to the Deputy Minister of Justice.

The Chief Probation Officer has overall responsibility for the budget and the administration of probation services. Service delivery is achieved through two units - Community Programs and Court Services. The Director of Institutional Services also has overall responsibility for the budget and administers prison programs. Service delivery is achieved through the custodial and treatment programs at the Whitehorse Correctional Centre.

Organizational Structure of the Department of Justice, the Yukon Territory, 1981


Minister of Justice
Deputy Minister of Justice
Legal Services
Administrative Services
Community Corrections Chief Probation Officer (11.5)
Institutional Services Director (52.5)
Land Titles
Public Administrator
Solicitor
Court Services
Probation Service
Whitehorse Correctional Centre
Territorial Court
Sheriff's Office
Supreme Court
Legal Aid

Central administrative and support services are provided to the correctional arm of the Justice Department by the Administrative Services Branch under the direction of the Judicial Administrator. Day-to-day administrative records are maintained at the correctional centre and the probation office, and are forwarded regularly to the Administration Services Branch.

Other services provided to corrections include the following:

- the Public Service Commission provides verification of leave records and benefit entitlements, handles recruitment initiated by the Department of Justice, and sits on interview boards as required;
- building maintenance services are provided by the Yukon Department of Highways and Public Works for the upkeep and repair of the Whitehorse Correctional Centre;
- mental health, public health, optometrist, dental, and chiropractic services of inmates are provided by the federal Department of Health and Welfare and local professional practitioners;
- educational and vocational training services are provided by the Yukon Department of Education; and,
- prisoner escort services, to and from court and other jurisdictions, are provided by the RCMP.

Recent Developments

Significant policy developments during the period under study include the following:

- policy and procedures manuals have been completed for the Community Corrections and Institutional Services Branches;
- development of two community programs - Community Work Service, Fine Option;
- development of theatre as a medium for public education;
- local hiring policy in community corrections;
- development of standards by the Institutional Services Branch through the American Corrections Association Commission on Accreditation;
- information system planning towards the development of a Justice Department management information system; and,
- planning for major renovations to the Whitehorse Correctional Centre.

CUSTODIAL SERVICES

Government Facilities

Operational Data

Canada's least populated jurisdiction, the Yukon Territory, has only one correctional institution. The Whitehorse Correctional Centre serves a multi-purpose role in the care and custody of all classes of inmates serving less than a two year sentence. Additionally, the Centre is used for the detention of persons remanded for trial, immigration/deportation hearings, and for those awaiting appeal hearings. Inmates being transferred to a federal penitentiary or a mental institution are also held in custody at this Centre.

All inmates admitted to the Whitehorse Correctional Centre are classified for risk as a pre-requisite to program placement. The Correctional Centre employs the security rating system described below, which determines the degree of freedom and type of programming appropriate for each offender.

Maximum Security - Inmates assigned this rating are considered high risks (e.g. escapees, inmates posing special management problems or remanded inmates) and are held in a maximum security section of the Centre. Access to programs is limited to the immediate security perimeter.

Medium Security - As a matter of practice all new sentenced inmates are assigned this rating. Inmates have access to programs inside the walls of the correctional centre.

Minimum Security - Inmates assigned this rating are permitted to participate on supervised activities away from the Centre or assume trustee type work assignments on the correctional centre property.

The assignment of security ratings is based on the following factors:

- nature and gravity of offence
- length of sentence
- time served
- further charges, appeals
- prior history of criminal activity
- conduct, initiative and attitude (institutional performance)
- mental and physical health
- age
- marital status (family relationships)
- length of residency in Yukon
- employment history

A classification committee determines security ratings, internal living unit transfers, and inmate placements. Classification decisions are, for the most part arrived at by staff representing the administration, custody and treatment components of the correctional centre. The small inmate population permits a weekly review of all inmates and at times inmate representation on his or her behalf before the committee.

A number of services are offered within the institution including the following:

Community Work Program - Inmates who attain minimum security status and who enjoy good health are eligible to participate in community work projects. This program is designed to promote good work habits, develop work skills and provide a worthwhile contribution to the community. Typical project assignments involve historic site restoration, community service work and assistance to senior citizens and charitable organizations. Inmates become involved in the construction of fences, overpasses, bridges, and trails, painting, land clearing, landscaping and wood cutting. On-the-job training is provided under the direction of trained work supervisors who teach construction skills, land use, use of tools and implements, and working to follow instruction/orders and promote self-discipline. Inmates are selected on the basis of good conduct, diligence, attitude and good health.

Vocational Training/Counselling Program - The Yukon Training Centre offers extensive job readiness training programs and counsellors visit inmates to test and screen their applications for enrolment. Canada Employment Centre counsellors also assist inmates in establishing vocational career opportunities.

Education Program - Correspondence courses are available to inmates for secondary education. Library services are available at the Whitehorse Correctional Centre.

Native Courtworker Program - Native courtworkers provide a variety of services to inmates of native ancestry. They perform a linking function between the inmate and the community.

Spiritual Program - Regular church services and religious counselling are provided by the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches. One interdenominational volunteer group provides counselling and fellowship to the inmates.

Alcohol and Drug Programs - Alcohol and drug counsellors from the Yukon Alcohol and Drug Service, conduct ongoing weekly alcohol awareness programs for inmates at the Centre. Also, inmates operate their own chapter of Alcoholics Anonymous at the Centre with the assistance of volunteer counsellors.

Food Services Program - Under this program, inmates are taught culinary skills by a qualified cooking instructor at the Centre. This program is linking up with a local vocation school program as part of an accredited course in food services.

Table 1 provides operational data on the Whitehorse Correctional Centre. The Centre, which opened in 1967, holds both remanded and sentenced male and female inmates. The following table shows that:

- the rated capacity decreased by ten over the past year as a result of the closing of the Trailer Unit;
- both the number of admissions and the total days stay figures have increased over the last two years;
- the average count decreased by 13 in 1979/80 over the previous year, and increased by 11 in 1980/81 to a count of 59;

- total operating costs increased by 19% in 1980/81 to $1.6 million from $1.4 million in 1979;
- the per diem cost per inmate has decreased to $70.02 in 1980/81, from $78.57 in 1979/80; and,
- staff person-years expended has remained relatively steady at 52.5 over the three year period.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Yukon Territory, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Whitehorse Correctional Centre		
Operational data	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Rated capacity[1]	56(4)	56(4)	46(4)
Admissions	526	461	525
Total days stay[2]	22,154*	17,373*	23,250
Counts[3]: High	86	65	77
Low	39	32	37
Average	61	48	59
Operating cost ($000's)	1,214	1,365	1,628
Revenue ($000's)	..	26.2	55.8
Average per diem operating cost ($)	54.80	78.57	70.02
Full-time person-years[4]	49	50	50
Part-time person-years	2.5	2.5	2.5

[1] Disciplinary and medical beds appear in brackets and are not included in the accompanying figure.

[2] Inmate movement is logged continually and the highest count during the day is recorded and added over the year.

[3] Counts are calculated using the daily logged count.

[4] Refers to person-years expended.

* Calendar Year.

Caseload Data

The following three tables illustrate aspects of the custodial caseload experienced in the Yukon Territory over the three fiscal years from 1978/79 to 1980/81.

Table 2 shows counts for remanded and sentenced inmates. Average remand counts have remained steady over the three years while average sentenced counts show a decrease in 1979/80 and an increase in 1980/81. The total average count increased from 48 in 1979/80 to 59 in 1980/81.

The sentence length distribution for all sentenced inmates on admission is displayed in **Table 3.** During each year under study, close to 60% of all sentenced admissions were sentenced to periods of less than one month.

Table 4 presents a display of sentenced admissions by selected categories. While the proportion of fine defaulters has remained steady over the last two years at 29%, the percentage of inmates in violation of a drinking/driving offence and the percentage of offenders serving intermittent sentences have increased.

The number of remand releases has declined over the three years. There were 140 in 1978/79, 92 in 1979/80, and 81 in 1980/81. Included are inmates released to court and subsequently re-admitted to sentenced status, as well as inmates released from the institution.

TABLE 2 - Remand and Sentenced Inmate Counts, Yukon Territory, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

		Year		
Type of admission	**Type of count**	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Remand	Average	7	5	5
	High	14	11	10
	Low	2	2	2
Sentenced	Average	54	43	54
	High	80	61	73
	Low	34	28	33
TOTAL AVERAGE		**61**	**48**	**59**
OVERALL HIGH		**86**	**65**	**77**
OVERALL LOW		**39**	**32**	**37**

TABLE 3 - Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Length of Sentence in Months, Yukon Territory, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Length of sentence (months)	Sentenced admissions 1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Under 1	220	57	215	58	263	59
1-3	76	20	73	20	78	17
4-6	42	11	35	10	44	10
7-12	23	6	22	6	34	8
13-24	12	3	15	4	17	4
Over 24	13	3	9	2	10	2
TOTAL	**386**	**100**	**369**	**100**	**446**	**100**

TABLE 4 - Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Selected Category, Yukon Territory, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Category	Sentenced admissions 1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Total sentenced admissions	386	100	369	100	446	100
Defaulting on fines	97	25	108	29	130	29
Drinking/driving offences	141	37	132	36	185	41
Intermittent sentences	51	13	35	9	57	13

Population Data

The following three tables illustrate various aspects of the Yukon Territory inmate population.

Table 5 shows remand and sentenced admissions by age on admission. Over the three years inmates aged 25 years or less have comprised the largest proportion of the population, ranging from 50% to 59%.

A distribution of remand and sentenced admission by sex is shown in **Table 6** . In 1980/81 approximately 10% of all admissions were female. In the previous two years, females comprised a larger segment of the remand admissions than that of the sentenced admissions.

Table 7 shows native/non-native remanded and sentenced admissions. In each year under study, natives comprised over 50% of all admissions to custody.

TABLE 5 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Age on Admission, Yukon Territory, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Remand and sentenced admissions					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
Age	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 18	54	10	61	13	57	11
18-20	97	19	103	22	109	21
21-25	112	21	110	24	132	25
26-30	93	18	66	14	89	17
31-40	102	19	69	15	88	17
41-49	44	8	34	8	31	6
Over 49	24	5	18	4	19	3
TOTAL	**526**	**100**	**461**	**100**	**525**	**100**

TABLE 6 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Sex, Yukon Territory, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Remand and sentenced admissions			
	Remand		Sentenced	
Sex	No.	%	No.	%
1978/79				
Male	130	93	370	96
Female	10	7	16	4
TOTAL	**140**	**100**	**386**	**100**
1979/80				
Male	78	85	335	91
Female	14	15	34	9
TOTAL	**92**	**100**	**369**	**100**
1980/81				
Male	71	90	407	91
Female	8	10	39	9
TOTAL	**79**	**100**	**446**	**100**

TABLE 7 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions, Native/Non-native, Yukon Territory, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Remand and sentenced admissions					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Native	267	51	260	56	290	55
Non-native	259	49	201	44	235	45
TOTAL	**526**	**100**	**461**	**100**	**525**	**100**

Escapes and Deaths

In 1978/79, there were no escapes in the Yukon. There was one such occurrence in 1979/80 and two in 1980/81, all of which were prison breaks. There were no inmate deaths over the three year period.

NON-CUSTODIAL SERVICES

Probation

Operational Data

The Community Corrections Branch of the Department of Justice provides adult probation and community corrections services throughout the Yukon Territory. Service delivery is achieved through two units: Community Programs and Court Services.

With the establishment of a National Parole Service office in Whitehorse in 1978, Community Corrections was no longer responsible for functions related to parole. Information on offenders common to both Community Corrections and the parole office is shared and both offices participate in policy workshops.

Social Services are provided by the Yukon Department of Health and Human Resources, Northern Mental Health Services (federal), various private agencies, and native organizations. Authorized information exchange on mutual offenders is common and referrals are made by probation officers for specialized assistance. Joint staff training opportunities and representation on committees and work groups aid familiarity with services offered.

In the Yukon Territory, distances between communities are great and travel is costly. Much of the budget goes toward travel expenses needed to provide service in rural areas. Probation officers are frequently dealing with offenders with special needs because of a lack of other social services. On the positive side, the small size of the probation service allows for direct supervision of line staff by both the Chief and Senior Probation Officers, resulting in a direct link between the administration and field operations. As well, communication among various elements of the Justice system (Probation, Correctional Centre, RCMP, Crown Attorney, Judiciary, Court Registry, etc.) is facilitated. Committees and planning meetings can easily be arranged among personnel from these various agencies.

Table 8 shows the distribution of probation service resources, as of December 31, 1981. At that time, a total of 11 full-time staff, including seven probation officers, worked out of three offices.

The Community Programs Unit consists of four probation officers reporting to a senior probation officer. Two are based in rural field offices while two are based in Whitehorse. These officers are responsible for the Impaired Drivers Program, Community Work Service, the Fine Option Program and the development of new sentencing alternatives.

The Court Services unit consists of three probation officers based in Whitehorse who manage traditional caseloads of supervising probationers and report preparation for the court.

Each probation officer also provides services to assigned rural field areas outside of the headquarters area.

Over 50 community organizations or agencies are involved in providing volunteer supervisors of community work service and fine option placements.

TABLE 8 - Probation Service Resources, Yukon Territory, as of December 31, 1981

Region	Number of Offices	Number of supervisors & senior officers		Number of probation officers		Number of clerical & support staff	
		With caseload	No caseload	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Whitehorse	1	1	1	5	-	2	-
Watson Lake	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Mayo	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
TOTAL	3	1	1	7	-	2	2

Caseload Data

Probation officers provide a wide range of services. Supervision services are provided to the offender and can include counselling/casework, referrals, community work placements, and the sharing of information pertaining to the justice systems. Probation officers also provide services to the court, including the preparation of pre-sentence reports, enforcement of probation orders, the development of sentencing alternatives, attendance at all circuit court sittings, and participation in training of Justices of the Peace. Further, a review of the quality of reports and other services provided is conducted regularly. Institutional staff are also serviced by probation officers in that they provide background information on incarcerated probationers and input into rural temporary absence requests and joint staff training exercises.

The following three tables illustate aspects of the probation caseload over the three fiscal years.

Table 9 shows a three year display of annual probation caseload counts. As is shown, the average monthly count decreased in 1979/80 to 369 from 436 in the previous year, and then increased in 1980/81 to 394.

TABLE 9 - Probation - Annual Caseload Counts by Type of Supervision, Yukon Territory, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Probation - Annual caseload counts[1]		
Type of count	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
High	469	444	430
Average	436	369	394
Low	388	314	338

[1] Refers to total monthly admissions.

Table 10 shows that the number of probation supervision admissions has consistently increased over the three year period to 792 in 1980/81. A greater proportion of probation admissions appear to have received sentences of over one year in 1980/81 in comparison to the previous two years. The proportion serving 6 to 12 months decreased over each year, from 65% in 1978/79 to 22% in 1980/81. Likewise, the proportion of probationers serving under six months increased from 25% in 1978/79 to 62% in 1980/81.

TABLE 10 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Length of Supervision Order, Yukon Territory, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Length of supervision order (months)	Probation supervision admissions 1978/79 No.	 %	 1979/80 No.	 %	 1980/81 No.	 %
Under 6	165	25	481	64	490	62
6-12	428	65	264	35	173	22
13-24	53	8	5	1	102	13
Over 24	13	2	-	-	27	3
TOTAL	**659**	**100**	**750**	**100**	**792**	**100**

Table 11 shows the number of written reports prepared by probation officers. The total number of reports prepared has remained steady at 433 over the last two years studied, however, the proportion of pre-sentence reports has increased from 36% in 1979/80 to 41% of the total in 1980/81.

TABLE 11 - Written Probation Reports by Type, Yukon Territory, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Type of report	Written probation reports 1978/79 No.	 %	 1979/80 No.	 %	 1980/81 No.	 %
Pre-sentence	148	36	158	36	177	41
Other[1]	260	64	275	64	256	59
TOTAL	**408**	**100**	**433**	**100**	**433**	**100**

[1] Included are: Breach Reports, Conduct and Means Reports, Review Reports, and Assessment Reports for other agencies.

Population Data

The following three tables illustrate various characteristics of the probation population.

Table 12 shows the age distribution of those sentenced to probation. During each fiscal year, close to 60% of all probation admissions were less than 25 years of age. In 1980/81, a greater proportion (17%) of the population fell within the 19 to 21 age group than in the previous year (11%). Similarly, the percentage of probationers less than 19 years of age fell from 30% of the admission group in 1979/80 to 26% in 1980/81.

A distribution of probation supervision admissions by sex is shown in **Table 13.** The proportion of female admissions within this population has increased over the three year period from 11% in 1978/79 to 16% in 1980/81.

Table 14 shows native/non-native probation supervision admissions. The proportion of native probation admissions increased in 1980/81 to 48%, up by 7 percentage points from the previous year.

TABLE 12 – Probation Supervision Admissions by Age on Admission, Yukon Territory, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Probation supervision admissions					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
Age	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 19	192	29	222	30	211	26
19–21	100	15	85	11	131	17
22–24	124	19	140	19	166	21
25–29	85	13	112	15	90	11
30–34	46	7	55	7	70	9
35–39	45	7	55	7	46	6
40–49	41	6	52	7	55	7
Over 49	26	4	29	4	23	3
TOTAL	**659**	**100**	**750**	**100**	**792**	**100**

TABLE 13 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Sex, Yukon Territory, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Sex	Probation supervision admissions					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	586	89	637	85	665	84
Female	73	11	113	15	127	16
TOTAL	**659**	**100**	**750**	**100**	**792**	**100**

TABLE 14 - Probation Supervision Admissions, Native/Non-native, Yukon Territory, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Probation supervision admissions					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Native	289	44	307	41	380	48
Non-native	370	56	443	59	412	52
TOTAL	**659**	**100**	**750**	**100**	**792**	**100**

Other Community Correctional Services

In addition to probation services, there are a number of other correctional programs operating at the community level. It should be understood that, due to the size of the Yukon correctional system, there are services which do not exist as separate programs but may be performed within the traditional service. For example, while identified restitution or victim offender programs do not exist, possibilities for these options are explored during the pre-sentence report process.

TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM

The Yukon has a full Temporary Absence Program allowing the conditional release of inmates from the Correctional Centre for medical, humanitarian or rehabilitative reasons. These absences may be with or without sponsor or escort. The TA program enables sentenced inmates to: maintain family contacts, secure or continue employment, make use of community programs, attend educational facilities or, to otherwise maintain responsibilities in the community. Inmates involved in a work release program are charged $40.00 per week for food, clothing, and travel expenses.

Inmates become eligible after serving one quarter of their sentence and the factors considered are similar to those referred to earlier for the determination of security ratings. Inmates are less likely to have applications approved if they have committed offences involving violent crimes, drug trafficking, serious sex offences, escapes, or if they are habitual alcoholics.

A Temporary Absence Committee comprised of management, and program and custodial staff, meet weekly to recommend the granting or denial of inmate applications to the Director of Institutional Services. The Director of Institutional Services is authorized to grant all forms of temporary absence for the reasons listed below.

1 to 15 Day Program - Temporary absences of up to 15 days may be authorized to permit family visits, to seek employment, to attend educational interviews, and for compassionate leave.

Recurring Program - A variation of the 1 to 15 day pass permits the inmate to be in the community for portions of the day, usually at regular intervals.

Terminal Program - This program provides inmates with conditional release in the form of early discharge to take advantage of viable opportunities in the community for periods of up to 15 days prior to normal release.

Work Release - Temporary absences are granted usually on a two to five day basis to permit inmates to carry out full-time employment or study in the community. Inmates participating in this program are normally required to return to the Centre in the evenings and weekends, unless their work or study occurs during evening or weekend hours.

Medical Program - Temporary absences are granted to inmates for the purpose of receiving medical treatment for as long as such treatment is deemed necessary by duly qualified medical practitioners.

Table 15 shows a display of temporary absence applications, grants, and success rates. The number of applications has decreased steadily over the three years, however the proportion granted increased by 14 percentage points in 1980/81 over the previous year.

TABLE 15 - Temporary Absence Grants, Success Rates, and Applications, Yukon Territory, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Granted applications[1]					
Granted application by type	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Educational	49	25	17	13	16	15
Employment	28	15	20	16	14	13
Humanitarian	91	47	71	57	39	36
Medical	4	2	2	2	2	2
Job search & transportation	22	11	15	12	36	34
TOTAL GRANTED	**194**	**100**	**125**	**100**	**107**	**100**
TOTAL SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED[2]	**188**	**97**	**123**	**98**	**102**	**95**
TOTAL NO. OF APPLICATIONS	**275**	**...**	**196**	**...**	**138**	**...**

---

[1] Temporary absence figures include Christmas TA's, escorted/unescorted TA's and back-to-back TA's for continuous work or study purposes.

[2] Included are returns without revocation or cases where violation of the TA regulations occurred prior to expiry date.

COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS

Under the overall direction of the Community Work Coordinator, volunteer community organizations and agencies supervise offenders performing unpaid labour as ordered by the court. One hundred hours is considered a practical maximum for any one offender. Such orders may be used as an alternative to incarceration; as restitution or an obligation to the victim or the community; or as a work experience opportunity for an offender.

FINE OPTION PROGRAM

An offender who has been fined may approach the Fine Option Coordinator with an application to work off up to $500 worth of fines performing community service work at the rate of one hour of work = $5.00 of the fine. If considered suitable for the program, the offender must return to court for approval and request the extended time needed to pay the fine.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Alcohol is involved in most Yukon crime. Community Corrections has developed several alcohol education programs (mostly co-sponsored with Alcohol and Drug Services) including the Impaired Drivers Program. Offenders are sentenced to attend these education programs. In addition, public education programs involving live theatre and locally produced video resources have been developed. These shows and presentations have toured outlying isolated communities followed by workshops.

EXPENDITURES

Services

The following two tables show expenditures of the Institutional and Community Service Branches of the Department of Justice. **Table 16** gives a breakdown by type of cost and **Table 17** summarizes these data.

The following observations can be made from these tables:

- over the three years, total expenditures on correctional services rose by $427,000, from $1.7 million in 1978/79 to $2.2 million in 1980/81;
- expenditures on institutional services accounted for 69% of all costs in 1978/79 and 75% in 1980/81;
- expenditures on community services have decreased by 2 percentage points of total expenditures over each fiscal year; and,
- in each fiscal year, personnel costs comprised approximately 80% of the total correctional budget.

TABLE 16 - Cost of Correctional Services by Type, Yukon Territory, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

		Personnel costs($000's)				
Type of service	**Year**	Regular[1]	Over-time	Total personnel	**Other direct operating costs($000's)**	**TOTAL ($000's)**
Institutions	1978/79	981	..	981	233	1,214
	1979/80	1,130	..	1,130	235	1,365
	1980/81	1,296	13	1,309	319	1,628
Probation/parole services	1978/79	262	..	262	84	346
	1979/80	268	..	268	70	338
	1980/81	269	1	270	80	350
Administration	1978/79	147	..	147	47	194
	1979/80	153	..	153	55	208
	1980/81	157	..	157	46	203
TOTAL	**1978/79**	**1,390**	..	**1,390**	**364**	**1,754**
	1979/80	**1,551**	..	**1,551**	**360**	**1,911**
	1980/81	**1,722**	**14**	**1,736**	**445**	**2,181**

[1] Includes overtime costs where not available and outside contributions to employee benefits.

TABLE 17 - Summary Costs of Correctional Services, Yukon Territory, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Type of service	Cost of correctional services 1978/79 $000's	%	1979/80 $000's	%	1980/81 $000's	%
Institutions	1,214	69	1,365	71	1,628	75
Probation/parole services	346	20	338	18	350	16
Administration	194	11	208	11	203	9
TOTAL	**1,754**	**100**	**1,911**	**100**	**2,181**	**100**

Major Capital Projects

As indicated in **Table 18,** there were three major capital projects underway over the past three years. These projects did not result in a change of institutional capacity.

TABLE 18 - Major Capital Projects, Yukon Territory, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Type of project	Cost($) 1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Corrections centre renovations	17,315	72,559	63,600
Corrections miscellaneous equipment	15,512	27,095	19,800
Corrections locking mechanisms	39, 497	...	...
TOTAL	**72,324**	**99,654**	**83,400**

Northwest Territories

Yellowknife

Summary Facts

Responsible Agency - Correctional Services Branch, Department of Social Services

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
No. of correctional facilities - Government	4	4	4
Correctional centres	4	4	4
Average count	120	138	145
Probation supervision count	..	..	290(e)
No. of correctional facilities - Private	1	1	1
Average count	8	8	8
Expenditures - Government correctional services	$2.6M	$2.8M	$3.1M

(e) Estimate.

Adult Correctional Institutions, Northwest Territories, 1980/81

Legend

△ Provincial institution

INTRODUCTION

In the Northwest Territories, both adult and juvenile corrections services are provided by the Department of Social Services. The Department is divided into two separate Branches - Health, and Social Services. Responsibility for corrections falls under the Social Services Branch. Correctional services are integrated with other social services and social workers within the Branch support all service areas.

Administration

Within the Department of Social Services, the Chief of Corrections is responsible for all adult institutions and community programs, including probation. There are several other chiefs and coordinators who report to the Assistant Deputy Minister of Social Services. Juvenile offenders (persons under the age of 16) come under the responsibility of the Superintendent of Child Welfare.

Regional Superintendents are responsible for supervising social service workers in the five regions of the Northwest Territories. Departmental social workers perform a wide range of duties on behalf of the Department of Social Services including probation, parole, and aftercare supervision services.

Under agreements between the Federal Government, the Provincial Government of Alberta, and the Northwest Territories Government, prisoner exchanges occur as the need arises.

Central administration and support services are provided through the Department of Social Services to all component departments.

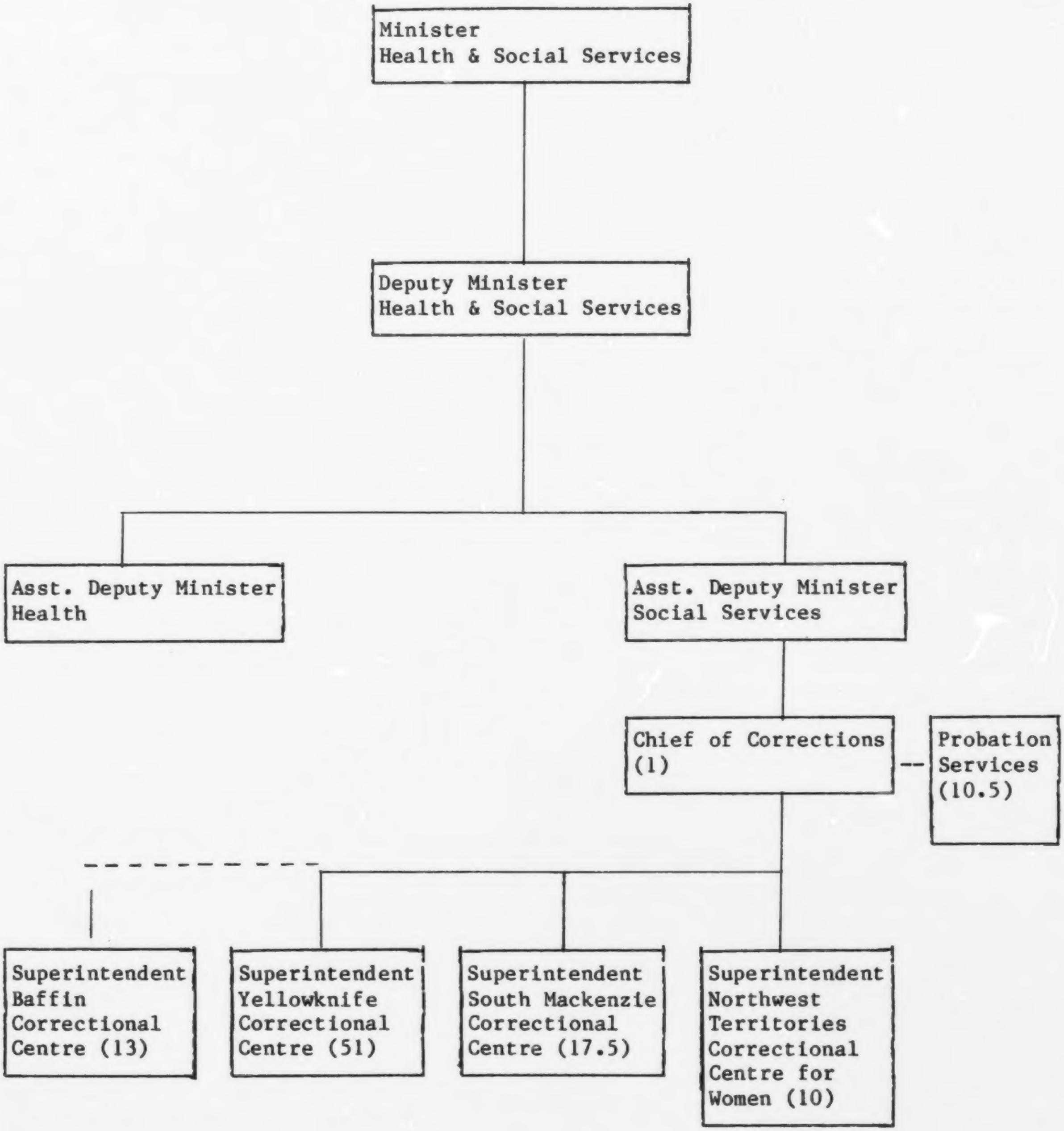
The organizational structure of the Department of Social Services, as it applies to the Corrections section of the Social Services Branch is illustrated on the following page. Staff complements appear in brackets. For each of the facilities, staff complements refer to full-time personnel only and for probation services they refer to an estimate of the person-years expended on adult correctional services as part of the wider social service delivery system.

Recent Developments

In response to overcrowding and comparatively high imprisonment rates, work is underway to develop community programs that will serve as true alternatives to the prison option. In addition, a building program will soon commence which will ensure that all institutions reach or exceed minimum standards regarding health, safety and security. Attempts will be made to reduce the number of prisoners transferred from the north as it is the policy of the government to keep offenders within the Territories whenever possible.

A Management Information System has been implemented to meet the needs of Correctional Services within the Northwest Territories. A similar system for probation statistics is being reviewed and should be implemented during 1982.

Organizational Structure of the Corrections Section of the Department of Social Services, Northwest Territories, 1981


Minister
Health & Social Services
Deputy Minister
Health & Social Services
Asst. Deputy Minister
Health
Asst. Deputy Minister
Social Services
Chief of Corrections
(1)
Probation
Services
(10.5)
Superintendent
Baffin
Correctional
Centre (13)
Superintendent
Yellowknife
Correctional
Centre (51)
Superintendent
South Mackenzie
Correctional
Centre (17.5)
Superintendent
Northwest
Territories
Correctional
Centre for
Women (10)

CUSTODIAL SERVICES

Government Facilities

Operational Data

There were four correctional centres in operation in the Territories during 1980/81. Custodial populations continue to rise and as a result of overcrowding, the Department has sought assistance from the Government of Alberta in the provision of additional bed space when needed. Intermittent sentences are used throughout the Territories. In areas where there are no correctional centres intermittent sentences may be served in RCMP lock-ups.

A major study of correctional facilities in the Baffin Region, particularly the Baffin Correctional Centre, has resulted in a decision to build a permanent structure at Frobisher Bay to replace the temporary units now utilized. The Baffin Correctional Centre offers a land based program of teaching offenders from the Eastern Arctic many traditional hunting and survival skills. This program is unique in Canada and has proven successful in providing young Inuit offenders with practical skills and increased self-esteem.

At the South Mackenzie Correctional Centre a very active wood cutting program is in operation. In addition, the Centre operates a fishing program in the Great Slave Lake area.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Northwest Territories, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Facility description				**Year**	**Counts**			
Name	Year opened	Population held	Security level(s)		Rated capacity	High	Low	Average[1]
Yellowknife Correctional Centre	1967	Sentenced Remand	Secure	1978/79	72	98	68	76
				1979/80	72	109	76	88
				1980/81	72	123	65	90
Baffin Correctional Centre	1973	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	16	16	4	9
				1979/80	16	16	5	10
				1980/81	16	23	7	17
South Mackenzie Correctional Centre	1974	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	30	37	20	29
				1979/80	30	38	21	31
				1980/81	30	38	24	32
NWT Correctional Centre for Women	1977	Sentenced Remand	Secure	1978/79	16	11	2	6
				1979/80	16	12	4	9
				1980/81	16	12	1	6
		PROVINCIAL TOTAL		**1978/79**	**134**	...	...	**120**
				1979/80	**134**	...	...	**138**
				1980/81	**134**	...	...	**145**

[1] Calculated on the basis of 12 time points.
[2] Refers to aggregate time served.

Table 1 provides a breakdown of the operational data for each facility. From this table one can observe the following highlights:

- the total rated capacity of government operated facilities remained constant at 134 over the three fiscal years;
- the average inmate count increased from 138 in 1979/80 to 145 in 1980/81;
- the total number of admissions increased from 979 in 1979/80 to 1,128 in 1980/81;
- the total days stay increased from 50,155 in 1979/80 to 55,000 in 1980/81;
- gross operating costs rose from $2.8 million in 1979/80 to $3.1 million in the following year;
- per diem costs per inmate have increased over the past two years from $56.21 to $57.05; and,
- person-years expended increased to 104 in 1980/81, from 94 in the previous two years.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Northwest Territories, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

		Case flow		Operating costs[3]		Person-years[4]		
Name	Year	Admissions	Total days stay[2]	Total ($000's)	Per diem per inmate($)	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Yellowknife	1978/79	497	..	1,478	53.28	45.0	5.0	50.0
	1979/80	734	..	1,615	50.28	44.0	6.0	50.0
	1980/81	807	..	1,765	53.73	51.0	..	..
Baffin	1978/79	34	..	492	149.77	13.0	1.0	14.0
	1979/80	48	..	560	153.42	13.0	1.0	14.0
	1980/81	92	..	612	98.63	13.0	..	..
South Mackenzie	1978/79	203	..	334	31.55	17.0	2.5	19.5
	1979/80	150	..	370	32.70	17.0	2.5	19.5
	1980/81	185	..	461	39.47	17.5	..	..
NWT	1978/79	40	..	266	121.46	10.0	0.5	10.5
	1979/80	47	..	274	83.41	10.0	0.5	10.5
	1980/81	44	..	300	136.99	10.0	..	..
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	**1978/79**	**774**	**43,800**	**2,570**	**58.68**	**85.0**	**9.0**	**94.0**
	1979/80	**979**	**50,155**	**2,819**	**56.21**	**84.0**	**10.0**	**94.0**
	1980/81	**1,128**	**55,000**	**3,138**	**57.05**	**91.5**	**12.4**	**103.9**

[3] Refers to budgeted costs. Does not include some expenditures budgeted for but not paid by the Department of Social Services (e.g. heating).

[4] Refers to person-years expended. One person-year = 225 days.

Caseload Data

The following four tables illustrate aspects of the caseload experienced in correctional facilities of the Northwest Territories.

Table 2 shows remand and sentenced inmate counts. Total sentenced inmate counts ranged from a low of 96 to a high of 177 in 1980/81. Remand counts ranged from 1 to 19. On average there were eight inmates on remand and 137 sentenced inmates in custody on any one day in 1980/81. The total average count increased to 145 in 1980/81 from 138 in the previous year.

Table 3 presents sentence length on admission over the three year period. Sentence lengths have remained relatively constant, with the majority of sentences falling within the three months and under category. In 1979/80, 59% of admissions fell into this category compared to 64% of the 1980/81 admissions.

TABLE 2 – Remand and Sentenced Inmate Counts, Northwest Territories, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

		Year		
Type of admission	**Type of count**	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Remand	Average	..	..	8
	High	..	..	19
	Low	..	..	1
Sentenced	Average	..	..	137
	High	..	..	177
	Low	..	..	96
TOTAL AVERAGE		**120**	**138**	**145**
OVERALL HIGH		..	..	..
OVERALL LOW		..	..	..

TABLE 3 – Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Length of Sentence in Months, Northwest Territories, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Length of sentence (months)	**Sentenced admissions**					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 1	241	36	189	31	231	33
1-3	199	30	170	28	216	31
4-6	108	16	109	18	119	17
7-12	75	11	83	14	81	12
13-24	31	5	33	5	32	5
Over 24	17	2	18	3	12	2
Not known	1	—	4	1	3	—
TOTAL	**672**	**100**	**606**	**100**	**694**	**100**

Table 4 shows a selected display of sentenced admissions. In 1980/81, 15% of all sentenced admissions were fine defaulters, 24% were sentenced for drinking/driving offences. The proportion of all sentences which were served intermittently increased to 5% in 1980/81, compared to 3% in the previous two years.

Table 5 shows a breakdown for remand releases by length of stay. The proportion of those who served 15 days or less increased from 48% of the 1979/80 releases to 58% of the 1980/81 releases.

TABLE 4 - Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Selected Category, Northwest Territories, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Sentenced admissions					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
Category	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total sentenced admissions	672	100	606	100	694	100
Defaulting on fines	114	17	97	16	106	15
Drinking/driving offences	154	23	155	26	167	24
Intermittent sentences	16	2	16	3	33	5

TABLE 5 - Remand Releases by Length of Stay in Days, Northwest Territories, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Remand releases[1]					
Length of stay (days)	1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Under 7	..	..	42	28	55	36
7-15	..	..	30	20	33	22
16-30	..	..	34	22	34	22
31-60	..	..	23	15	24	16
61-90	..	..	13	9	5	3
Over 90	..	..	9	6	1	1
Not known	..	..	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	..	..	**151**	**100**	**152**	**100**

[1] Includes those sentenced to custody following remand.

Population Data

The following three tables profile the inmate population of the Northwest Territories.

Table 6 shows a breakdown of remand and sentenced admissions by age. The largest proportion of admissions were within the 18 to 21 year range, at approximately 30% of all admissions in each year. The proportion of admissions less than 18 years of age, increased to 16% in 1980/81 from 11% in the previous year.

Table 7 shows a distribution of remand and sentenced admissions by sex. Over the three year period, females comprised 8% of all sentenced admissions in 1978/79 compared to 6% in the latter two years. In 1980/81, 3% of all remand admissions were females.

Table 8 shows the number of native and non-native admissions. A large proportion of admissions was comprised of indigenous peoples. In 1980/81, 36% were Indian, 30% were Inuit, and 19% were Metis.

TABLE 6 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Age on Admission, Northwest Territories, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Remand and sentenced admissions[1]					
Age	1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Under 16	1	--	1	--	1	--
16-17	70	10	83	11	137	16
18-21	190	28	235	30	253	29
22-24	88	13	104	13	126	14
25-29	130	19	122	16	137	16
30-34	63	9	80	10	82	9
35-39	66	10	56	7	66	7
40-49	50	7	66	9	50	6
Over 49	20	3	30	4	24	3
Not known	3	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**681**	**100**	**777**	**100**	**876**	**100**

[1] Includes parole suspensions.

TABLE 7 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Sex, Northwest Territories, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Remand and sentenced admissions[1]			
Sex	Remand No.	%	Sentenced No.	%
1978/79				
Male	..	..	620	92
Female	..	..	52	8
TOTAL	**..**	**..**	**672**	**100**
1979/80				
Male	151	99	567	94
Female	2	1	39	6
TOTAL	**153**	**100**	**606**	**100**
1980/81				
Male	152	97	654	94
Female	4	3	40	6
TOTAL	**156**	**100**	**694**	**100**

[1] Excludes parole suspensions.

TABLE 8 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions, Native/Non-native, Northwest Territories, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Remand and sentenced admissions[1]					
	1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Native - Indian	262	38	305	39	317	36
Inuit	158	23	176	23	263	30
Metis	152	22	164	21	164	19
Non-native	106	16	122	16	127	14
Not known	3	1	10	1	5	1
TOTAL	**681**	**100**	**777**	**100**	**876**	**100**

[1] Includes parole suspensions.

Private Facilities

Arctic House is the only contracted residential facility in the Northwest Territories. It provides accommodation and counselling for day parolees and probationers, and voluntary aftercare for those who have no definite plans at the time of release. On occasion, individuals on full parole or mandatory supervision stay in this facility for short periods of time. Residents are active outside the facility during the day (e.g., work, school, etc.), and live in a group setting during the remainder of their time. Each resident has an assigned counsellor.

In all three fiscal years under study, the rated capacity of Arctic House was 12, and the average daily population was eight. This facility operates on a Departmental contribution and a per diem from the Correctional Service of Canada. Policies are established by a Board of Directors with input from the Correctional Service of Canada and Corrections NWT.

NON-CUSTODIAL SERVICES

Probation

The total number of probation supervision cases in effect at any one time is estimated at 280 to 300 cases.

Continued emphasis is being placed on community correctional programming. Community service orders continue to be utilized with probationers and inmates being involved in various community work projects (e.g., city parks, etc). Additionally different programs are being explored to more effectively meet the needs of the largely native population in the Territories. In small settlements, the RCMP and community organizers have assisted in implementing some community work projects.

Other Community Correctional Services

TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM

Inmates requesting any type of temporary absence consideration are provided with a form which is filled out and submitted to a Temporary Absence Board or Committee. Members of the Board include the Treatment and Training Officer (Chairman), Classification Officer, Medical Supervisor, Social Worker, the Chief Security Officer, and a member of his staff. Following a discussion of the request, the Board's recommendation is recorded on the temporary absence form and forwarded to the Superintendent for approval or other comment or instruction.

Recommendations regarding temporary absence decisions are made by the Board at the institution. Final approval or disapproval is given by the office of the Superintendent or the Chief of Corrections.

WORK RELEASE PROGRAM

Work releases are usually granted during the last 60 days of an inmate's sentence. Money earned is used to take care of outstanding debts, family support, the purchase of clothing, and general preparation for return to the community. Inmates are expected to pay up to $10 per day when they are fully employed for room and board.

Approximately $15,000 are received under these various programs.

NORTHERN ADDICTIONS PROGRAM

Participation is usually granted during the last 60 days of an inmate's sentence. Inmates selected for this 28 day program do not return to the Yellowknife Correctional Centre for the remainder of their sentence; rather, they are transferred to the Arctic House Residence upon completion of the program, and remain until the time of discharge.

QUYTA LAKE WILDERNESS PROGRAM

The Quyta Lake Wilderness Program is proposed to operate under contract as a five bed wilderness camp at a per diem rate approaching that of the Yellowknife Correctional Centre. The camp will be owned and operated by the Dechinte Society, an operation previously funded by the Federal Government.

Appendix

APPENDIX A - GLOSSARY

As stated in the introductory chapter, much developmental work is needed before a set of definitions that is both complete and workable can be applied to all jurisdictions. For this reason, the reader is advised to pay special attention to explanatory notes accompanying data presentations for each jurisdiction. The amalgamation of data in the summary chapter may present further deviations due to the adjustment of some figures to improve cross jurisdictional comparability.

Generally, the following definitions apply to the data elements and terminology used throughout the publication, unless otherwise specified.

Acronyms

AADAC- Alberta Alcohol and Drug Addiction Commission
CAC - Citizen Advisory Committee
CBRC - Community based residential centre
CC - Correctional centre
CCC - Community correctional centre
CCJS - Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics
CRC - Community residential/resource centre
CSC - Correctional Service of Canada
CSO - Community service order
DC - Detention centre
IWG - Implementation Work Group
LRC - Labour Relations Coordinator
NPB - National Parole Board
NPRC - National Project on Resource Coordination
RPC - Regional Psychiatric Centre
TA - Temporary absence

Admissions to custody. A person can be admitted to a correctional facility in any of the following ways:

- under a warrant of committal to serve a sentence;
- under a remand warrant to await further court appearance;
- for purposes of temporary detainment prior to an appearance in court;
- through revocation of a conditional release such as parole or mandatory supervision;
- under transfer from another country;
- under transfer from a provincial to a federal institution and vice versa; or,
- under other written authority committing a person to custody.

Not all correctional facilities admit persons to custody for any of the above reasons. For example, many facilities are used exclusively for sentenced offenders and do not admit persons awaiting trail or sentence.

Any total number of admissions does not necessarily represent an unduplicated count of individuals since it is possible for one person to be admitted, released, and readmitted to custody within the same year.

Two different concepts of admission are used in this publication. In Table 1 of each chapter, admission data are used to measure the actual workload associated with offender movement to and between correctional facilities. All processed entries

GLOSSARY - Continued

into institutions are counted as admissions regardless of reason for detainment. Offenders admitted under sentence, remand, or lock-up status are counted, as are transfers between institutions and readmissions to custody. For the purposes of this definition, a change in inmate status not accompanied by a change in physical location does not constitute a new admission.

The second use of admission applies to all tables subsequent to Table 1 which characterize various features of the remanded and sentenced inmate population only. Transfers between institutions within the same jurisdiction are not included as admissions, thus minimizing duplication. Double counting does occur, however, when sentenced and remanded admissions are summed. An inmate admitted on remand and subsequently sentenced is counted under each admission type.

Lock-up admission - This type of admission includes all persons admitted prior to a court appearance. Included as lock-ups are persons detained for short periods of time under the authority of provincial statutes.

Remand admission - This term refers to those persons admitted to a correctional facility who are either awaiting a further court appearance, trial, or sentencing.

Sentenced admission - When an accused is found, by trial, to be guilty of an offence, a court disposition is handed down by the presiding judge or magistrate specifying the manner in which the accused is to be dealt with by law. One such disposition requires that the accused, under a warrant of committal, be admitted to custody. Sentenced admissions then refer to the number of persons admitted to custody under a warrant of committal. They include those who have been sentenced on one offence but who are awaiting the completion of court hearings on another charge.

Admission to probation. Refers to the commencement of a court imposed sentence of supervision under a probation order. This does not represent an unduplicated count of individuals.

Adult population. Refers to the number of persons in the standing population, excluding juveniles, who are held legally responsible for their action. The Juvenile Delinquents Act defines a juvenile as being anyone over seven years of age but under 16. However, the individual provincial/territorial governments also have the authority to change, at their discretion, the upper age limit to either 17 or 18. The age at which an individual is considered an adult for the purposes of the criminal law in each jurisdiction is as follows:

age 16 and over - Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon, and Northwest Territories;

age 17 and over - Newfoundland, and British Columbia; and,

age 18 and over - Quebec, and Manitoba.

Age. See "Average age/sentenced length."

Annual cost. See "Costs".

GLOSSARY - Continued

Average age/sentence length. Refers to an estimated measure of the most common age or sentence length on admission of persons admitted to custody as well as those admitted to probation supervision. Its calculation is based on the age or sentence length distributions of admissions which do not represent an unduplicated count of individuals. The standard formula for determining the average or mean of grouped data is used.

It should be noted that the difference in the average age among jurisdictions could be to some extent the result of different maximum ages in the provincial juvenile justice systems. Furthermore, for calculation purposes, an upper age limit was imposed which could tend to marginally increase the resultant average.

Average count. See "Counts".

Average sentence length. See "Average age/sentence length."

Base population. This term is used in reference to expenditures on contracted facilities. It refers to the minimum population of residents for which payment is guaranteed.

Capacity. This term refers to the number of inmates a facility is designed to accommodate. Usually this is estimated by the number of normal usage beds in the facility.

Clemency. Refers to the act of sealing an individual's criminal record. Under the provisions of the Criminal Records Act and with reference to the Royal Prerogative of Mercy any person convicted of a federal offence may apply to the National Parole Board (NPB) for clemency. Upon satisfying the eligibility requirements, and dependent upon a favourable NPB investigation, the individual's criminal file may be sealed. However, a further criminal conviction could result in revocation of clemency and the subsequent reactivation of the previously sealed file.

Community service order. Refers to a court order whereby an offender is required to do a specified amount of work in the community.

Correctional facilities

Government facilities. Refers to all custodial facilities run by the government agency responsible for corrections in each jurisdiction. These facilities are distinguishable from private correctional facilities in that they are operated by government employees rather than employees from the private sector. The number of government facilities shown for each jurisdiction includes all facilities which were operational for any part of the year under study.

Many terms are used among the provinces and territories in reference to custodial facilities. Some examples are: jails, correctional institutions, community correctional centres, community residential centres, detention centres, reformatories, training centres, remand centres, and camps. The meaning of each of these terms varies across jurisdictions.

In addition to holding sentenced offenders for up to two years less a day, provincial government correctional facilities may house persons held for remand or lock-up purposes as well as persons awaiting transfer to another penal institution or awaiting deportation.

Penitentiaries are also considered government correctional facilities. They are federal penal institutions housing persons sentenced to imprisonment for a period of two years or more.

It should be noted that persons sentenced to custody under provincial/territorial authority, may serve their sentence in a penitentiary by special agreement between the jurisdictions involved. The reverse is also true of persons sentenced to custody under authority of the federal government.

Private correctional facilities. Although these facilities are financed through public funds, they differ from government correctional facilities in that they are operated by non-government personnel. For the most part, private facilities offer halfway house accommodation for sentenced inmates which allows for the daily use of community resources. Generally, inmates are transferred to a private facility following initial assessment in a government operated facility.

Costs

Operating costs. Operating costs displayed in Table 1 of each chapter refer to the costs associated with operating a facility over the year or the number of days the facility was in operation during the year. Included are internal administrative costs, maintenance, salaries, benefits, and other direct operating costs such as food, clothing, supplies etc. Costs are in current dollars and refer to gross rather than net expenditures. Administrative expenses which are not on-site (e.g., regional and headquarter office costs) are excluded from this definition.

Annual cost. Refers to the total fee paid by government toward the operation of a private facility during the year.

Per diem inmate cost. This term refers to the average amount expended daily throughout the year on each inmate housed in a government operated facility. The daily cost of detaining an offender is derived from two variables - gross operating costs divided by the total number of days served by all inmates in the facility throughout the year (days stay).

In the event that total days stay data are not available, average count is multiplied by 365 and used as the divisor. Using this method, per diems are only reported for institutions which were open for the entire year. Per diem inmate costs are also calculated at the jurisdictional level and are based on only those facilities for which total days stay and operating cost data are available.

Inherent to the definition of operating costs is the fact that not all expenditures associated with maintaining correctional facilities are included in the calculation of per diems. Also, the per diems reported should not be viewed as marginal costs. That is, the addition of one more inmate to an operating facility would not increase the daily expenditures of the facility by a cost equivalent to the per diem cost.

Per diem charge. This term refers to the amount of money charged on the basis of contractual agreement for one day of residency in a private facility.

Counts

Average. This unit of measurement is used to provide an indication of the average number of offenders under custody or community supervision at any one point in time.

Average inmate counts shown for each facility are based on all inmates detained, regardless of admission status, and are not calculated for those facilities which were not operative over the entire reference period. Ideally, the count is based on actual inmate counts taken once a day at the institutional level and then averaged over the year. To arrive at the number of inmates held at the jurisdictional level, counts for each facility are then added together.

Some jurisdictions use on register counts rather than actual inmate counts in each facility. This means that inmates absent from the institution at the time the count is taken are included and for this reason, on register counts tend to be a comparatively inflated indicator of actual caseload.

Counts also vary in the number of time points used to calculate the average. The degree of accuracy in the estimated average is dependent on the number of counts taken throughout the year. That is, the more time points used, the more accurate the annual average will be.

Average inmate counts are also displayed at the provincial/territorial level for government operated facilities but differ from those mentioned above in two ways. Firstly, these counts refer to total remanded and sentenced inmates only and exclude inmates under lock-up status. Secondly,all facilities, regardless of the number of operating days during the year, are included in the total average count for each jurisdiction. Counts not applicable to a full year of operation are not pro-rated.

High and low. These counts refer to the highest or lowest population experienced in a government operated facility during the year under study. In Table 1 of each provincial/territorial chapter, the high and low inmate population is displayed for each facility, and in Table 2 highs and lows of the remanded and sentenced inmate population are displayed at the jurisdictional level.

Days stay. This term is another measure of custodial caseload, and refers to the total number of days served by all inmates in a government operated facility during the number of operating days the facility was open in the reference period. Included are overnight stays in addition to releases from the facility during the preceding 24 hours. Although inmates on lock-up status often do not stay in the institution overnight, they do contribute to the administrative workload associated with admitting procedures, and therefore, are counted as one days stay.

In cases where average counts are multiplied by 365 to derive the number of days stay, offenders admitted and released during one day are not accounted for because the count is usually taken at midnight, by which time, such offenders would be released.

Defaulting on fines. As a selected category of sentenced admissions this term refers to the number of persons admitted to custody who, if their original sentence of fine payment had been satisfied, would not have been required to serve a term of custody.

GLOSSARY - Continued

Drinking/driving. As a selected category of sentenced admissions this term refers to the number of persons admitted to custody whose most serious offence was either: a) impaired driving; b) blood/alcohol over .08; or c) refusing a breathalyzer (Sections 234-237 of the Criminal Code).

Earned remission. See "Remission".

Exchange of service agreement. Refers to a contractual agreement between the federal government and a province/territory which allows for the transfer of inmates between provincial and federal correctional facilities. Administrative responsibility for the inmate may or may not remain with the facility from which the inmate is being transferred.

Expenditures

Administrative expenditures - Refer to regional office/headquarter costs and costs of central services provided to corrections departments/agencies (e.g., computer services, staffing, etc.).

Community service expenditures - Refer to all actual expenditures on community supervision programs (probation and parole), including salaries, overtime, benefits, and direct operating costs. They also include the cost of the Parole Board where applicable, but exclude regional office/headquarters costs.

Institutional expenditures - Refer to all actual expenditures on both government operated and privately operated correctional facilities, including salaries, overtime, benefits, contract costs, and direct operating costs (e.g., food, heating, lighting, transportation, maintenance, etc.). Excludes regional office/headquarters costs.

Expiration of sentence. A sentence is considered to have expired when the sentence minus any earned remission time has been served in the institution.

Federal statute. Refers to any statute passed by the Federal Government of Canada. Some of the statutes are: the Prison and Reformatories Act, the Parole Act, the Penitentiary Act, the Juvenile Delinquents Act, the Narcotic Control Act, and the Food and Drugs Act. Also included are all offences defined in the Criminal Code of Canada.

Fine defaults. See "Defaulting on fine".

Government facility. See "Correctional facilities".

High count. See "Counts".

Inmate profile. Refers to an unduplicated count of the federal penitentiary population on March 31st of each year. Various characteristics of this count are shown including: type of admission, length of sentence on admission, time served since admission, age, sex, ethnic origin, citizenship, major offence, and number of previous commitments.

Intermittent sentence. Refers to a sentence to custody to be served non-consecutively (e.g., a sentence served on weekends only).

GLOSSARY - Continued

Juvenile population. See "Adult population".

Lock-up admission. See "Admissions to custody".

Low count. See "Counts".

Mandatory supervision. Mandatory supervision allows any federal inmate to be released from a penitentiary prior to the warrant expiry date because of accrued earned remission.Supervision commences upon release and continues for the duration of the remission period, that is, until the warrant expiry date. If the terms of the mandatory supervision agreement are violated, the person may be returned to the institution from which he was released.

Native. At present, no standard definition for native exists. Although several jurisdictions do collect information on natives, data comparability between those jurisdictions is weakened by variations in definition. In general, native refers to self-reported aboriginal persons.

Operating costs. See "Costs".

Parole. A form of conditional release from custody whereby an inmate who is considered eligible may be released, at a time considered appropriate by a parole board, to serve the balance of a sentence under supervision in the community subject to stated conditions. Most inmates are not eligible for parole until one third of their sentence has been served. Prior to being granted full parole, an inmate may be released on day parole for rehabilitation purposes (e.g., to receive training or education not normally offered within the institution). While on day parole the inmate must return to the institution at regular intervals.

Per diem inmate cost. See "Costs".

Per diem charge. See "Costs".

Person-years. Two concepts of person-years are used in this publication - person-years expended and staff complement. The former term refers to the expenditure of a full year of labour on the part of one or more employees, and is generally provided in tables detailing institutional staff years or community service resources. staff complements refer to budgetted staff years and do not necessarily reflect the number of person-years expended.

Full-time person-years refer to staff employed on a permanent or regular basis. Those permanently or regularly employed as part-time or casual personnel may be included. Part-time person-years refer to staff without permanent or regular employment status.

Private facility. See "Correctional facilities".

Probation. Refers to a type of court disposition imposed on an individual which is served in the community, under certain conditions, while under the supervision of a court or court-designated person or agency. A probation order may be given in and of itself, in conjunction with a suspended sentence, a conditional discharge, a fine, or in conjunction with a sentence which is served intermittently.

GLOSSARY - Continued

Probation admission. See "Admissions to probation".

Provincial statute. Refers to legislation passed by a provincial/territorial government. Some examples are: Liquor Control Acts, Highway Traffic Acts, Child Welfare Acts and Motor Vehicle Acts.

Rate (per 100,000 population). Refers to the frequency of the event under consideration expressed in relation to the size of the standing adult population (e.g., incarceration rate per 100,000 adult population).

Rated capacity. See "Capacity".

Ratio. Refers to the expression of one number (the numerator) in relation to a second number (the denominator). Often the second number is expressed as unity (1). For example, an inmate to staff ratio of 2:1 would mean that for every 2 inmates in custody there is one staff employee.

Remand admissions. See "Admissions to custody".

Remand release. Included as releases from remand status are those inmates who are released to the community in addition to those who are sentenced following a period of custody under remand status. This does not represent an unduplicated count of individuals released from remand status during the year.

Remission. A program for the reduction of custodial sentences through the earning of time credits for acceptable behaviour. Remission is earned at a maximum possible rate of 15 days a month, which can effectively reduce the portion of a sentence to be served in a federal or provincial correctional facility by up to one third of the original sentence. At the federal level, remission credits must be served under mandatory supervision in the community.

Security level. Provincial and territorial correctional facilities have been classified as either secure or open. A facility is considered secure if inmates are detained by security devices, including those which operate with perimeter security features and/or where inmates are under constant supervision or observation. A facility classified as open denotes the use of minimal security devices or perimeter security containment and/or where supervision of inmates is only partial. Work camps are often considered to have an open security level, as are community based correctional facilities.

The traditional classification of maximum, medium, and minimum has been used to describe the security level of federal institutions, and some provinces.

Sentenced admissions. See "Admissions to custody".

Sentence length. Refers to a calculation in days, months, or years of the total time to be served in a correctional facility or under probation supervision. For multiple sentences this is the sum of the consecutive sentences. If these sentences are served concurrently, the longest sentence is the aggregate. Sentence length is not equivalent to time served, particularly in the case of custody - the effect of remission and conditional releases such as parole result in a lesser amount of time served in comparison to original sentence length.

GLOSSARY - Continued

Special purpose beds. Included as special purpose beds are sick bay beds and bed space in disciplinary and isolation units. In federal facilities, bed space used for certain classes of inmates is also counted as "special purpose" (e.g., dangerous sex offenders). Where the rated capacity of special purpose beds is reported, it is shown separately from normal bed capacity.

Staff complement. See "Person-year".

Temporary absence. Refers to a conditional release from custody which permits an offender to serve a portion of his or her sentence within the community. The Prison and Reformatories Act states that a prisoner housed in a provincial correctional institution may be granted temporary absence with or without escort for a period not exceeding 15 days for humanitarian reasons, to assist in the process of rehabilitation, or for an unlimited period for medical reasons. Provision for the temporary absence of penitentiary inmates is contained in the Parole Act and the Penitentiary Act. Temporary absence programs have evolved in accordance with the operational requirements and program philosophy of individual jurisdictions. As a result, there are significant differences among jurisdictions in the extent to which the program is utilized, as well as the policies and procedures governing its operation.

Transfer agreement. See "Federal/provincial transfer agreement".

Total days stay. See "Days stay".

Warrant of committal. The legal document authorizing the conveyance of a person to a correctional facility where a term of incarceration is to be served. A warrant of committal applies to those persons who at the time of admission to the correctional facility had no outstanding obligation to correctional authorities.

APPENDIX B - REFERENCE LIST OF TABLES

List of tables	Newfoundland		Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario	
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Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Age on Admission	6	117	6	139	6	164	4	188	6	210	6	247
Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Sex	7	118	7	140	7	165	5	188	7	211	7	248
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Probation Supervision Admissions by Length of Supervision Order	12	122	11	143	11	169	8	191	12	216	14	255
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Probation Supervision Admissions by Age on Admission	13	123	13	144	13	170	-	-	14	217	16	256
Probation Supervision Admissions by Sex	14	123	14	145	14	170	10	192	15	217	17	256
Probation Supervision Admissions by Racial Origin	15	124	-	-	-	-	11	192	-	-	-	-
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Summary Costs of Correctional Services	18	127	17	149	17	174	14	196	19	225	21	263
Major Capital Projects	19	127	...	149	18	174	-	-	20	225	22	263
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APPENDIX B - REFERENCE LIST OF TABLES - Concluded

List of tables	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Yukon		Northwest Territories	
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Remand and Sentenced Inmate Counts	2	276	2	298	2	328	2	358	2	385	2	405
Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Length of Sentence in Months	3	276	3	299	3	329	3	359	3	386	3	405
Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Selected Categories	-	-	4	300	4	329	4	359	4	386	4	406
Remand Releases by Lengh of Stay in Days	4	277	5	300	5	330	5	360	-	-	5	406
Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Age on Admission	5	278	6	301	6	331	6	361	5	387	6	407
Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Sex	6	278	7	302	7	331	7	362	6	388	7	408
Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Racial Origin	7	279	8	302	8	332	8	362	7	388	8	408
Inmate Escapes	...	279	9	303	9	332	...	363	...	388	-	-
Inmate Deaths	...	279	...	303	...	333	...	363	...	388	-	-
Purchased/Contracted Correctional Facilities	8	279	10	304	10	334	...	363	...	...	...	411
Probation Service Resources	9	281	11	306	11	336	9	365	8	390	...	412
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Probation Supervision Admissions by Length of Supervision Order	-	-	12	307	-	-	11	366	10	391	-	-
Written Probation/Parole Reports by Type	10	282	13	307	13	338	12	367	11	391	-	-
Probation Supervision Admissions by Age on Admission	-	-	14	308	-	-	13	367	12	392	-	-
Probation Supervision Admissions by Sex	-	-	15	309	-	-	14	368	13	393	-	-
Probation Supervision Admissions by Racial Origin	-	-	16	309	-	-	15	368	14	393	-	-
Provincial Parole Case Flow	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	371	...	...	...	...
Temporary Absence Grants, Success Rates and Applications	11	283	17	310	14	340	17	372	15	394	-	-
Cost of Correctional Services by Type	12	285	18	312	15	343	18	374	16	396	-	-
Summary Costs of Correctional Services	13	286	19	313	16	344	19	375	17	397	-	-
Major Capital Projects	14	287	20	313	17	344	...	375	18	397	...	...
Contributions/Grants	15	287	21	314	18	345	-	-	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX C - POSTCENSAL POPULATION ESTIMATES OF CANADA AND THE PROVINCES/TERRITORIES, JUNE 1st, 1978 - 1980

Province/territory	Adult population (000's)[1]			Total population (000's)		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Newfoundland	360.6	368.7	377.5	568.8	573.5	579.6
Prince Edward Island	86.7	88.3	90.3	122.1	123.0	124.4
Nova Scotia	610.4	622.3	632.9	841.4	848.0	852.8
New Brunswick	493.0	504.1	514.6	694.8	701.1	707.6
Quebec	4 416.7	4 480.3	4541.1	6 272.8	6 288.9	6 312.0
Ontario	6 279.7	6 388.8	6 500.4	8 444.3	8 504.5	8 574.4
Manitoba	716.7	723.4	728.1	1 033.5	1 032.4	1 029.5
Saskatchewan	684.0	698.0	711.1	948.4	959.8	970.1
Alberta	1 406.4	1 462.9	1 524.8	1 954.2	2 013.8	2 081.4
British Columbia	1 857.2	1 903.4	1 970.5	2 530.1	2 571.2	2 640.1
Yukon	15.2	15.4	15.2	21.7	21.7	21.4
Northwest Territories	26.3	26.5	26.5	43.7	43.4	43.1
CANADA TOTAL	**16 952.9**	**17 282.1**	**17 633.0**	**23 475.6**	**23 681.3**	**23 936.3**

Note: Numbers may not aggregate to totals due to rounding.

[1] The adult population was determined according to the age limits specified by each province:

Ages 16 and over

Nova Scotia
Prince Edward Island
New Brunswick
Ontario
Saskatchewan
Alberta
Yukon Territory, and
Northwest Territories

Ages 17 and over

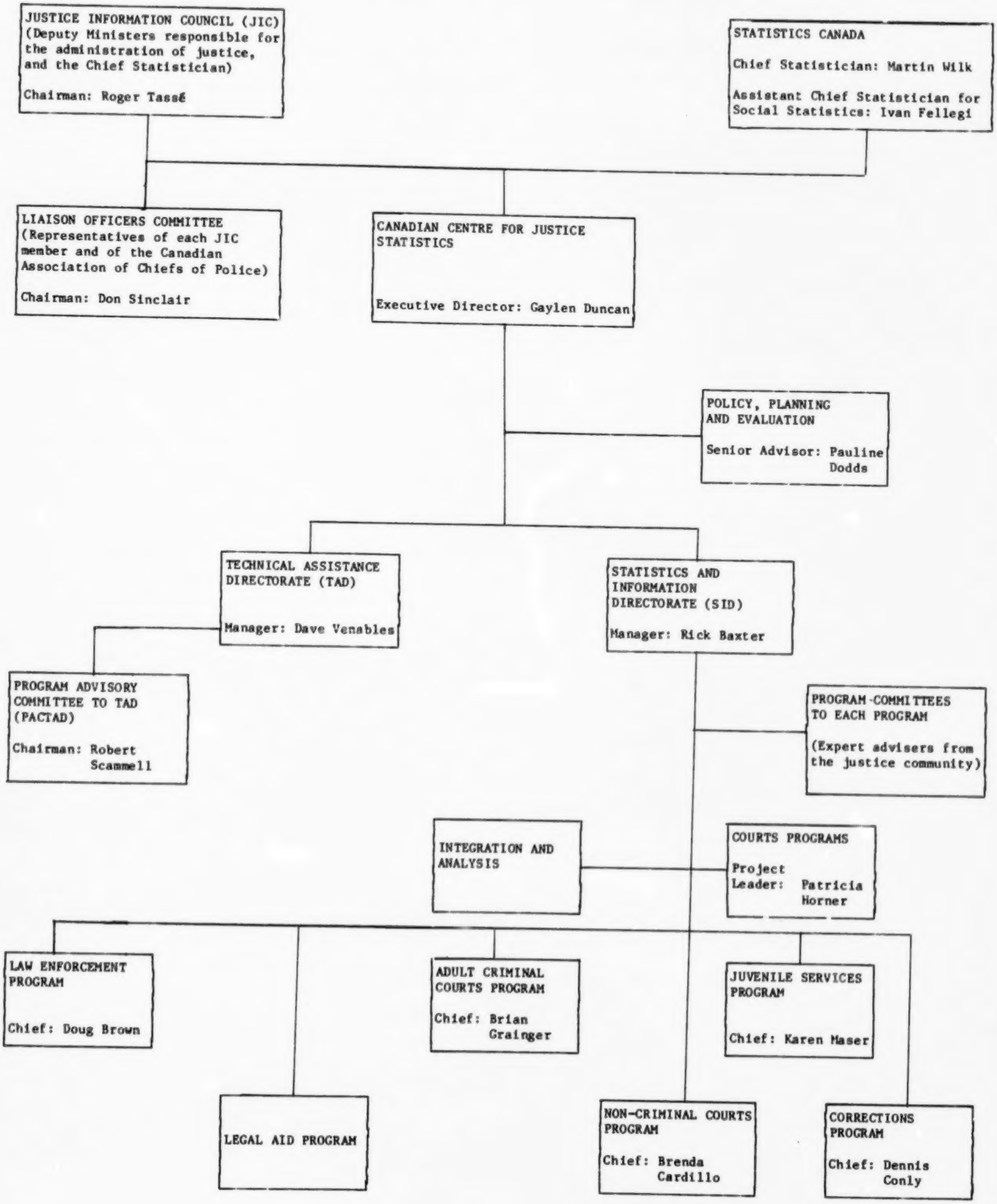
Newfoundland, and
British Columbia

Ages 18 and over

Quebec and
Manitoba.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census and Household Statistics Branch, Population Estimates.

APPENDIX D - ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE CANADIAN CENTRE FOR JUSTICE STATISTICS


JUSTICE INFORMATION COUNCIL (JIC) (Deputy Ministers responsible for the administration of justice, and the Chief Statistician)
Chairman: Roger Tassé
STATISTICS CANADA
Chief Statistician: Martin Wilk
Assistant Chief Statistician for Social Statistics: Ivan Fellegi
LIAISON OFFICERS COMMITTEE (Representatives of each JIC member and of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police)
Chairman: Don Sinclair
CANADIAN CENTRE FOR JUSTICE STATISTICS
Executive Director: Gaylen Duncan
POLICY, PLANNING AND EVALUATION
Senior Advisor: Pauline Dodds
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE DIRECTORATE (TAD)
Manager: Dave Venables
STATISTICS AND INFORMATION DIRECTORATE (SID)
Manager: Rick Baxter
PROGRAM ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO TAD (PACTAD)
Chairman: Robert Scammell
PROGRAM COMMITTEES TO EACH PROGRAM
(Expert advisers from the justice community)
INTEGRATION AND ANALYSIS
COURTS PROGRAMS
Project Leader: Patricia Horner
LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM
Chief: Doug Brown
ADULT CRIMINAL COURTS PROGRAM
Chief: Brian Grainger
JUVENILE SERVICES PROGRAM
Chief: Karen Maser
LEGAL AID PROGRAM
NON-CRIMINAL COURTS PROGRAM
Chief: Brenda Cardillo
CORRECTIONS PROGRAM
Chief: Dennis Conly

March 1982

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The following federal, provincial and territorial agencies contributed to the production of this report, and can be contacted for additional information.

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